

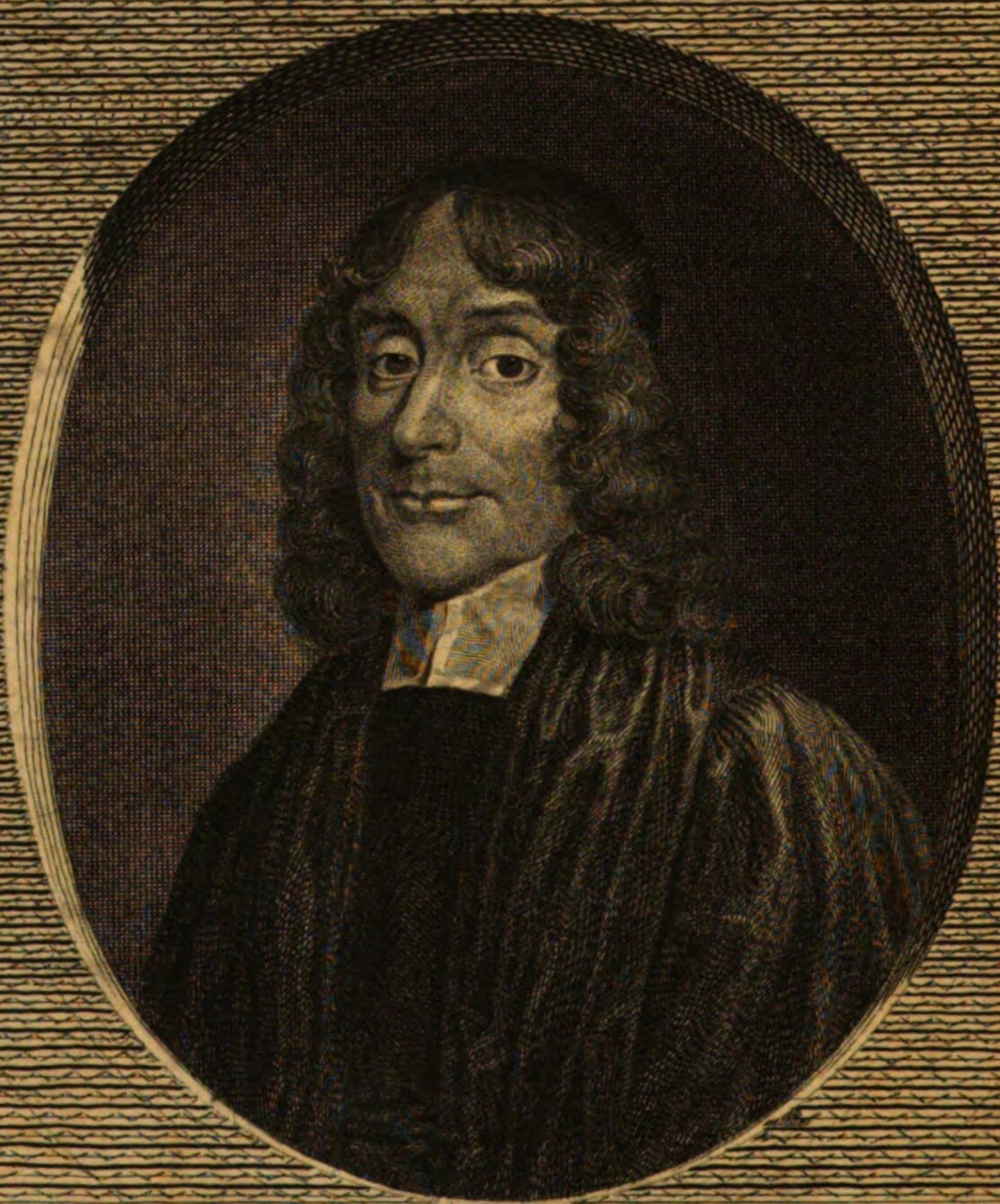
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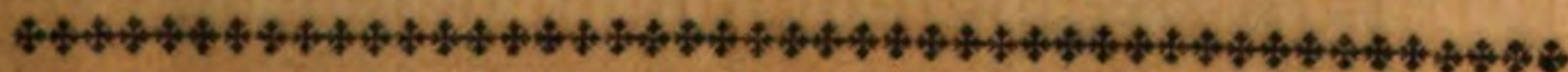


RALPH BATHURST.

THE
L I F E
AND
LITERARY REMAINS
OF
RALPH BATHURST, M.D.
DEAN of WELLS,
AND
PRESIDENT of Trinity College in OXFORD.

By THOMAS WARTON, M.A.
FELLOW of TRINITY COLLEGE,
And PROFESSOR of POETRY, in the University of OXFORD.

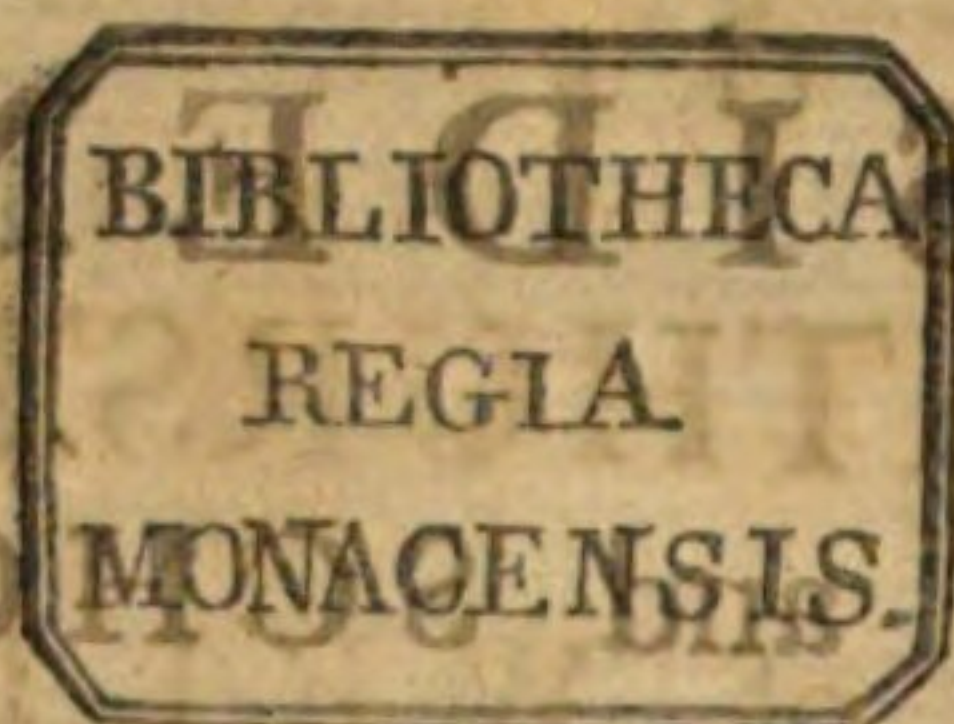
----- *Non ego Te meis*
Chartis inornatum fileri,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones. ----- HOR. Od. iv. 9. 30.



L O N D O N,

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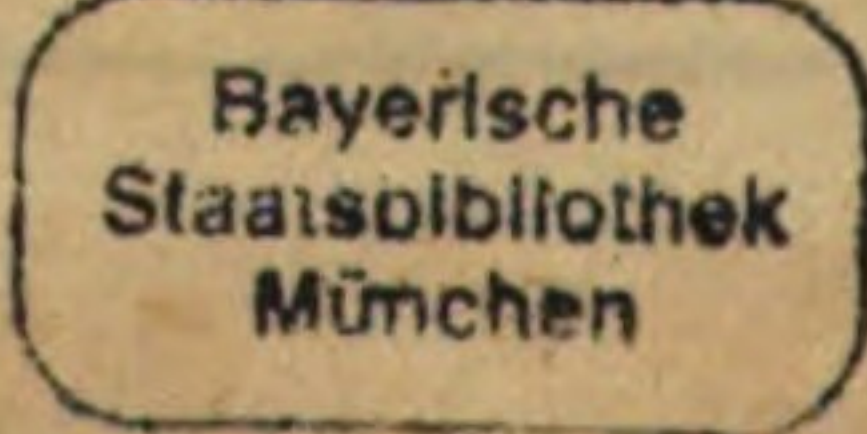
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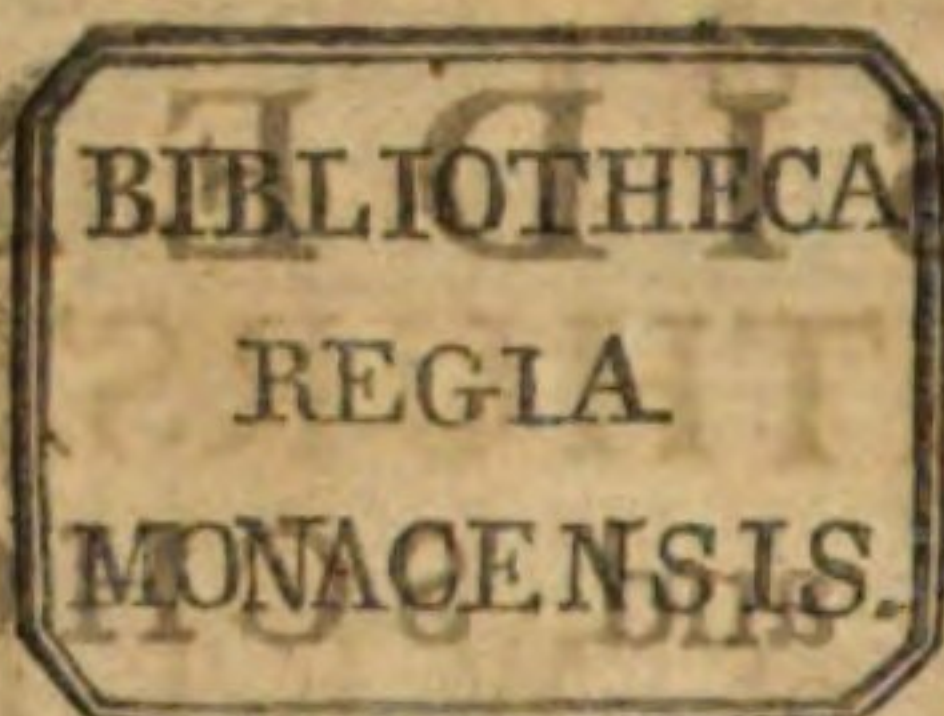
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TO THE
PRESIDENT,
FELLOWS and SCHOLARS,
OF TRINITY COLLEGE
In OXFORD,
THIS VOLUME
IS HUMBLY DEDICATED,
BY THEIR MOST
OBEDIENT SERVANT,

Trin. Coll. Oxon.
March 1, 1761.

T. WARTON.

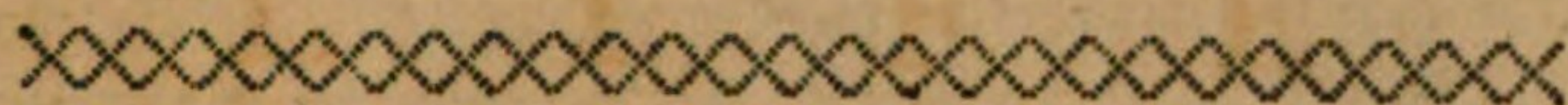


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IT is difficult to collect the circumstances of a life which is not conspicuous in history. The researches of the biographer are necessarily multiplied, in proportion to the privacy of the character he describes. Facts and anecdotes relating to persons who have rendered their names illustrious in public and national stations, are commonly recorded at large in obvious books, and are easily reduced into a comprehensive detail. But the lives of scholars, and of those who have shone in the confined circle of unambitious, but not inglorious, leisure, retain but few memorials; and unless seasonably transmitted to posterity by the provident diligence of some contemporary friend, soon become obscure and forgotten.

This has been altogether the case with regard to that memorable person, a sketch of whose history is offered to the public. His situation and employments were honourable, and important, but of a circumscribed and local nature. His genius and learning were sufficiently known, and deservedly distinguished: but as his writings are few, and he was not an author by profession, those qualities have rather conduced to render his memory respected, than his life illustrated.



P R E F A C E.

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Thus much however is certain; that no detached or circumstantial account of his life has yet appeared, and that few writers have mentioned his name, except in the general terms of incidental eulogium, or otherwise, but with little importance. Under these unpromising circumstances, I found myself necessitated to try what assistance could be procured, for compiling the following life, from original papers. I was informed that the late Reverend Mr. Layng, the ingenious translator of Gelli's *Circe*, had undertaken a work of this sort *; but, upon enquiry, discovered that it was either lost, or never begun. I examined two volumes of manuscript letters written to Dr. Thomas Willis, the sincere friend and constant associate of Dr. Bathurst, which were in the hands of the late learned and communicative Browne Willis, Esquire; but these afforded no particulars worthy notice. I selected some slender information from the following voluminous collections of letters, viz. Letters to Mr. Hearne, Letters between Dr. Smith and Hearne, Tanner's manuscripts, &c. [In the Picture Gallery, Oxford.] But I found much greater assistance from Aubrey's collection of Letters, in the Ashmolean Museum, containing a correspondence between the most learned of Dr. Bathurst's contemporaries, MSS. F. 15. Cod. Ashmol. Fol. in two volumes. I also had recourse to the manuscript remains of Anthony Wood, preserved in the same valuable repository, who was intimately acquainted with Dr. Bathurst, and has left many curious notices in writing of the persons and events of his time. But as none of Wood's papers professedly related to my subject, it was with much pains and perplexity that I drew together the scattered hints they casually con-

* His father Henry Layng having taken the degree of M. A. in Dublin College, lived for five years, viz. from the year 1690, in the lodgings of Dr. Bathurst at Trinity College, Oxon. He was afterwards Rector of Wincham, in Somersetshire.

tained, and investigated evidences interspersed in miscellaneous notes, or buried in voluminous collections tending to illustrate matters of a very distant or different nature. But at length, from these, and other papers in the same Museum, with the addition of dates from the registers of Trinity College, and the University of Oxford, I found I had gradually selected and amassed some necessary materials.

In the mean time, I omitted no opportunities of obtaining the best intelligence I possibly could, from that specious but unsatisfactory resource, private information. However, I have less reason to complain of the disappointments I met with in this respect, since Lord Bathurst most obligingly condescended to favour me with so many particulars as he could conveniently recollect at this distance of time, concerning an ancestor, to whom he bears other relations besides those of family.

These, and the rest of my authorities, the reader will find respectively specified at the foot of every page. As for those articles which are not thus authenticated, it may be sufficient to remark here in general, that I received them from Dr. Cheney, the late Dean of Winchester, whose father was Canon, while Dr. Bathurst was Dean of Wells. Or from my learned friend the Reverend Mr. Wise, Radcliffe's Librarian, and Keeper of the Archives in the University of Oxford; who remembers to have heard most of them from Dr. Arthur Charlett, formerly Master of University College, and Archbishop Potter.

Yet, with these helps, I still despaired of finishing what I had begun, being resolved to drop my design entirely, rather than execute it superficially: till at last being informed that the Rev. Mr. Payne, Prebendary of Wells, was possessed of such materials as would most effectually contribute to the completion of this undertaking, I acquainted him with my design. This gentleman, on my first application, with the utmost readiness and generosity, communicated all Dr.

Bathurst's original papers and letters, which he had left by his last will to Dr. Richard Healy of Wells, his Nephew by marriage, and grandfather to my kind contributor. Among these was contained a correspondence between Dr. Bathurst and his friends, on interesting subjects; which, besides the means it afforded me for displaying his life and character in the most genuine and advantageous colours, at the same time, supplied me with the fortunate opportunity of adorning my work, and of gratifying the curiosity of the Public, with original and familiar letters written, not only by himself, but by the most eminent scholars of the last age.

Among these I likewise received a paper book, in which Dr. Bathurst had entered most of the letters he wrote while Vice-chancellor, relating to the history of the University during that period.

But these papers proved a still more ample contribution to my collection of *Literary Remains*; as they likewise contained the following pieces of Dr. Bathurst, never before printed, and all written with his own hand.

1. *Oratio habita in Domo Convoc. Oxon. Octob. 3. 1673.*
cum admitteretur ad officium Vice-Cancellarii.
2. *Oratio habita in Domo Convoc. Oxon. Jul. 13. 1674.*
cum Comitia ritè concluderet.
3. *Oratio habita in Domo Convoc. Oxon. Octob. 7. 1674.*
cum ad officium Vice-Cancellarii in secundum annum admitteretur.
4. *Oratio habita in Domo Convoc. Oxon. Jul. 12. 1675.*
cum Comitia ritè concluderet.
5. *Oratio habita in Domo Convoc. Oxon. Octob. 7. cum ad officium Vice-Cancellarii in tertium annum admitteretur.*
6. *Oratio habita in Domo Convoc. Oxon. Octob. 9. 1676.*
cum Vice-Cancellarii munus deponeret. Of this, among the said papers, there is another copy fairly transcribed by another hand, but corrected by the author.
7. *Oratiuncula De Re Typographica. Feb. 25. 1674.*
8. *Ora-*

8. *Oratiuncula De Bedello Facultatis Theologicae superiori eligendo.* Jun. 6. 1676.

9. *Oratiuncula, De Baccalaureis obligandis ad determinandum.* Febr. 25. 1674.

10. *Oratiuncula De Mag. Salle Gradu Doctoris insigniende.* Nov. 10. 1675.

11. *Oratiuncula De Tonforibus Oxoniensibus in sodalitium legitimum compingendis.* Nov. 10. 1675. But of the three last I had before procured copies, from *Acta Convoc. Oxon.* ab An. 1671. ad 1683. pagg. 118. 121. In archiv. Bib. Bodl. T. 7. fol.

12. *De Respiratione Prælectiones tres.* Of this also there is a second copy, fairly transcribed by another hand, but corrected by himself, as is the transcribed copy of the sixth oration. Some of the signatures used for references in this manuscript, I do not understand, but I have printed the whole as I found it. I believe they refer to his own private *Loci Communes Medicinæ*, which he once quotes in the fowl copy. He intended, it should seem, to have added something more to these Lectures; for at the end of the last sentence, in each copy, is an *etc.*

13. *Quæstiones Medicæ.*

14. *Epigramma.*

15. *To Mr. William Basse*, upon the intended publication of his poems.

16. *Rev. V. R. Harris, S. T. B. Coll. Trin. Ox. Pres.* pro Grad. A. B. [*pro H. Perin.*]

17. *Eidem*, pro eodem.

18. *Præfatiuncula*, pro eodem; *cum interpretaretur Martialis Spectacul. I.*

19. *Oratiuncula, In Schol. Nat. Phil. post finitas, &c.*

These, besides a private diary of his Vice-chancellorship, and other papers hereafter specified, Mr. Payne accompanied with an authentic copy of Dr. Bathurst's Will; the Preamble of which is said to have been before printed, but, I believe

it was never published: at least, it is not to be found, nor remembered, at present. He likewise sent me a series of his lectures, entituled *Diatriba Theologica*. But these I have not printed, in obedience to a clause in the author's will.

The rest of Dr. Bathurst's pieces, most of which have indeed been already printed, were never yet published together: and many of them have been hitherto so falsely, obscurely, and disadvantageously published, that at present they are overlooked, unknown, or forgotten. All these are here carefully collected, uniformly digested, and exhibited at one view. They are to be found as follows.

20. *Epitaphium Roberti Harris, Coll. Trin. Oxon. Præs.* From Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 2. pag. 301. It was in the old chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, against the north wall near the founder's tomb.

21.—*Laurentii Rooke, Professor. in Astron. Greshamens. Et Societat. Regal. Soc.* From W. Pope's life of Seth Ward, 12mo. pag. 127. Ward's Professors, pag. 92. Appendix to the sphere of M. Manilius, made an english poem by Sir Ed. Sherburne, Lond. 1675. fol. pag. 105. Kennet's Register and Chronicle, &c. Lond. 1728. fol. pag. 722. It was never placed over his tomb. The money intended by Bishop Ward for his monument, on which this inscription would have been inserted, was applied to the purchase of a pendulum clock, which the same liberal benefactor erected to the memory of his friend, with another inscription, in Gresham College.

22. *Eulogium Johannis Lyddal, Coll. Trin. Oxon. Soc.* From a register of benefactors to the library of the said college. Never before printed.

23. *Venerabili et Eruditiss. Viro Domino Gerardo Langbaine, &c.* A manuscript copy of this epistle was given me by the late Browne Willis, Esquire, before I recollected that it was printed by Hearne, in Leland's Collectan. vol. 6. pag. 45. Tanner acquaints us that it was printed

in

in a few copies of the first volume of Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Tanner's notit. *Monast.* 8vo Edit. Oxon. 1695. In the preface, pag. 3. * I have lately received a copy of it from Mr. Payne, in the author's own writing.

24. *Pro-*

Mr. Hearne mentions this epistle in another place, T. Liv. Foro-Jul. Vit. Hen. 5. Oxon. 1726. in *Præf.* p. 13. seq. "Nec quid præterea in præsentia dicam, nisi quod studiorum nostrorum fautor liberalissimus, ingenioque, eruditione ac judicio, illustris Joannes Bridgesius, e Temp. Int. Lond. armiger, ea qua virum bonum et prudentem decet modestia et humanitate, per literas indicaverit, se habere *Monastici Anglicani exemplar, charta regia, cujus primo volumini Epistola illa eximia doctissimi Batburstii, quam in sexto volumine Lelandi collectaneorum in lucem emisit, præfigitur; hisce tamen ab editione nostra discrepantiis, ut inscribatur Viro amplissimo N. sine ulla mentione Langbainii reliquarumque vocum quas in inscriptione a nobis edita legimus: et hoc modo claudatur. Tibi omnibus officiis addictissimus Rad. Batburst, Med. D. & Coll. Trin. Oxon. Soc. cum ista temporis notatione, Oxonii e Collegio Trinitatis Kalendis Decembribus.* Hujusmodi stricturas leves et inutiles esse proculdubio censebunt nonnulli: sed aliter de iis pronunciabunt doctiores, in quorum certe numero jure et merito habendus est Bridgesius; qui porro, in aliis quas dedit litteris ostendit exemplar suum epistolæ excusum esse, et non modo lectionem hanc *Scobs ipse et præsegmina* Apographi Smithiani confirmare, sed et *deorumve gentilium pro deorum gentilium* in eo legi." I have followed the author's manuscript.

I have never yet seen a copy of the *Monasticon*, in which the printed letter was inserted, as above. Dr. Browne Willis informed me, that the manuscript copy which I received from him, was given him by Bishop Tanner; who perhaps never saw it in print, as we may conjecture from the following extract of one of the bishop's letters to Mr. Hearne. "Feb. 20. 1732. I saw once at Winchester House in Chelsea, before Sir Jonathan Trelawney's books were removed, a first volume of the *monasticon*, in which were several copies of verses, latin, and I think, english. The authors names I have forgott, nor did so much mind; being eager in tumbling over the book, in hopes of finding *Dr. Batburst's Letter*, but it was not there. What became of the books, which were but a small, yet good, collection, I don't well know." MSS. Orig. Letters to Mr. Hearne, fol. T. in Bibl. Bodl. However the manuscript copy given me by Dr. Willis is evidently written by Bishop Tanner, and agrees, in most respects, with that which has been communicated to me in the author's own hand. I have marked the variations at the bottom of the page.

Hearne, superius citat. informs us, that neither he, nor any of his friends, could ever obtain a sight of the printed letter; and that his copy was printed from one in manuscript, communicated by Dr. Charlett. He likewise had

procured

24. *Programma De Modo in Capillitio tenendo, et De Concionibus memoriter recitandis.* Communicated by the Reverend Mr. Wise.

25. *Filiola Carolo et Mariæ nata, Mart. 17. 1636.* “*Dulce Decus Regni.*” From “*Flos Britannicus Veris novissimi, Filiola Carolo et Mariæ nata, 17 Martii, Anno 1636. Oxonii Typis L. Lichfield.*” 4to.

26. *Προλέχεια Anglo-Batava, &c.* “*Hæc nemora has salicium.*” From “*Προτελεια Anglo-Batava, Pari plusquam*

procured another manuscript copy of it from Cod. MSS. Thomæ Smith, mentioned in the foregoing quotation, which seems to have been faulty. Some more of its corrupt readings may be seen in Hearne's *Lel. Coll.* vol. 6. sup. cit. pag. 312.

I shall give Mr. Bridges's account of this Epistle in his own words; from his genuine letters to Mr. Hearne, among MSS. *Original Letters*, ut. supr. B. 1. “April 12. 1716. You may probably have heard of my collection of books; of which I have always endeavoured to procure the best and rarest copies, and of the finest paper: and I am glad to find in my Dugdale's *Monasticon*, which is of that sort, after the title-page of the first volume, Dr. Bathurst's Epistle printed by you, in the 6 vol. of *Collectan.* pag. 47. with these differences, [viz. in the address and subscriptions, mentioned above by Hearne.] I was the more pleased to find it, and am the more exact in shewing these little niceties, because I retain a very great value for that ingenious, learned, and worthy man, Dr. Bathurst, President of that College, where I had my education two years, 1683, 1684, under the tutorage of Dr. Sykes piæ memoriæ, and for every scrap of his composing.” Id. Eid. Ibid. MSS. Bib. Bod. “April 24. 1716.---Dr. Bathurst's Epistle to Langbaine, prefixed to the first vol. of my *Monasticon*, is printed with those alterations mentioned in my former letter, different from that in the sixth vol. of *Collectan.* Besides which, I find these following. [viz. in the body of the Epistle, mentioned above by Hearne.] And from other minute differences in the pointing, and some words printed in the italic letter, where your copy is not otherwise worth the notice. There is no mark to inform me out of what library the *Monasticon* came; neither does Mr. Bateman the bookseller, of whom I bought it some years ago, remember of whom he had it.” Id. Eid. Ibid. MSS. Bib. Bod. Sept. 21. 1719.---“You are very kind to the subscribers in communicating any remains of great men: the very droppings of their pens have somewhat valuable, which ought to be preserved. *Etiam scobs et præsemina gemmarum pretium ferunt*, saith Dr. Bathurst, very ingeniously, in his Epistle to Dr. Langbaine which you published.”

virgineo

"virgineo Guliel. Arausii, et Mariæ Britanniarum. Aca-
dem. Oxon. procurante. Oxon. Excud. L. Lichfield.
"1641." 4to.

27. *In Exoptatissimum Caroli e Scotia Reditum*, "Dum
"licet et musas," From "Eucharistica Oxoniensia. In
"exoptatiss. et auspicatiss. Caroli Mag. Britan. &c. E
"Scotia Reditum gratulatoria. Oxon. Excud. L. Lich-
"field. 1641." 4to

28. *Regina Maria ex Batavia Redux*, 1643. "Arma
"Viramque." From "Musarum Oxoniensium Επιστήμια,
"Serenissimæ Reginarum Mariæ ex Batavia fæliciter re-
"duci. Publico voto, &c. Oxon. apud Lichfield. 1643." 4to.

29. *In Libellum Præstantissimi Thomæ Hobbi, Viri vere
Philosophi, De Naturâ Hominis* *. "Quæ magna cæli mænia."
From "HUMAN NATURE, or the fundamental Elements
"of Policie, being a discovery of the faculties, acts, and
"passions of the soul of man, &c. By Thomas Hobbes
"of Malmesbury." Lond. printed by T. Newcomb, for T.
Bowman of Oxford, 1650. They are also printed in
"Thomæ Hobbi Angli Malmf. Philosophi Vita. 1681."
And in Sir Thomas Pope-Blount's Censura, p. 734.

30. *Gratulatio Pacis cum fæderato Belgio stabilitæ*, &c.
"Sic dum in Charybdim." From "Musarum Oxoniensium
"ἐλασιφορία, Sive ob fædera auspiciis Sereniss. Oliveri inter
Remp. Britannicam, et ordines fæderatos Belgii fæliciter
stabilita, gentis togatæ ad vada Isidis celeusma metricum."
Oxon. excud. L. Lichfield, 1654.

31. *In Serenissimum Carolum II. Britannicæ suæ restitutum*,
1660. "Quis novus hic Cæsar." From "Britannia Re-
diviva." Oxon. excud. A. et L. Lichfield, 1660.

32. *In Reditum Serenissimi Caroli*, 1660. "Te nascente."
Printed in the same collection, under the name of Seth Ward.
In a copy of this piece, in the author's own writing, com-
municated by Mr. Payne, is subjoined, *Pro S. W. Astr.*

* This is the original title.

Prof. S. T. D. i. e. Dr Seth Ward Professor of Astronomy.

33. *In obitum Celsissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Glocestrensis,*
1660. “*Hactenus O Socii.*” From “*Epicedia Academiae*
“*Oxon. In obitum Celsissimi Principis Henrici Ducis*
“*Glocestrensis. Oxon. typis Lichfieldianis. 1660. 4to.*”

34. *Gratulatio ob auspiciatissimum Sereniss. Principis Catha-*
rinæ Lusitan. &c. 1663. “*Ite graves longum Curæ.*”

From “*Domiduca Oxoniensis. sive Musæ Academicæ gra-*
“*tulatio ob auspiciatissimum serenissimæ Principis Catha-*
“*rinæ Lusitanæ, Regi suo desponsatæ, in Angliam appul-*
“*sum. Oxon. Ex. A. et L. Lichfield. 1662.*” This and the
four preceding Latin Poems, the Epigram under the name of
Ward excepted, have been reprinted from the several col-
lections of Oxford Verses, in *Musæ Anglicanæ*, first printed
at Oxford, 1691. They are to be found in the last edi-
tion of that work, in two volumes, “*Londin. ex Officin.*
“*J. et R. Tonson, &c. 1741.*” 12mo. vol. i. pag. 16. seq.

35. *Carmen in honorem viri celeberrimi et Principis poetarum*
Dom. Doctoris Ghibbesii, &c. “*Oxonium gratare tibi.*” From
a volume of *Musæ Anglicanæ*, now very scarce, “*Oxon.*
“*E Typograph. Clarendon. 1717.*” This is an additional
volume to the edition of 1714, “*Lond. apud Hen. Cle-*
“*ments,*” 2 vol. None of the pieces in this additional
volume have been adopted in Tonson’s new edition in two
volumes, abovementioned. In the preface to this additional
volume we read this passage. “*Hic habeas quod securus*
“*reponas iis qui credunt Antiquis solis ad Parnassi cul-*
“*men patuisse aditum, nobis vero omnino fuisse interclu-*
“*sum; et in celsissimo montis assidentem jugo, ad Vir-*
“*giliii latus, BATHURSTUM spectes.*” Yet there is only
this single piece by our author in the whole volume; where
it is very incorrectly printed. This poem is likewise ex-
tant in “*Carminum Jac. Albani Ghibbesii. Poet. Laur.*
“*Cæs. pars altera: exhibens post lyram Horatii jam vul-*
“*gatam, cothurnum et soccum aliorum poetarum in*
“*utraque lingua.*”

36. *On the Death of Mr. William Cartwright, and the now publishing of his poems.* They are prefixed, among other commendatory verses, to Cartwright's plays and poems. Lond. 1651. 8vo.

37. *To the Lord Protector.* From "Musarum Oxoniensium Ελαιογραφία, &c." abovementioned. Among the English verses, made on this occasion by the Students of Oxford, which are printed together, at the end. Only the initials of his name, R. B. are subscribed.

38. *On the Death of the most learned Mr. John Selden.* Our copy of this poem will be found to be different, both in text and notes, from that in Dryden's Miscellanies, vol. iii. p. 104. 1st edit. where it first appeared; and from those in the succeeding editions. It is here printed from a fair manuscript copy, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Payne, which is corrected with the author's own hand. All the notes are likewise in his own hand. At the end he has written the following memorandum. "Printed falsely and basely in Dryden's Miscellanies, 3 vol. p. 104." By basely I presume he means surreptitiously. It is signed by the author, "Ralph Bathurst, 1654."

39. *On the Maid that recovered after Hanging.* Oxon. Dec. 1650. Printed before a pamphlet entitled, "Newes from the Dead, &c. Oxon. 1651. 4to." Under the name of Henry Peryn, Gen. Com. Trin. Coll. Oxon.

40. *In puellam υπερβορέου, &c.* With an english translation. Printed ibid. Under the name of Dan. Danvers, Coll. Trin. Oxon. Alum.

41. *To the same.* Printed ibid. Under the last-mentioned name.

42. *Another on the same.* Printed ibid. Under the name of C. Forster, Eq. Aurat. fil. Coll. Trin Oxon.

43. *Another on the same.* Printed ibid. Under the last mentioned name. The four last I have received from the Rev. Mr. Payne, in Dr. Bathurst's own hand, with remarks

in

in the same hand, specifying that he wrote them respectively for the persons above-named.

These are all the pieces of Dr. Bathurst which, after the most diligent search, I could procure for publication. Mr. Wise recollects to have seen another *Programma* published in his Vice-chancellorship, but does not remember in whose possession it was, or on what subject. He thinks it was in latin. In the MSS. memoirs of his Vice-chancellorship, *supra cit.* He mentions a *Programma for Lent and other Exercises.* Febr. 1673. And, among the manuscript papers communicated by Mr. Payne, is another in english, *for regulating the Seats at St. Mary's Church.* In the author's hand. Dat. Jan. 21. 1674. Among the same Papers, in the same hand, is another *On the Prices of Carriage.* Dat. Nov. 24. 1674. Of this I have the printed copy. The two last are not inserted in my collection for obvious reasons. In the same memoirs are entries of one or two more publications of this kind, but on occasions not worth remembering.

Mr. Charles Bathurst, Bookseller in Fleet-street, London, has two of our author's manuscript Sermons, one of which is in the hand of Mr. W. Capel Dr. Bathurst's servitor at Trinity College. The last is on Joh. 1. 5. 3. "*And his Commandments are not grievous,*" displaying the pleasures and advantages of religion. The other was preached on Easter Day, on Cor. 1, 5. 8. "*Therefore let us keep the feast.*" These are omitted*, in my collection, for the same reason which obliged me to suppress his *Diatribæ Theologicæ.* Among the papers of Dr. Harris, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, now in the possession of Edward Goddard, Esq; of Clyffe-Pypard in Wiltshire, there was once a manuscript of Dr. Bathurst, containing *A Scheme of collegiate discipline.* But this, as I am informed by Mr. Goddard, is now lost. Wood acquaints us, Ath.

* A Specimen is given in the Life.

Oxon. vol. 2. f. col. 30. ed. 2. that the epitaph of George Roberts, fellow of Trinity College Oxford, and Arch-deacon of Winchester, in the church of Hambledon, Bucks, was written by Dr. Bathurst. But on visiting the church, instead of an elegant Latin Inscription, I found a few plain Lines in English, the most material circumstance in which was, that Dr. Roberts was ejected from the Rectory of Hambledon in the Grand Rebellion, and restored at the Return of Charles II. However, it is probable that Dr. Bathurst had prepared such a composition to the memory of his Friend as I expected to find, but which afterwards was never inserted on his Monument.

A Poem subjoined to a small Edition of Donne's Poems 1639, and signed R. B. is conjectured to be written by our Author: but, I think without proof, or any farther probability, than that which arises from the circumstance of his initials. Upon the whole, to render this Volume complete in every part, no labour has been spared in collecting the best assistance from printed books, manuscript papers, and personal application. As to the materials for the Life, the kindness of my friends in that particular, and the nature of the subject, I am too sensible, deserved a better compiler; and I am conscious that their informations might have been more elegantly digested, and advantageously disposed, by those who enjoy more frequent opportunities of leisure. But this attempt, designed indeed, and partly begun, some years since, has been continued and finished amid the perpetual interruption of other studies and engagements.

I had once resolved to publish Dr. Bathurst's Letters in the *Literary Remains*: but as they are not sufficiently numerous for a series, and as they chiefly relate to facts; and as private letters in general convey the most authentic traitez of personal history in the most lively manner, it was imagined that they more properly made a part of the Life. Many letters consisting of mere form and compli-

ment, literally repeated to different persons, I have omitted: but have frequently found it expedient to retain their substance, or some separate parts.

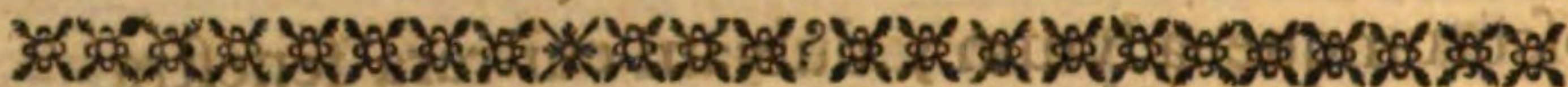
That fidelity with which every publication of posthumous pieces ought to be conducted, obliges me to acquaint the reader, that I found many literal repetitions, even of whole pages, produced by a sameness of subject, in the Orations, which when entirely detached and unconnected with the following and preceding sense, I have ventured to omit. But transcriptions of this kind have always been suffered to stand, whenever they bore the least reference to the context. On account of these repetitions, I judged it necessary to omit almost the whole fifth Oration, different paragraphs of which, the author, who, we will venture to pronounce never played the plagiarist but upon himself, had either before inserted, in the previous Orations, or interwoven with better success into the last. But these omissions are more particularly remarked in their respective places.

It was thought proper, in the *Literary Remains*, and in the letters in the Life, to subjoin a few short explanatory notes. Those marked R. B. in the Life, the prose pieces, and the verses on Selden, are by the author, being left by him in the margin of their several manuscripts. Those on the Latin Poems so marked, are all added with his own hand in the margin of those copies of the printed collections of Oxford Verses, from whence they are severally taken, and which are now in the library of Trinity College, Oxford. The rest, that is, such as are not subscribed with R. B. are all by the Editor.

The Poem prefixed to the Life, was written above thirteen years since. I wish it required no other apology than that of being a juvenile composition. It had never seen the light, but in compliance with the request of some friends
whose

whose judgement is infallible only when prejudiced by partiality:

It is natural for me to hope that the following work will merit the regard of the public. But to tell the real truth, my expectations upon the whole are less ambitious. If the present publication should fail of engaging a share in the attention of the world, I promise myself this consolation at least, that it may prove an acceptable entertainment to a College, which claims my sincerest acknowledgments, and to which the memory of Dr. Bathurst is peculiarly dear. In this respect therefore, I flatter myself that my subject has been happily chosen, however imperfectly treated: since I could not have testified my gratitude to that society with greater consistency, than by thus endeavouring to raise a monument to the merit of its benefactor.



SACELLUM *Coll. S. S. Trin. Oxon.* instauratum. *Suppetias præsertim conferente RAD. BATHURST, ejusdem Coll. Præs. et Ecclesiæ Wellensis Decano.*

Q U O cultu renovata dei penetralia, tristi
Dudum obducta situ, senioque horrentia longo,
Squallorem exuerint veterem, turpesque tenebras;
Utque novam faciem, mutataque mænia ritè
Sumpserit instaurata ædes, specieque resurgens
Cæperit insuetâ priscum splendescere fanum,
Auspice *Bathursto*, canimus: Tu, diva, secundum
Da genium, et quales ipsi Romana canenti
Carmina, Nasonis facilem superantia venam,
Bathursto annueras, Latios concede lepores.

Quippe ubi jam Graiis moles innixa columnis
Erigitur, nitidæ normam confessa Corinthi,
Vitruviumque refert justissima fabrica verum;
Quaque, Hospes, vario mirabere culmina fuco
Vivida, et ornatos multo molimine muros,
Olim cernere erat, breviori limite clausum
Obscurumque

Obscurumque adytum ; dubiam cui rara fenestra
 Admisit lucem, rudibus suffusa figuris ;
 Quale pater pietati olim sacrârat avitæ
Popius, et rite antiquâ decoraverat arte :
 At veteres quondam quicumque insigniit aras
 Tandem extinctus honos : rerum fortuna subinde
 Tot tulerat revoluta vices, et, certior hostis,
 Paulatim quassata fatiscere fecerat ætas
 Tecta ruens ; quæ nunc et Wrenni dædala dextra,
 Et pietas *Bathursti* æquat pulcherrima cœlo.

Verùm age, nec faciles, hospes, piget omnia circum
 Ferre oculos. Adsis ; qualisque ereptus ab undis
 Æneas, Lybicæ postquam successerat urbi,
 Constitit artificumque manus, operumque laborem,
 Miratus, pictoque in pariete nota per orbem
 Bella, sub ingenti collustrans singula templo ;
 Non minus et donis opulentum, et numine plenum
 Suspice majori templum ; nitidoque receptus
 Vestibulo, quanti pateant spectacula torni
 Contemplator, et oppositum cælamine Septum
 Raro interfusum, quali perluceat arte !
 Queis inflexa modis, quo sit perfusa nitore
 Sculptilis, et nimiùm conspectu lubrica cedrus !
 At Cancellorum non enarrabile textum,
 Autumni spoliis et multâ messe gravatum,

Occupat in medio, et binas dimittit in alas
Porticus, et plexâ præfixis fronde columnis
Utrunque incubuit, penetralique ostia fecit.
Nec sua pro foribus defunt, spirantia signa,
Fida satellitia, atque aditum servantia tantum.
Nonne vides fixos in cœlum tollere vultus,
Ingentesque dei monitus haurire, fideli
Et calamo Christum victuris tradere chartis?
Halat opus, Lebanique refert fragrantis odorem.

Perge modò, utque acies amplectier omnia possit,
Te mediis immitte choris, delubraque carpe
Interiora inhians; quæque obvia surgere cernis
Paulisper flexo venerans altaria vultu,
Siste gradum, atque oculos refer ad fastigia summa.
Illic divinos vultus, ardentiaque ora,
Nobilis expressit calamus, cœlumque reclufit.
In medio, domitâ jam morte et victor Jësus
Ætherium molitur iter, nebulisque coruscis
Insistens, repetit patrem, intermissaque sceptrâ.
Agnosco radiis flagrantia tempora densis,
Vulneraque illa (nefas!) quæ ligno maxima fixus
Victima sustulerat fatali: innubilus æther
Desuper, et puræ vis depluit aurea lucis.
At vario, per inane, dei comitatus, amictu
Cœlestes formæ, fulgentque insignibus alis.

Officio credas omnes trepidare fideli :

Pars sequitur longe, veneraturque ora volantis,

Pars aptare humeros divo, et substernere nubes

Purpureas ; caroque oneri succedere gaudent

Certatim, pariterquē juvant augentque triumphum.

Nec totum in tabulâ est culmen : quâ cæcula
clausit

Extrema, atque oras picturæ muniit aurum,

Protinus hinc sese species nitidissima rerum

Utrinque explicuit, cæmento ducta sequaci.

Tali opifex facilem massam disponere tractu

Calluit, argillæ secernens uvida fila

Mobilis, ut nullas non sint induta figuras,

In quascunque levis digitus diducere vellet.

Nec confusus honos operi ; secretaque rite

Areolam sculptura suam sibi vendicat omnis.

Prima ipsam, niveo, circumquē supraquē, tabellam

Prætexit, sinuans alterna volumina, plexu,

Frondeaque intortos producit fimbria gyros.

Hinc atque hinc patulæ pubescunt vimina palmæ

Vivaces effusa comas, intextaque pomis

Turgidulis, varioque referta umbracula fætu,

Cui pleno invideat subnitens Copia cornu :

Hæc procuduntur flores, pulcherrima fæta,

Qualia vere novo profert cultissimus hortus ;

a/

Queis vix viva magis, meliusvè effingere novit,
 Dexterâ acu pollens, calathisque affuetæ Minervæ;
 Omnes, illa licet, quot parturit Enna, colores
 Temperet, expediens variis discrimina filis,
 Atque auro rigeat dives subtemen et ostro.
 At ne aciem deflecte, tuendi captus amore.
 Aspicias, ut diam nubes refecare columbam,
 Suppositis fecitque opifex allabier aris?
 Hanc circum et Christi fatum referentia, sævæ
 Instrumenta artis, magnique insignia lethi,
 Addidit; informes contortâ cuspide clavos,
 Sanguineas capitis spinas, crepitantia flagra,
 Ipsam etiam, quæ membra dei morientis, et ora
 Heu! collapsa, Crucem, mundique piacula gessit.
 At quâ marmoreis gradibus se mystica mensa
 Subrigit, et dives divini altare cruoris,
 En, qualis murum a tergo præcinxit amictus,
 Cedrinæque trabes, adversique æmula Septi
 Materies, pariterque potentis conscia torni.
 Verùm ipsos evade gradus, nec longiùs abstes,
 Quin propiore oculo, cupidique indagine visûs,
 Angliaci explores divinum opus Alcimedontis:
 Ne tenues formæ fugiant, et gratia ligni
 Exilis, ferrique levis vestigia fiant
 Irrita, subtilisque lepos intercidat omnis.

Quis

Quis fabri dabit infidias, arcanaque fila,
 Rimari! Retinent quæ vincula textile buxum,
 Et quales cohibent suspensa toreumata nodi!

Hinc atque hinc crescit foliorum pensilis umbra,
 Et partita trahit pronas utrobique corollas,
 Maturisque riget baccis, et germina pandit:
 Quales e tereti dependent undique trunco
 Undantes hederæ, et densis coma facta corymbis:
 Inter opus pennatarum paria alma Cherubum
 Ambrosios lucent crines, impubiaque ora.
 In summo veneranda calix, incisæque messis
 In spicam induitur, turgentisque uva racemos
 Rasilis explicuit, sacræ libamina cænæ.

Tale decus nunquam impressit candenti elephanto,
 Non Pario lapidi, non flavo Dædalus auro,
 Quale faber buxo, gracilique in stipite lusit.

En, verò, tumulum ingentem quæ proxima clausit
 Testudo, priscae effigies, et busta propinquis

Non indigna aris! Salve, sanctissime *Popi*!

“Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis
 “Adsumus:” O salve! neque enim, pater optime,
 credo,

Sidereas inter sedes, divosque repõstus,
 Et cum dilecto ducens dia otia *Moro**,

* D. Thomæ More, Amico suo singulâri.

Negligis ulteriora pii monumenta laboris,
 Alterius monumenta manûs, et non tua dona.
 Alme Parens, salveto! Tuum est vestigia vulgi
 Quòd fugiam: Tu das inopis crudelia vitæ
 Tædia solari, afflictis spes unica rebus,
 Et finis Aonidum viridantes ire per hortos.
 Te, pater, et fidâ tua facta reponere mente,
 Et memor assiduas tibi rite resolvere grates,
 Ora puer dubiâ signans intonsa juventâ,
 Confuêram, primis et te venerabar ab annis.
 Nec vano augurio sanctis cunabula Musis
 Hæc posuisti olim, nec spes frustrata fefellit
 Magna animo meditantem, et præmia larga fe-
 rentem;
 Unde tot Aoniâ stant ordine tempora lauro
 Velati, donoque æternæ frondis Alumni.
Alleni rerum referans abstrusa senectus,
 Et torquere sagax rationis lucida tela
 Omnia *Chilvorthus* *, patriosque recludere ritus
Seldenus solers, et magnificus *Sheldonus*,
 Et juga *Denhamius* monstrans ignota Camænis.
 Tuque etiam, *Bathurste*, potens et mente manumque
 Palladis exercere artes, unaquè tueri.
 Ergo tibi quoties, *Popi*, solennia vota

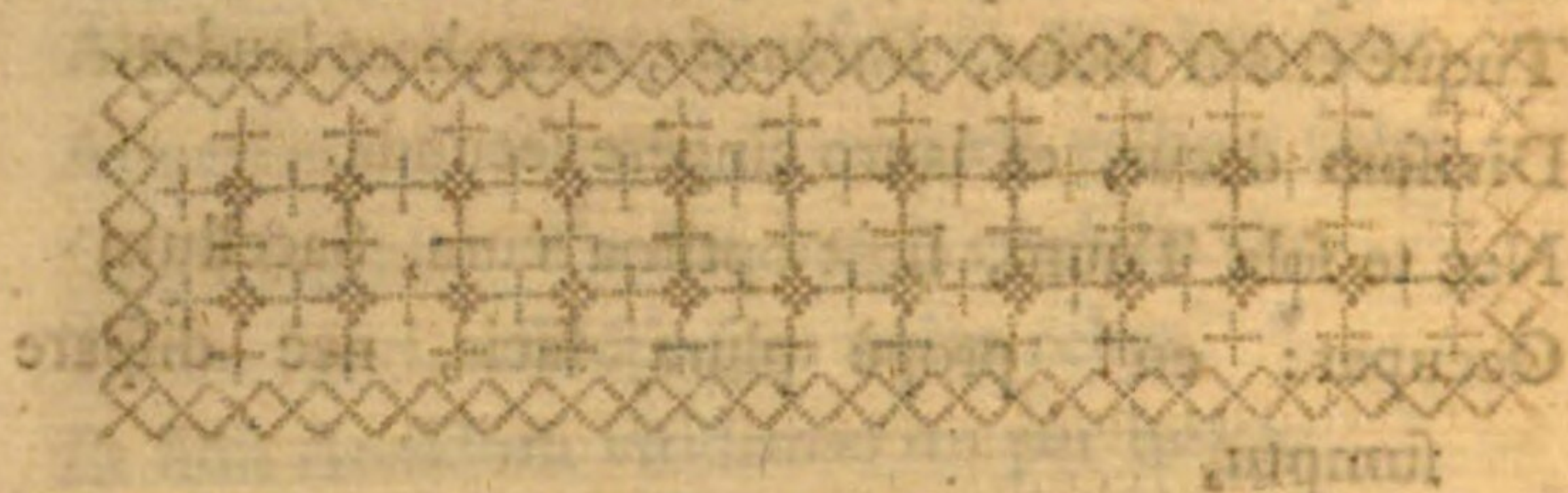
* Chillingworth.

Rite rependamus, propriosque novemus honores,
 Tuque etiam focias, *Bathurste*, merebere laudes,
 Divisum decus, et lauro cingere secundâ.
 Nec te sola Tuum, licet optima cura, Sacellum
 Occupat: en! propè plura facis, nec dispare
 sumptu,

Atria moliris ritu concinna recenti,
 Summissas propter fedes; majoraque mandas
 Ipsius incrementa domûs, reficisque Penates.

Sic ubi, non operosa adeo primordia fassus,
 Romulus exiguum muro concluderat urbem,
 Per tenues primò plateas arx rara micare,
 Ipsaque stramineo constabat regia culmo;
 At postquam Augustus rerum successit habenis,
 Continuò Parii lapidis candentia luce
 Tecta refulsere; et Capitoli immobile saxum
 Vertice marmoreo stetit, et laquearibus aureis.

Coll. Trin. Oxon. 1748.



Alia proleptis non colligitur recte.

Summiller's property, 1865; 1866; 1867; 1868; 1869; 1870; 1871; 1872; 1873; 1874; 1875; 1876; 1877; 1878; 1879; 1880; 1881; 1882; 1883; 1884; 1885; 1886; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1900; 1901; 1902; 1903; 1904; 1905; 1906; 1907; 1908; 1909; 1910; 1911; 1912; 1913; 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1945; 1946; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1954; 1955; 1956; 1957; 1958; 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970; 1971; 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030; 2031; 2032; 2033; 2034; 2035; 2036; 2037; 2038; 2039; 2040; 2041; 2042; 2043; 2044; 2045; 2046; 2047; 2048; 2049; 2050; 2051; 2052; 2053; 2054; 2055; 2056; 2057; 2058; 2059; 2060; 2061; 2062; 2063; 2064; 2065; 2066; 2067; 2068; 2069; 2070; 2071; 2072; 2073; 2074; 2075; 2076; 2077; 2078; 2079; 2080; 2081; 2082; 2083; 2084; 2085; 2086; 2087; 2088; 2089; 2090; 2091; 2092; 2093; 2094; 2095; 2096; 2097; 2098; 2099; 2100; 2101; 2102; 2103; 2104; 2105; 2106; 2107; 2108; 2109; 2110; 2111; 2112; 2113; 2114; 2115; 2116; 2117; 2118; 2119; 2120; 2121; 2122; 2123; 2124; 2125; 2126; 2127; 2128; 2129; 2130; 2131; 2132; 2133; 2134; 2135; 2136; 2137; 2138; 2139; 2140; 2141; 2142; 2143; 2144; 2145; 2146; 2147; 2148; 2149; 2150; 2151; 2152; 2153; 2154; 2155; 2156; 2157; 2158; 2159; 2160; 2161; 2162; 2163; 2164; 2165; 2166; 2167; 2168; 2169; 2170; 2171; 2172; 2173; 2174; 2175; 2176; 2177; 2178; 2179; 2180; 2181; 2182; 2183; 2184; 2185; 2186; 2187; 2188; 2189; 2190; 2191; 2192; 2193; 2194; 2195; 2196; 2197; 2198; 2199; 2200; 2201; 2202; 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 2209; 2210; 2211; 2212; 2213; 2214; 2215; 2216; 2217; 2218; 2219; 2220; 2221; 2222; 2223; 2224; 2225; 2226; 2227; 2228; 2229; 2230; 2231; 2232; 2233; 2234; 2235; 2236; 2237; 2238; 2239; 2240; 2241; 2242; 2243; 2244; 2245; 2246; 2247; 2248; 2249; 2250; 2251; 2252; 2253; 2254; 2255; 2256; 2257; 2258; 2259; 2260; 2261; 2262; 2263; 2264; 2265; 2266; 2267; 2268; 2269; 2270; 2271; 2272; 2273; 2274; 2275; 2276; 2277; 2278; 2279; 2280; 2281; 2282; 2283; 2284; 2285; 2286; 2287; 2288; 2289; 2290; 2291; 2292; 2293; 2294; 2295; 2296; 2297; 2298; 2299; 2300; 2301; 2302; 2303; 2304; 2305; 2306; 2307; 2308; 2309; 2310; 2311; 2312; 2313; 2314; 2315; 2316; 2317; 2318; 2319; 2320; 2321; 2322; 2323; 2324; 2325; 2326; 2327; 2328; 2329; 2330; 2331; 2332; 2333; 2334; 2335; 2336; 2337; 2338; 2339; 2340; 2341; 2342; 2343; 2344; 2345; 2346; 2347; 2348; 2349; 2350; 2351; 2352; 2353; 2354; 2355; 2356; 2357; 2358; 2359; 2360; 2361; 2362; 2363; 2364; 2365; 2366; 2367; 2368; 2369; 2370; 2371; 2372; 2373; 2374; 2375; 2376; 2377; 2378; 2379; 2380; 2381; 2382; 2383; 2384; 2385; 2386; 2387; 2388; 2389; 2390; 2391; 2392; 2393; 2394; 2395; 2396; 2397; 2398; 2399; 2400; 2401; 2402; 2403; 2404; 2405; 2406; 2407; 2408; 2409; 2410; 2411; 2412; 2413; 2414; 2415; 2416; 2417; 2418; 2419; 2420; 2421; 2422; 2423; 2424; 2425; 2426; 2427; 2428; 2429; 2430; 2431; 2432; 2433; 2434; 2435; 2436; 2437; 2438; 2439; 2440; 2441; 2442; 2443; 2444; 2445; 2446; 2447; 2448; 2449; 2450; 2451; 2452; 2453; 2454; 2455; 2456; 2457; 2458; 2459; 2460; 2461; 2462; 2463; 2464; 2465; 2466; 2467; 2468; 2469; 2470; 2471; 2472; 2473; 2474; 2475; 2476; 2477; 2478; 2479; 2480; 2481; 2482; 2483; 2484; 2485; 2486; 2487; 2488; 2489; 2490; 2491; 2492; 2493; 2494; 2495; 2496; 2497; 2498; 2499; 2500; 2501; 2502; 2503; 2504; 2505; 2506; 2507; 2508; 2509; 2510; 2511; 2512; 2513; 2514; 2515; 2516; 2517; 2518; 2519; 2520; 2521; 2522; 2523; 2524; 2525; 2526; 2527; 2528; 2529; 2530; 2531; 2532; 2533; 2534; 2535; 2536; 2537; 2538; 2539; 2540; 2541; 2542; 2543; 2544; 2545; 2

Les uns instruments de la vie, les autres de la mort.

Sic ut, non oportet ad id primario, talis

Romulus existant magis honestus videtur

Per genus primo distinctis sex tribus micis.

TRAIPN R A T H I D E T

At postquam Augustus iterum successu habens.

Centiens. Part. lapidis candentis iure.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Yonkers, N. Y., et al.

ALPH. BATHURST, the son of

George Bathurst, was born at

Howthorpe, a small hamlet, be-

longing to the parish of Theddington-

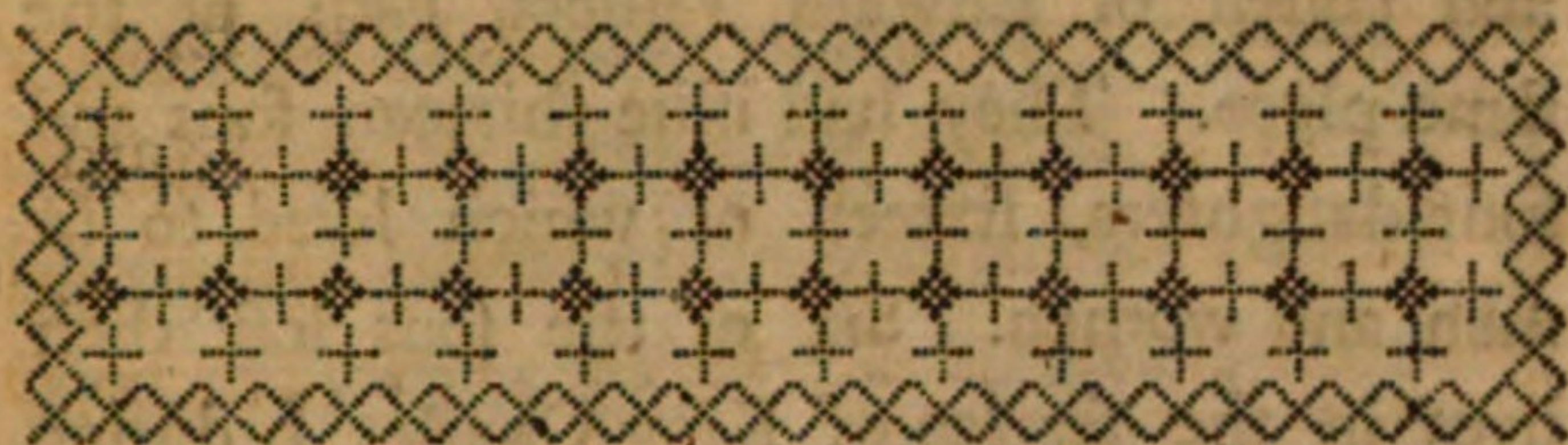
Worth in Northamptonshire, near Market-Har-

Borough in Leicestershire, in the year 1620. *

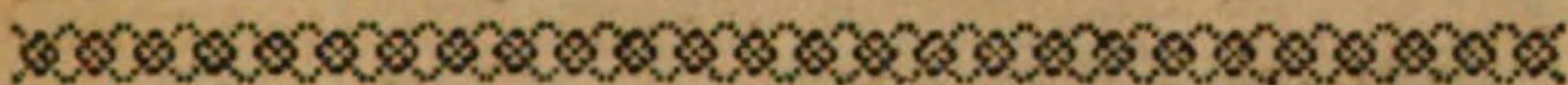
* Register. Coll. Trin. Oxon. The day of his birth cannot

be recovered, as the parish-register of Howthorpe begins no

THE



T H E
L I F E
O F
RALPH BATHURST.



R ALPH BATHURST, the son of George Bathurst, was born at Howthorpe, a small hamlet, belonging to the parish of Theddingworth in Northamptonshire, near Market-Harborough in Leicestershire, in the year 1620. *

* Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon. The day of his birth cannot be recovered, as the parish-register of Howthorpe begins no earlier than the year 1635.

His mother was Elisabeth Villiers*, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, Esq; of the same place. They had issue thirteen sons and four daughters, sixteen of which lived to be men and women. Six of the sons lost their lives in the service of King Charles I. during the grand rebellion. The rest, besides one who died young, were RALPH, the subject of the following narrative, Villiers, Edward, Moses, Henry, and Benjamin, father of the present Lord Bathurst. †

He received his grammatical learning in his own neighbourhood, at the Free-school of the city of Coventry, where his father seems to have resided during the latter part of his life,

* Her father, Edward Villiers, was grandson and heir of Ed. Villiers, Esquire, who died seised of the manor of Howthorpe, &c. 26 June, 5 Henr. viii. and was fifth son of Sir John Villiers, of Brookesby, Knt. grandfather of Sir George Villiers, father of George Duke of Buckingham.—George Bathurst, who was the youngest son of Lancelot, of Franks in Kent, had with his wife the manor of Howthorpe, where he settled. Collins's Peerage, vol. 4. pag. 289. ed 2. 1741.

† See Thoresby's Leedes, pag. 14. et pag. 607. in Append. And Collins ibid. who mentions only twelve sons. But on the tomb of his father and mother in the church of Howthorpe, thirteen are mentioned. On the same monument, it is said, that his father George Bathurst died 1656, aged 77. Edward is not mentioned, as one who survived the rebellion, by Collins; but that he did, will appear hereafter.

under

under Phineas White, the Successor of James Cranforde who was master to Dugdale, the antiquarian, in the same school. Three of his school-fellows afterwards proved persons of note, Holyoake, author of a learned Dictionary, Dr. Henry Clerk, president of Magdalen-college, Oxford, and fellow of the college of physicians, and Dr. Allestry, canon of Christ-church, and provost of Eton-college*. Here by the care of a laborious instructor, but more by the force of a forward genius, he made so rapid and unusual a progress in the classics, that at fourteen years of age, he was sent to the university of Oxford, and entered in Gloucester-hall, now Worcester-college, Octob. 10,

1634†. But from this house he was removed within a few days, ‡ to Trinity-college, in the same university. To this society, even at this time, he bore a considerable relation. Dr. Kettel, the president of the college, was his grandfather, having formerly married his

* E. Codice A. Wood MSS. in Mus. Ashmol. Oxon. D. 11. Quo. sub Tit. SCHOOL-NOTES.

† Registr. Matriculat. Univ. Oxon. His father is there said to be of Coventry, and he is entered, which is odd, *Plebei filius*.

‡ Wood's MSS. note on the above-cited extract from the matriculation book. Mus. Ashmol. D. 1. quo.

grandmother

grandmother Villiers, relict of Edward Villiers : and his father, George Bathurst, had been educated in the same college ; where he married, in the year 1610, Elisabeth Villiers above-mentioned, then living with her mother and younger sister, in the lodgings of the president. The manuscript memoir which records these circumstances, adds, that George Bathurst, at the time of his marriage, was worth 300 l. a year, and that all his children “ were very ingenious, and prosperous in the “ world, and most of them handsome” *. Two of Ralph’s brothers likewise, at the time of his admission there, were members of the foundation of Trinity-college. One was George Bathurst, fellow of the house, † an elegant scholar, and author of an oration spoken at the burial of George Allen, the famous antiquarian and mathematician ‡. He died, 1644,

* Aubrey’s MSS. Lives. Mus. Ashmol. Part. 1. No. 10. fol. pag. 36. Cod. Ashmol.

† Elect. Schol. Jun. 6. 1626. Fellow, Jun. 8. 1631. He was born at Garlington near Oxford, with which his grandfather Dr. Kettel was connected, as president of Trinity-college. E. Registr. Coll. Trin.

‡ Entitled “ *Oratio funebris in obitum desideratissimi viri Thomæ “ Alleni Coll. Trinit. olim. Socii, &c. Lond. 1632. quo.*” It was spoken

of a wound in his thigh, received in defending the garrison of Farringdon, in Berks, against the rebels *. The other was Edward Bathurst, a scholar of the same house †, the second son of his father, who died rector of Cheping Warden in Northamptonshire, Nov. 19, 1668 ‡. He was a person of singular learning and probity, and consigned by will dated 1667, certain lands in Northamptonshire

spoken in Trinity-college chapel, where Allen was interred, in the presence of the Vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and others who were invited on the occasion. The same George Bathurst was created bachelor of divinity, Jul. 7. 1640. Registr. Univ. Oxon.

* Wood Ath. Oxon. vol. 1. f. col. 284. Ed. 2.

† Elect. Schol. Jun. 10. 1628. Born at Howthorpe in Northamptonshire. He was never fellow. Registr. Coll. prædict.

‡ For the further confirmation and illustration of what is said above, I shall insert an abstract of his epitaph in Cheping-warden church, probably written by his brother Ralph. "Hic jacet Edv. Bathurst, S. T. B. Georgii Bathurst de Hothorp in agro Northamp. armigeri, et Elisabethæ Villiers uxoris ejus, e natis 17 secundus. Coll. Trin. Oxon. ejusque præidentis vigilantissimi Radolphi Kettel, S. T. P. olim alumnus. Post ministerii labores, et rerum temporumque discrimina, per annos 14 Cropredia tolerata, tandem ex gratia generosissimi patroni, Ric. Selstonstall, armigeri, ecclesiæ huic fæliciter præfuit annis p. m. 13. Obiit Nov. 19, 1668. Ann. ætat. 54. Juditha Bathurst viventis individua comes, defuncti hæres, P."

In the college register I find him nominated with Seth Ward, as a candidate for the Presidentship, 1659. Part of Wood's Life of Arthur Wilson the historian in Ath. Oxon. vol. 1. col.

to his college, for charitable uses *. He likewise erected at his own expence the statue of the founder of the said college over the entrance into the hall, 1665 †.

To Trinity-college our young student was therefore transplanted, and probably placed under the immediate care and tuition of his grandfather, Dr. Kettel the president ‡, as his brother Edward before seems to have been §. In this situation, his promising abilities so effectually recommended him to the society, that he was elected scholar of the college, June 5, 1637 ||,

155. Ed. 2. is transcribed from a manuscript insertion of this Edward Bathurst, in Wilson's Life of James I. in Trinity-college library. It ends thus. "Having had good knowledge of him, " and some acquaintance with him, I thought good to give the " reader this advertisement." They had been both fellow-collegians about the year 1631.

* From his will in the hand-writing of the abovementioned Sister Judith, after whose death the said benefaction is ordered to commence. And Wood, Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. 2. pag. 294. where he is called, "Vir probitate simul et eruditione exemplari."

† Id. ibid. pag. 300.

‡ It appears that he resided in the lodgings, and took his diet at the table, of Dr. Kettel, for about two years, viz. from his entrance at the college, before his election into the foundation. MSS. Papers of R. Bathurst, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Payne, prebendary of Wells.

§ See his epitaph, modo citat.

|| Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon.

in

in the seventeenth year of his age. Having taken the degree of bachelor of arts, on January 27, following*, he was appointed fellow, June 4, 1640, within three years after his admission into the foundation†. He proceeded to the degree of master of arts the next year, April 17, 1641‡: and, on March 2, 1644, was ordained priest, by Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxford§.

Thus divinity was the profession to which Bathurst had originally dedicated his life. Nor was this perhaps so much the result of the obligation prescribed in the statutes of his college, as of private inclination. I have now by me some of his *Diatribæ Theologicæ*¶, begun so early as in his twenty third year. They

* Registr. Univ. Oxon.

† Registr. Coll. antedict.

‡ Registr. Univ. Oxon.

§ Registr. Episc. Oxon. His deacon's orders do not appear.

¶ DIATRIBÆ THEOLOGICÆ philosophicæ et philologicæ, habitæ in aula Coll. Trin. Oxon. An. 1643, 1644. communicated by the Rev. Mr. Payne of Wells. See also one of his letters hereafter inserted, Dat. Feb. 13. 1662-3. "Physic being
" only my refuge in bad times, and not my primitive design."
The DIATRIBÆ consist of five heads or articles. It appears that he performed exercise for the degree of B. D. but did not take it,
" When that degree was not only disused by most men, but ge-
" nerally abused; and the wearers of that holy badge contemned

are digested in a masterly manner, and from the fullness of the citations, and exactness of the references interspersed, discover a spirit of theological research, and an extensive knowledge of the writings of the most learned divines. These studies he most probably would have continued to prosecute with vigour. But the confusions of the grand rebellion hastening on apace, and promising but little support or encouragement to the ministerial function, he changed his proposed plan, and became a student in physic. Accordingly he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor in that faculty, by accumulation, June 21, 1654*.

However, while engaged in this profession, he did not entirely disclaim his clerical character. When Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxford, was deprived during the usurpation, the parliament allowed him the revenues of his rectory of Launton near Burcester, in Oxfordshire, for the support of himself and his fa-

“ by the bad men in those worst of tymes, and rather kicked
“ back than set forward to any preferment.” Letter of Br.
Duppa, Episc. Winton. to the college, dat. May 2, 1661. In
Registr. Coll.

* Registr. Univ. Oxon. Collins, ubi supr. says, 1653.

mily.

mily. Being released upon bail from the tower, to which he had been committed as one of the twelve protesting bishops, he retired to this living, and, when occasion offered, privately ordained such students of Oxford, as desired episcopal ordination. On this business in which it was dangerous to be concerned, Bathurst frequently and readily assisted his friend the bishop. Bathurst, as I before observed, was now in priest's orders; and whenever any candidate solicited to be ordained, he privately applied to Bathurst, who examined him, and appointed a day for meeting him at the bishop's house. At the time agreed, under pretence of visiting patients, he attended the solemnity at Launton, in which he officiated as archdeacon. This service he executed with the utmost fidelity and punctuality till the restoration *. The ceremony was sometimes performed in the chapel of Trinity college †.

* From the information of the Rev. Mr. Wise.

† Where I find John Martin, afterwards prebendary of Sarum, and others ordained, Dec. 21. 1645. by Skinner. Wood. Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. ed. 2. col. 906.

Skinner, who had been tutor to Chillingworth at Trinity College, was supposed to be the only bishop who conferred holy orders during the suppression of our church and hierarchy; and of whom it is likewise recorded, that immediately after the restoration, he ordained one hundred and three persons at once, in Westminster Abbey*.

Bathurst, before he had obtained his degrees in physic, had sufficiently recommended himself as a person of competent skill in his profession. He was not long engaged in it, when he was employed in the service of the state, as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy. This office he managed with equal diligence and dexterity †, to the full satisfaction both of the commanders at sea, and the commissioners of the admiralty ‡. Soon afterwards we find him settled at Oxford §, and practising

* Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 1158. ed. 2.

† In the first lecture *De Respiratione* he brings an example from his practice in this department. See the *Literary Remains*.

‡ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 106. F. Ed. 2.

§ From letters to him among the Papers communicated by the Rev. Mr. Payne of Wells, it appears that he took pupils in the college; but he does not seem to have been regularly or constantly concerned in this employment.

physic,

physic, in concert with the famous Dr. Thomas Willis, with whom he regularly attended Abingdon market, every Monday. The friendship and esteem with which Bathurst regarded Dr. Willis, appears more professedly by two very remarkable mandates of IMPRIMATUR, which the former, when many years afterwards Vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, prefixed to two different treatises of the latter. The first was to the *Pharmaceutice Rationalis* of Willis, viz.

“ *Librum hunc authore suo, sagacissimo physio-
 “ logo, medico peritissimo dignum, olim Symmysta,
 “ semper Amicus, libentissime typis mando.*”

Oxon. Octob. 31. 1673. R. B. V. Oxon.

The second is prefixed to the postscript of the second part, which was published the day after the author's death, viz.

“ *Amicissimo auctori, post tam immortale opus
 “ nihil mortale facturo, tanquam lumina mori-
 “ enti claudens, extremum hoc officium præstat,*

Oxon. Nov. 12, 1675. R. B.

Nor was Willis wanting in public testimonies of reciprocal regard to Bathurst. About the year 1695, he published his celebrated epistolary *Dissertation* * *De Urinis*. This learned and ingenious treatise is addressed to Dr. Bathurst, being the result of several conversations with him on that subject, undertaken by his advice, and at length published at his request. † Willis's anatomy of the brain was also submitted to his inspection ‡ and judgment, and probably would have been suppressed but from his approbation and encouragement. In the mean time, that elegance and purity so celebrated in Willis's latinity was greatly owing

* *De Urinis* DISSERTATIO Epistolica, ad Virum Doctissimum mihiq; amicissimum, D. Rad. Bathurst, Med. Doct. et Coll. S. Sanct. Trin. Oxon. Soc. It is commonly printed at the end of DIATRIBÆ duæ Medico-philosophicæ de fermentatione, altera de febribus. Hag. Com. 1659. 8vo. Lond. 1660. 12mo. and frequently since.

† “Quod vero a me exigis, clarissime vir, nimirum ut notiones, quas olim inter nos a colloquiis mutuo habitis, &c.” In præfatiunc. pag. 332. Ed. Lond. 1677. 12mo. And in the last paragraph of the Dissertation. “Quippe horatu vestro hæc primum scripta, atque ex tuo solummodo arbitrio et jussu etiam num publici juris sunt. Quare fætum istum, invita quasi Lucina, fere per abortum editum, ceu exposititium, et merito ἀπαλινδοῦν ad limen tuum dimissum, fac cures.”

‡ See letter to S. Ward, inf.

to

to the friendly assistance of Dr. Bathurst; in whose hand writing there have been seen frequent corrections, and even large interlineations, in the manuscript copies of Willis's works, particularly of the *Pharmaceutice Rationalis*.

While he continued a regular practitioner in physic, most of his motions seem to have been regulated, and his designs directed, by Dr. Willis*. In a letter from Mr. Lyddall†, fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to John Aubrey, Esq; dated April 5, 1653, the Antiquarian, it appears, that Bathurst had been solicited by Aubrey to attend him on his travels. But that Bathurst declined this invitation, however agreeable or advantageous, alledging that he could not leave his friend Willis, with whom he

* Collection of Orig. Letters, MSS. Mus. Ashmol. No. 15. Fol. In Ashmole's Study. vol. 1.

† See his EULOGIUM in the LITERARY REMAINS. Wood acquaints us, that Mr. Lyddall "was an ingenious man, an excellent philosopher, a great tutor, and might have honoured the world with his learning had his life been longer spared." Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. col. 59. F. Ed. 2. In his Letters, of which many remain, in the above-cited collection, he appears to have deeply engaged in chemistry, and other branches of experimental philosophy. Our author cites his opinion in Prælect. 3, Resp. But he published nothing.

was so closely connected, and who was not likely to engage in the party.

About the year 1651, we find him concerned with Dr. Willis, Dr. Petty, and others, in the recovery of Anne Greene, who had been hanged for the murder of her bastard child. On this occasion a pamphlet was written, entitled, "*Newes from the Dead*; or a true and
 " exact narration of the miraculous deliver-
 " ance of Anne Greene, who being executed
 " at Oxford, December 14, 1650, afterwards
 " revived, and by the care of certain physicians
 " there, is now perfectly recovered; together
 " with the manner of her suffering, and the
 " particular means used for her recovery.
 " Whereunto are prefixed certain poems, casually written upon that subject, Oxon. 1651,
 " quo*." This piece is attributed to Bathurst by Derham†, but through mistake. It was written by one Richard Watkins, a student of

* It has been once or twice reprinted, and is inserted in the PHOENIX.

† "Written, says he, as I have been informed, by Dr. Bathurst, afterwards the most vigilant and learned president of Trinity-college, Oxford." *Physico-Theol.* Lond. 1727. B. 4. ch. 7. pag. 157. in a note. It is said, in the title page, to be "written by a Scholar in Oxford."

Christ Church *, afterwards vicar of Ambrosden, near Oxford, and rector of Whichford, Warwickshire, and Bourton of the Hill in Gloucestershire. But Bathurst's witty talents could not resist so tempting a subject, especially when required by some young gentlemen of his college, and perhaps his pupils, who were invited among others, to decorate this miraculous narrative, with prefatory verses. Accordingly we find that some of the copies prefixed, are of his composition †, although printed under different names. The principal merit of this extraordinary recovery is ascribed to Dr. Petty ‡.

To the study and practice of medicine, he joined every branch of philosophical knowledge §. Wood informs us, that “ Dr. “ Bathurst a physician,” attended the lectures

* Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 59. F. ed. 2. And in Wood's MSS. Note in Marg. Tit. of the pamphlet mentioned in the text, in Mus. Ashmol. No. 515. quo.

† See supr. the preface. I suspect that the verses ibid. signed *Edwin Skrymsher Gen. Com. Trin.* were written by him. They are entirely in his manner.

‡ Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 807. ed. 2. He was afterwards Sir William Petty.

§ From Lyddal's letters ut supr. MSS. Letters in Mus. Ashmol.

of Peter Sthael, a chymist and Rosicrucian, who had been invited to Oxford by Boyle, and was afterwards operator to the royal society, in company with Wren, Crew, Locke, &c. about the year 1662 *. About the same time †, he

* Wood's Diarie, printed by T. Hearne, pag. 559. Wood, who likewise attended the course, observes that Mr. Locke at these lectures, was remarkably troublesome and assuming; frequently disturbing and interrupting the class by his impertinent enquiries and objections. This is not agreeable to the received notion of Mr. Locke's reserve and taciturnity.

† See Wallis's letter to Smith, in Hearne's append. to præf. of P. Langtoft's chron. vol. 1. pag. 161. And Spratt's Royal Society, Lond. 1677. 4to. pag. 55. who says that these were "the *principal* and most *constant* of them." See also the ingenious and industrious Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society. I don't find Dr. Bathurst's name mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions; except that he communicated a relation concerning an extraordinary bleeding of a little child. See Phil. Transact. N. 109. p. 193. This relation was transmitted to Dr. Bathurst by S. Dugard of Trinity-college, Oxford, while he was Vice-chancellor, Nov. 16, 1674. Dr. Bathurst was elected fellow, and admitted Aug. 19, 1663. Birch, vol. 1. pag. 293. Lond. 1756. quo. His name does not appear in the catalogue of proposed members, made Nov. 28, 1660. *ibid.* pag. 4. But on Feb. 6, 1660-1. the members were directed to enquire whether Dr. Wallis, Dr. Willis, Dr. BATHURST, with many others, desired to be of the society. *ibid.* pag. 15. This was before the royal charter was granted, dat. Jul. 15. 1662. He was appointed, Mar. 30. 1664. one of the committee for improving and considering all mechanical inventions. *ibid.* pag. 406. And again, on the same day, for collecting all the phenomena of nature hitherto observed, &c. *ibid.* pag. 407. He was dispensed with for fees, Oct. 29, 1666. *id.* vol. 2. pag. 118. I suppose

was concerned in forming the rudiments of the royal society, together with Dr. Seth Ward, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Wilkins, Sir William Petty, Matthew Wren, Dr. Willis, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Wallis, Christopher Wren, Mr. Rook, and others. They met once a week, at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College. When this society was afterwards established at Gresham College by royal authority, a branch of it was continued at Oxford; and the original society-books of this Oxford department are still preserved in the Ashmolean museum*, where their assemblies were held. It appears, that this latter Oxford meeting was subject to regulations made among themselves: according to which, we find Dr. Bathurst elected president, April 23, 1688, having been before nominated one of the members for drawing up articles, Feb. 29, 1683-4. I don't recollect † that this separate committee, held at

suppose on account of his necessary avocations. His name occurs in the letter book of the society concerning an extraordinary case of fits, Oct. 11. 1685. id. vol. 4. pag. 424.

* Mus. Ashmol. MSS. 660. V. fol. See pages 23, 24.

† But see Birch ubi supr. vol. 2. pag. 180.

Oxford,

Oxford, has been distinctly or circumstantially mentioned in accounts of the royal society, of which it was an appendage. Dr. Bathurst's engagements at Oxford, about this time, prevented his attendance on the grand meetings at Gresham College ; for the support and advancement of which, however, he generously contributed several sums of money, at different times, and ten pounds at his death *. The Oxford society began October 26, 1683. Creech the translator, Dr. Aldrich, and others the most eminent scholars of the university were members. They maintained a correspondence with the society in London.

Hitherto we have viewed Dr. Bathurst in the light of a physician and a philosopher, but in the mean time, he seems to have been chiefly distinguished as a classical scholar. At the university acts †, in the collections of Oxford

* See articles of his will, inf.

† Lyddal to Aubrey. " I hope I shall see you at the act ; " Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. White, being two chief men in it." May 27, 1651.—MSS. Letters in Mus. Ashmol. ut supr. One Mr. Thomas White is frequently mentioned as an acquaintance of Dr. Wallis, Seth Ward, Dr. Wilkins, &c. in Wallis's *Commercium Epistolicum*, about the year 1657. Wallis Op. Math. vol. 2. fol. Oxon. 1693. This is probably the same person.

verses, and on every public occasion, where the Ingenious were invited to a rival display of their abilities, he appears to have been the principal and most popular performer.

It is however reasonable to suppose, that he would have left us many more specimens of his classical taste, had not his natural and early propensity to polite literature, at an age when those studies are most successfully pursued, been interrupted and diverted from it's due bias, by the necessity of the times, in which every species of elegance was decried and discouraged. Few performances of taste were attempted, because they would not have been generally relished, by a nation of gloomy devotees, whose ideas of learning and of religion were equally fordid and absurd. This circumstance drove all the scholars of those times to philosophical enquiries, which at length introduced the establishment of the royal society. Bathurst was a philosopher like the rest, and for the same reasons; but his proper character could not be long concealed, and his natural genius could not always be suppressed.

In

In the year 1650, Hobbes published his famous treatise entitled, "*Human Nature, or the fundamental elements of policie; being a discoverie of the faculties, acts, and passions of the soul of man, from their original causes: according to such philosophical principles as are not commonly known and asserted.* By Thomas Hobbes of Malmſbury. London, printed by T. Newcomb for Francis Bowman of Oxon. 1650." To this book Bathurst prefixed a recommendatory copy of latin iambics; written with so much strength of thought, and elegance of expression, that they most deservedly and universally established his character as a master of latin poetry. This composition was written at the request of Francis Bowman, a stationer of Oxford, whose name is mentioned in the above-cited title page: for Bathurst had never any previous acquaintance with Hobbes, as such a compliment naturally leads us to suspect*. But this accidental re-

* From MSS. note of A. Wood, inserted in Aubrey's MSS. life of Hobbes, Mus. Ashmol. Cod. Ashm. In Ashmole's study. Wood's words are: "Dr. B. was never acquainted with Hobbes.—These verses were written at the desire of Mr. Bowman, stationer of Oxon, as I have heard the doctor say." pag.

quest of an Oxford bookseller, a present expedient to promote the sale of his book, produced one of the most important events in Bathurst's life.

The verses recommended him to the notice of that most accomplished nobleman, the duke of Devonshire *, the eldest son of Hobbes's patron, William Cavendish, third earl of Devonshire, by whose interest he afterwards obtained the deanery of Wells.

Our author is falsely supposed to have written the life of Hobbes, entitled, "Thomæ Hobbes Angli Malmshuriensis philosophi vita, 1681."

pag. 20. vol. 2. i. e. as I suppose, not acquainted personally. I have a letter before me of Bathurst to Hobbes, at Paris, dated May 27, 1651, by which it appears that Hobbes sent him two copies of his *Leviathan*, in acknowledgement for the Iambics. Among other things he tells Hobbes,—“I hope
“ your learned booke of Optickes, and that other *de corpore*,
“ if it be yet finished, may no longer lie concealed: especially
“ since now the best wits, as well here as in other countries,
“ are so greedy to listen after workes of that nature, and to
“ vindicate themselves from the chimericall doctrines of the
“ schools; under which, to the bane of true knowledge, they
“ have for these many hundred years so miserably laboured.
“ And thus much I am the rather bold to suggest to you, be-
“ cause if by your other workes already published, you have
“ gained so high an esteem:—how much more shall those be
“ received with honour, in whose argument no man's *Diana*
“ will be brought into question.”

* William Cavendish the first duke of Devonshire.

The verses abovementioned are prefixed, and the preface is subscribed R. B. In a blank leaf of the Bodleian copy of this book, we have the following manuscript insertion. “ Fa-
 “ bricius in addendis ad Placcium hæc habet.
 “ R. B. qui vitam Hobbesii edidit, 1681, est
 “ Radulphus Bathurst. [Johann. Molleri Hy-
 “ pomnem. tom. 2. Polyhist. Morhoff subjunc-
 “ tor. pag. 524.]” In Placcius’s Theatrum, we have the following account of this life of Hobbes.
 “ Præfationi subjiciuntur R. B. indicantes no-
 “ men authoris RADULPHI BATHURSTII, S. T.
 “ D. et decani Bathoniensis *.”

But the initials R. B. which occasioned this mistake, stand for Robert Blackborne †, a physician, who published the *Vita* abovementioned, which was written by Hobbes himself, or with his advice, and added at the end of it the *Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium* ‡, the materials of

* V. Placcii Theatr. Anon. et Pseudon. &c. Hamburgi 1708. Tom. 1. pag. 311.

† Wood’s Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 647. ed. 2. But see Biograph. Britan. vol. iv. Hobbes. note Q. In the Bodleian copy, mentioned in the text, an uncertain hand has added, lackburn to the initial B.

‡ In pag. 79. of this Auctarium, where mention is made of Hobbes’s above-mentioned book of *Human Nature* we have the following

which he had drawn from Aubrey's manuscript life of Hobbes, now repositied in the Ashmolean Museum. The same mistake, which partly was occasioned by Bathurst's commendatory verses on Hobbes, has been since adopted by Johnson, in his notes on Budæus's *Historia Juris Naturalis*. He mentions Bathurst as one of the defenders of Hobbes, "Eadem partes
 " suscepit RAD. BATHURST in vita Hobbessii,
 " ejusque auctario, 1681*."

A very sensible writer supposes, that the orthodox clergy of those times, judged more favourably of this, and the preceeding works, of Hobbes, than we do at present. At the publication of this piece, they perceived the aim

following passage. "Præfante, uti famâ accepi, summi ingenii
 " et judicii viro, Setho Ward, tunc astronomiæ professore Saviliano, &c. — et elegantissimis Iambicis adornante RAD.
 " BATHURST." *Præfante* signifies, The Address To the Reader, subscribed F. B. i. e. Francis Bowman the Bookseller above-mentioned, but written by Seth Ward. Wood ubi supr. col. 643.—In the *Elenchus Amicorum* of Hobbes, Auctar. ut supr. pag. 186. *Rad. Bathurst* Decan. Bathon. *Wellens.* is mentioned. Aubrey, in his MSS. life of Hobbes, says, that "Dr. Bathurst,
 " dean of Wells, wrote in Hobbes defence," pag. 21.—But this a mistake, and asserted without authority.

* Pag. 32. prefixed to his edition of Puffendorf de Officio Hominis, 8vo. 1737. See also inf. page 33. "Qui plura vult
 " de Hobbessio, adeat vitam Hobbessii a Rad. Bathurst, 1681."

of Hobbes's philosophy, as perfectly as they ever could, yet they did not then apprehend that its principles tended to impiety, which Hobbes always professedly disavowed. His books, they conceived, inculcated the doctrine of subjecting the ecclesiastical to the civil power, in point of order and discipline; that religion should dispose men to mutual love, and not be prostituted to the purposes of sedition, as it had been for many years past. This doctrine, while the sectaries continued triumphant, and could alone be affected by it, was thought innocent enough, and its author a very wise man. In this light Seth Ward, when he wrote the commendatory address, mentioned in the Note, viewed Hobbes's system; for within the space of a few years, he became one of Hobbes's bitterest adversaries, although it appears from that Address, that he had diligently considered the scope of this philosopher's opinion before that difference began. He adds, in pursuance of the same argument, "a stronger proof of this cannot be desired, than the most elegant copy of verses prefixed to it*", by the then

† The Treatise on *Human Nature*.

"reverend

“reverend Ralph Bathurst, afterwards the
 “celebrated Dr. Bathurst, dean of Wells, and
 “one of the worthiest men his time affords*.”

After the restoration, when the church of England began to recover its pristine order and establishment, he seems to have been solicited by some persons of rank, to reassume the character of a clergyman, and to return to his theological studies. How he received such an application, together with an account of his situation and engagements at that time, will best appear by the following original Letter †. The address is lost, but it was manifestly written to his intimate friend, Seth Ward ‡, bishop of Exeter.

* Dr. Campbell, in the Biograph. Britan. ubi supra, note E.

† MSS. communicated by the Rev. Mr. Payne of Wells.

‡ Wood informs us, that Seth Ward “was elected President of Trinity College, Oxford, 1659, by a majority of
 “fellows made by the interest of Dr. Ralph Bathurst.” Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 827. ed. 2.—When his predecessor William Hawes, was elected 1658, the power of the bishop of Winchester being abrogated, it was thought expedient to order his election by a mandate from the protector. But Seth Ward, as appears by the college register, was elected by Dr. Bathurst and his friends, in open contempt and defiance of the usurping powers. And tho’ Ward was absolutely disqualified for the headship, yet for prudential reasons, they perhaps thought him the most proper person in those times of confusion, whom they could elect.

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

YEsterday I received your Lordship's of February the second; and since I perceive you do not require me at Exeter before your journey, I shall respite my happiness of waiting on you till you come to London.

I give your Lordship many thanks for what you have done in my behalfe with my lord of Winton*; and shall be ever ready to make good your engagements with those small powers I have to serve the church. And surely I should soone begin to frame my thoughts thereto, if I had but something that might make a tolerable recompence for what I gaine by my present practice; which though it be no more than will serve for a livelihood, (as indeed I never desired to have it, being only my refuge in bad times, and not my primitive designe,) yet I perceive it began to be sensibly diminished upon the very report of my purpose to professe divinity. Preaching now and then, if I could have any hopes of my voice's ability, I should not count the hardest service; and if

* Bishop Morley.

things are likely to continue such, as one may attempt a little that way, without pulling on himsef the perpetual drudgery of it, as of late times hath been, it is possible I may one time or other make a private adventure for a tryal. But as I am at present, I should rather chuse some sedentary worke; though of all others, I have been least versed, and indeed do least delight, in controversies.

As for that subject which my Lord of Winton is pleased to recommend to me, so much has been already said, and even so lately, by * Archbishop Bramhall, Monsieur Daille, and others, that I know not at present

* I suppose he means Bramhall's "Just vindication of the church of England from the unjust aspersions of criminal Schism," &c. Lond. 1661. 8vo. See also his "Answer to M. de la Militiere his impertinent dedication, &c. Wherein he invites his majesty [Charles II.] to forsake the church of England, and to embrace the roman catholick religion." Hague, 1654. 12mo. On the first of these Subjects, Daille a learned advocate of the protestant cause had published, "Apologie des Eglises, reformeés, ou est monstre la necessité, de leur separation d'avec l'eglise Romain." 1633. 8vo. Daille had also written against Militiere, "Disputatio adversus Militerianam de conciliandis Religionibus Sententiam." 1637. 8vo. He wrote it likewise in French. Daille's abovementioned Apology became a popular book in England, being translated into English, by T. Smith, B. D. fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, 1653. 8vo.

the least mite I can hope to add to them. But if both your lordships, to whom I must deny nothing, shall thinke fitt to have me put together something in that argument, I shall be content to try what I can do; which, since I feare it will be so little, my obedience may be thought so much the more. Else, I must needs say, I could with better appetite attempt somewhat on one of these subjects which would not be altogether uselesse, if I could performe them so well as I would. — The first is, *The History of Ceremonies*, together with their usefulness, or rather necessity, in divine worship. The other *The History and genuine Notion of Preaching*, which perhaps might serve a little to take off that erroneus and superstitious conceit of sermons, which obtaines so much amongst the vulgar, that it has almost cast all other religion out of doores.

I have also by me the rudiments of divers critical notions upon hard places of scripture; though I find myselfe prevented by Dr. Doughtey's *Analecta Sacra* *, a booke, which

* ANALECTA SACRA: five excursus philologici super diversis sacrae scripturae locis, &c. Lond. 1658. Again, 1660. 8vo. The
author

I never saw till the other day, and much after such a way as I had designed mine.

For any thing further in philology, physick, or philosophy, I will say nothing here, because they are merely secular : though indeed my * *Discourse of Respiration* hath now compleatly observed Horace's rule, and been by me *nonum pressus in annum*. And though I have much to add to what your lordship hath once seene, yet I doubt how far I might attempt to publish any thing in that kind, now the genius of this nation is so active † in philosophical disquisitions that *nihil modicum placebit*. But whatever I might do in any of these wayes, I am sure at present I can do nothing, while so many intercurrent busineses (of which no

author John Doughtie had been fellow of Merton-college, was a steady loyalist, and a learned divine. What he calls his "rudiments of divers critical notions upon hard places of scripture," seem to be his *Diatribæ Theologicæ*, mentioned above.

* His lectures on Respiration. They were read in the schools pro Grad. M. D. 1654. See the *Literary Remains*.

† The scholars of this enlightened age are apt to smile at the miraculous rarities exhibited, the quaint experiments performed, and the trivial subjects debated, before the royal society, at it's earlier periods. But it should be remembered, that natural knowledge was then in it's infancy ; and that every science, even in a state of perfection, has it's excesses, abuses, and absurdities.

life

life has so many and so unforeseen as a physician's) shatter my time in pieces, and will not suffer me to compose myselve strenuously to any thing. And such is the weaknesse of my mind, that I think that saying is truer of no man living than myselve,

Pectora nostra duas non admittentia curas.

I have now under my review Dr. Willis's textures of the brain and nerves, &c. * which shortly he will be perswaded to publish, as indeed they well deserve.

Dr. Bate was lately pleased to send me the second part of his *Elenchus* †. They are by this time publick, and if you have it not

* Printed at London, 1664. 8vo. sub. Tit. CEREBRI ANATOME.

On Jun. 29. the same year, this book was presented to the royal society, at the desire of Dr. Willis. At the same time Dr. Bathurst excused Dr. Willis for not having presented it sooner, as also for not having owned himself a member of the society in his book, alledging his want of confidence for the one, and that of an example for the other. The Society desired Dr. Bathurst to return their thanks to Dr. Willis, both for the present, and for the civility of his excuse: and ordered, that Dr. Charleton's discourse concerning the difference between the brain of man, and the brain of other animals, should be communicated to Dr. Wallis [q. Willis], by the care of Dr. Bathurst. Birch, ubi supr. vol. 1. pag. 444.

† ELENCHUS motuum nuperorum in Anglia, &c. The second part, here specified, was printed at Lond. 1661. 8vo. Afterwards reprinted, with the first part, Lond. 1663. 8vo.

otherwise,

otherwise, I will send it next weeke by the carrier, it being too big to go by the post; and so I feare is this letter, which must therefore make haste to crave your lordship's excuse.

I remain,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Feb. 10. 1663-4.

R. BATHURST.

It is to be lamented that the two subjects mentioned in this letter, so sensibly and seasonably chosen, were never carried into execution. But his long and total attachment to philosophical pursuits seems to have entirely alienated his mind from divinity; at least, to have extinguished all hopes and ambition of succeeding in a study which he had so long neglected. When his situation afterwards obliged him to drop the profession of physick, and to appear in his proper province, he never could be prevailed upon to print a sermon. Notwithstanding, we are told by Wood, that on Sunday March 20, 1680, Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham, preached before Charles II. at Christ-church, and Dr. BATHURST president of

of Trinity, before the house of Commons at St. Mary's, "*who gave great content.**" He had so mean an opinion of his performances in divinity, that, in his will, he enjoins his executors, in a more particular manner, entirely to suppress all his papers relating to that subject, nor even to permit them so much as to be perused by any, or by very few, such friends as were likely to read them with candor. But this diffidence, especially with regard to publication, was not only particularly confined to his sermons, but was extended in general to whatever he wrote.

He was afraid to publish his lectures on *Respiration*, notwithstanding they had remained in his hands some years, received his repeated corrections, and were highly approved by Mr. Boyle*, at a time when every species of philosophical enquiry was encouraged and illustrated by the establishment of the royal society.† None of his poetical pieces, of which he had good reason to be vain, can properly be said to

* *Of the King's coming to Oxon.* MSS. Wood. D. 19. quo. in Mus. Ashmol.

† See letter from Mr. Boyle, inf.

‡ See the last letter, viz. to S. Ward.

have been professedly published by himself. They appeared connected with other things; they were forced into light as recommendatory introductions written at the request of friends, or unavoidably involved in large collections made by the authority of the university. As he dreaded the dangers, he never affected the character, of an author.

But whatever might be his own sentiments concerning his qualifications as a divine, it appears that soon after the restoration of Charles II. he entirely relinquished his profession of physic, and was made chaplain to the king, 1663*. On September 10, in the following year, † he was elected president of Trinity-college in Oxford, in the room of Hannibal Potter, deceased. On Decemb. 31, in the same year, he was married to Mary the widow of Dr. John Palmer ‡, Warden of Allsouls

* Wood Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. 2. pag. 295.

† Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon.

‡ It appears by his will, that on this marriage he became possessed of an estate in Bampton, Co. Oxon. and that Mary Palmer when married to Dr. Bathurst, had two daughters who were afterwards married by the names of Baynard and Chaundler. Dr. Bathurst had no children. See Wood's *Collections*, MSS. in Mus. Ashmol. E. 31. 8vo. See also his wife's epitaph. inf.

college, a woman of admirable accomplishments. Wood has thought proper to take notice in his diary §, that himself, his mother brother and wife, paid them a wedding visit at Trinity-college, “ they having before sent
 “ in sack, claret, cake, and sugar, to welcome
 “ the new-married couple.” After which he adds in his quaint manner, “ Bathurst was then
 “ about forty-six years old, so there was need
 “ of a wife *.”

On June 28, 1670, he was installed dean of Wells, upon the promotion of † Dr. Robert Creighton, to the see of Bath and Wells. This preferment, as I before incidentally hinted, he procured by the intercession of the duke of Devonshire ; who besides his eminence as a steady patriot and judicious statesman, was a singular patron, and judge of the polite arts, the friend, the companion, and equal, of Ormond, Dorset, Roscommon, and the rest of those illustrious nobles, who distinguished and adorned the reign of an elegant monarch, more by their

§ Pag. 556.

* She died in the year 1690.

† Wood Ath. Ox. vol. 2. col. 106. F. ed. 2.

wit and abilities, than their birth or titles. The duke's knowledge and love of architecture, in particular, of which the family seat at Chatsworth in Derbyshire, is a magnificent monument, probably contributed both by advice and example, to influence the taste, and prompt the spirit of Dr. Bathurst, in this respect, and produced those elegant effects of each in his college, which I am hastening to describe.

In April 1691[†], he was nominated by King William and Queen Mary, through the interest of lord Somers ||, to the bishoprick of Bristol, with licence to keep his deanery and headship in commendam. But, with a resolution equally noble and disinterested, he refused this valuable offer, being conscious that such a preferment might too much detach him from his college, and conse-

[†] This date is adopted from Wood, *ubi supra*. But he could not be nominated to the bishoprick so early as April, 1691: for that see became vacant by Ironside's translation to Hereford, which was on the death of Croft, and that did not happen till May 18, 1691. See Dr. Richardson's valuable edition of *Godwin de Præsulibus*, page 497. Dr. Richardson, *ibid.* page 567, says, that the bishoprick was offered him by James II.

|| From the information of lord Bathurst.

quently prevent or interrupt the completion of those improvements in its buildings, which he had already begun *. Of these I come now to speak.

The next year after his promotion to the presidency of Trinity College, viz. A. 1665, he undertook the foundation of the north side of the new quadrangle, in the fellows-garden, laying the first stone himself. The building was begun at the expence † of the college, but carried on by contributions, which he col-

* From an original letter of Dr. Bathurst. See also Dr. Sykes's sermon preached at the consecration of Trinity college chapel, &c. Oxon. 1694. 4to. In the dedication. Wood, ubi supra, adds, that he refused the bishoprick, that he might be a benefactor, not only to his college, but to his church of Wells. To which last he gave, while living, 100l. See the articles of his will, inf.

† From Wood's English MSS. Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, in TRINITY COLLEGE. In the tower of the schools at Oxford.—Dr. Bathurst, to Dr. Stratford, bishop of Chester, formerly a fellow of Trinity College, Nov. 6, 1691. “ We have already layd out very much in building the new “ quadrangle, as likewise a new kitchen, with several rooms “ about it, and some in the court beyond it. We have also “ lately new modelled the chambers over the hall to a much “ greater convenience; with several other necessary reparati- “ ons.—All this while, we have not onely been carefull to keep “ out of debt, but have layd up some little stock for our first “ encouragement, to begin the chapel with.” MSS. commun. by Mr. Payne.

lected

lected with unwearied diligence from various benefactors, the first of which was Archbishop Sheldon, formerly a member of the college*. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren; and the edifice was finished, as I collect, about the year 1668.

The west side of the same court, undertaken and conducted in the same manner, was completed 1682. The building near the east end of the chapel, being intended as an enlargement of the president's lodgings, was raised entirely at his own cost, viz. 430 l. in the year 1687 †. The lodgings themselves he had before considerably repaired and adorned, at the expence of 150 l. ‡

Nor were these the only happy effects which the college experienced of their president's public spirit, and extensive connections. The chapel of the college being greatly de-

* Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon. et Wood Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. 2. p. 300.

† Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon. Of these buildings says Francis Vernon, where he mentions Trinity-college.

Nubila conspiciui pensavit luce Bathursti.

Oxonium poema. Oxon. 1667. quo. pag. 18.

‡ MSS. Payne.

cayed, and having been much defaced * in the civil wars, he demolished it, together with

* Aubrey, a diligent antiquarian, educated in the college circ. 1644, tells us, that the windows consisted of "admirable gothic" painted glafs, like those at New-college, and I think better." From a loose paper insert. in Wood's MSS. Hist. of the *City of Oxford*. Mus. Ashmol. F. 29. fol. There are drawings of some of them now remaining among Wood's and Dugdale's papers, *ibid*. In the east window, over the altar, was this inscription. "Orate pro anima Thomæ Pope equitis aurati fundatoris istius collegii." They were all entirely destroyed by the presbyterians. Among the same papers are also drawings, by Dugdale, of the sculptures on the sides of the founder's tomb in the chapel, now concealed by the wainscott alcove. More of the antiquities of this chapel, may be found in the life of Dr. Ralph Kettel, *supr. cit.* viz. in Aubrey's MSS. lives, Mus. Ashmol. fol. part 1. No. 10. pag. 36. Cod. Ashmol. He says, that in every column of the windows was a figure, viz. of St. Katherine, St. Cuthbert, St. Oswald, &c. He speaks of two altars on the outside of the screen, that on the right dedicated to St. Katherine. Over that on the left, against the screen was a painting of the taking down our saviour from the cross, belonging to the altar beneath, which painting remained undefaced, till the time of Dr. Harris, who was the first presbyterian president, 1647. He adds, that they sung the Service till the garrison of Oxford was surrendered to the parliament, when the organ, which stood over the screen, was entirely removed. These and other causes, he suggests, contributed to hasten the death of the old loyal president, Dr. Kettel. Wood in his description of this chapel, taken from Dugdale's MSS. 1642. and published in Stevens's *Monastic*. vol. 1. pag. 343. mentions only one altar as standing against the screen. The original furniture of the chapel, given by the founder, consisting of vessels and crosses of gold and silver, copes of tissue, tapestry, &c. for the more solemn celebration of divine service, continued in use so long as the year 1570, when it was abolished by order of Queen Elisabeth's Commissioners, and of Robert Horne the college-visitor, a puritanical bishop of Winchester.

the adjoining gateway and treasury; and on the same ground-plott, with some additions in length and breadth, began the present chapel, with it's tower, &c. on a foundation entirely new, himself laying the first stone, Jul. 9. 1691. He had before, viz. 1682, given 200 l. with a view to this noble design. The Shell was completed at his own expence, to the amount of near 2000 l*. The furniture, and decorations of the inside, were defrayed from large collections which he had solicited, with his usual address and activity, from many persons of the first rank, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Craven, Lord Somers, the Bishops of Chester, Winchester, &c. to whom and many others, most of his letters on this subject are now lying before me †. The architect. His letter to the society on this subject begins thus, "I am informed that certaine monuments, tending to idolatrie, and popish or devill's service, as crosses, censars, and suchelyke fylthie stuffe used in the idolater's temple, more mete for the same than for the house of God, remayn in your colledge as yet undefaced, &c." Dat. *Waltham*, Jul. 19. 1570.

* MSS. Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Payne of Wells.

† MSS. Communicated ut supr. In one of which he says, "I have contributed my share for finishing the outward bulke, as walls, roofe, windowes, &c. more than I am well able. For the inward and ornamentall part, as the wainscott, seats, skreen, marble, fretworke, &c. we must be faine to sollicite, &c."

chitect, as I conjecture, was his friend Dean Aldrich, who by a letter * from Dr. Bathurst, appears to have been consulted about pulling down the old chapel: But the original plan, from whatever hand it came, received some improvements from Sir Christopher Wren, as may be seen in his letter to Dr. Bathurst, occasioned by the following application from the latter.

WORTHY SIR,

Feb. 25. 1691-2.

WHEN I sent Mr. Phips † to wait on you with a scheme of our new building, he told me how kindly you was pleased to expresse your remembrance of me, and that you would send me your thoughts concerning our designe; and particularly of the pinnacles, which as they were superadded to our first daught, so, I must confesse, I would be well

* To Bp Stratford, Nov. 6. 1691. "The worthy deane of Christ-church, and other able judges in architecture, have thought it most adviseable to begin our worke, wholly upon new foundations; thereby to enlarge it both in length and breadth: and withall to make it range better, at each end, with the east and west sides of that quadrangle." MSS. ut sup.

† The surveyor of the building.

THE LIFE OF
RALPH BATHURST, 69
content to have omitted with your approbation.
The season for our falling to worke againe
will now speedily come on; which makes me
the more hasten to entreat from you the trou-
ble of two or three lines in relation to the
premisses, whereby you will farther oblige,

S I R,

Your old friend, and

Ever faithful servant,

R. BATHURST.

ST.*

To which Sir Christopher returned the fol-
lowing answer.

S I R, Scotland-yard, Mar. 2. 1692.

I Am extremely glad to hear of your good
health, and, what is more, that you are
vigorous and active, and employed in building.
I considered the designe you sent me of your
chapel, which in the maine is very well, and
I believe your worke is too farr advanced to ad-
mitt of any advice: however, I have sent my

* MSS. Communicated as above.

thoughts, which will be of use to the mason to forme his mouldings.

He will find two sorts of cornice, he may use either. I did not well comprehend how the Tower would have good bearing upon that side where the stairs rise. I have ventured upon a change of the staires, to leave the wall next the porch of sufficient scantling to beare that part which rises above the roofes adjoining. There is noe necessity of pinnacles; and those expressed in the printed designe are much too slender. I have given another way to the rayle and baluster, which will admit of a vase that will stand properly upon the pilaster *. Sir, I wish you succeſſe, and health, and long life, with all the affection that is due from

Your obliged faithful friend,

And humble servant,

CHR. WREN. †

P. S. A little deal box, with a drawing in it, is sent by Thomas Moor, Oxford carrier.

* This Scheme was adopted.

† MSS. communicated as above.

I have

I have been informed, that this chapel was professedly built in imitation of the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth. Dr. Bathurst, in his frequent visits at the seat of his illustrious patron, might very probably form his idea of a modern chapel from this elegant structure; and had reason, not only from complaisance, but from choice, to copy so beautiful a model. However that be, I am inclined to think, that Dr. Aldrich, with some degree of conformity however to the suggested pattern, gave the plan and adjusted the design. This seems extremely likely, not only from what has been already mentioned, but because the building is entirely in the style of the parish-church of All Saints, in Oxford, which Dr. Aldrich is known to have designed, and which is esteemed a finished specimen of his acknowledged skill in architecture.

The most eminent artificers were procured to decorate this attic edifice, in the highest perfection; which yet, amidst a multiplicity of the most exquisite embellishments, maintains that simple elegance, which is agreeable to the character of the place, and consistent with the

just notions of true taste. It was finished within three years, and consecrated, with the proper solemnities, by bishop Fell, April 12. 1694 *. The patron and visitor of the college P. Mews, bishop of Winchester, had been applied to for the performance of this ceremony, by letter from * Dr. Bathurst; to which he returned the following Answer.

* Ex instrument. in Thesaurar. Coll. Trin. Oxon. The following memorial of the whole proceeding, drawn up by Dr. Bathurst, is transcribed from the college register.

“ Radulphus Bathurst Eccles. Cathedr. Wellensis Decanus, et hujusce collegii Præses, (de quo sæpius alibi,) SACELLUM ejusdem vetustate jam labefactum, et ruinæ proximum, sumptibus propriis instauravit. Mœnia sc. totius, qua patet, ædificii, amplioribus spatiis in longum latumque expansa, a fundamentis penitus novis, ad summum usque fastigium, fenestris, statuis, pinisque decoratum, evexit; ipso primum lapidem ponente, Julii D. 9. A. D. 1691.”

“ Interiora sacrarii, sive utensilia, sive ornamenta, quibus ipse non suffecit, collatis undequaque benefactorum symbolis, (prout in præsentî catalogo et alibi, videre est,) absolvenda reliquit.”

“ Elapso tandem Triennio, deo auspice, piisque amicorum largitionibus, consummatum opus, a reverendo admodum patre, Johanne, Episcopo Oxon, præstitis divinis officiis, solenniter dicatum est, April. 12. A. D. 1694. Quod fœliciter vortat ecclesiæ, reipublicæque literariæ. Amen.” I have the rough sketch of this entry, in the doctor's own hand-writing, among the papers communicated by Mr. Payne.

* Now before me, dat. Mar. 27, 1694. “ We cannot
“ be so bold as to invite your lordship to so great a trouble: but
“ rather intreat, that being our visitor and patron, you would
be

REVEREND MR. PRESIDENT,

I Have received yours, concerning your chapel, and have wrote to my lord bishop of Oxford; who, I doubt not, will perform that pious office for mee; which I should mysele most readily have done, had not publick concerns engaged mee to an attendance here. I doubt not but God will multiply his blessings on you, who so carefully promote all things to his honour. May all happiness attend you, and your worthy society, is the constant prayer, of

Your affectionate Bro^r.

P. WINCHESTER *.

Westminster, March 31, 1794.

The bishop had been a benefactor on this occasion; for which he received the following † letter of thanks from Dr. Bathurst.

“ be pleased to signify in a few lines, your pleasure and consent, that my lord bishop of Oxford, may performe this pious office in your stead, which we find his lordship very ready to do.”—He before had observed to him, “ The enlargement of its dimensions every way, and the newness of the whole pile, so long labouring under axes and hammers, seems to require that it be *again new consecrated*.” MSS. Payne.

* MSS. commun. by Rev. Mr. Payne.

† MSS. commun. by the same.

MY

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

AS our society thought it not fitt to proceed in the attempt of building our new chapel, without acquainting your lordship with what we were doing; so now, Mr. Charlet being returned, with ample testimonies of your lordship's bounty and good will, we cannot but express our grateful resentment of it. We know it is beyond any power upon earth, to give your lordship a fortune as large as your mind; and the objects of your generosity are every where so many, that it had been presumption in us to encroach further upon you, when your countenance and blessing alone had been abundantly sufficient. But since your lordship has been pleased to afford us also a competent share in your beneficence; I do here, in the name of the whole college, present our most hearty thanks and duty; professing myselfe for this, and many former favours, ever obliged to remaine,

Your Lordship's most faithfull, and

Obedient Servant,

January 14, 1691-2.

R. BATHURST.

The

The following latin letter * of thanks, addressed to Sir William Dormer, Bart. of Quainton in Buckinghamshire, on the same occasion, written by Dr. Bathurst in the name of the society, may perhaps be more acceptable to many readers.

DIGNISSIME DOMINE,

ACcepimus, quos nuper misisti, aureos; Epistolamque vel ipso munere magis auream. Et gratulamur certe collegio nostro, vel potius tuo, quod simul et præteriti contubernii tui memoriâ sibi placeat, et præsentis gaudeat patrocinio: mœniaque jam feliciter surgentia, non tam altè se efferant dono tuo, quàm superbiant te datore. Scilicet hoc est vere generosum esse, cùm fortunas virtutibus æquaveris; et quæ feceris ipse honorifica, proavorum gloriæ superaddis. Macte esto laudibus istis, vir optime, et felici, quo polles, genio, rempublicam, ecclesiam, academiam, sic porro

MSS. * Commun. by the same.

ornare,

ornare pergās, ut, currente ævo, inter illustres
hujusce sæculi heroas meritò recensearis.

Sic animitùs vovent,

Dignitati tuæ omnibus officiis addictissimi,

RAD. BATHURST, Præf. et Socii Coll. Trin. Oxon.

12^o. Calend. Mart. 1691-2.

The following letter also deserves to be inserted as an ingenious reply. It is in return to one of a lady of quality, who being applied to for a benefaction on this occasion, pleaded the gout in her right hand, and the payment of several thousand pounds to her five grandchildren.

MADAM,

I Had sooner returned my thanks for the honour of your ladyship's letter, had not the carrier's times been mistaken by my servant. I am sorry to understand by it, that your ladyship has been so severely handled by that malady, which is usually accounted the companion of the *Rich*; and that my letter should have the ill fortune to come when it was in
your

your *right* hand, which the scripture makes to be the *giving* hand. But since I find it so well recovered as to *write* with its wonted accuratenesse, I hope it will also e'er long be able to *extend* itselſe toward the promoting of that pious worke, which now humbly craves your assistance. The many thousands your ladyship is pleased to mention yourſelſe engaged in, do but sharpen our appetites, and encrease our hopes, that, though the feast goes another way, yet a small crumb may poſſibly fall from ſo plentiful a table. Five or ten pounds will not be miſſed amongſt ſuch great ſummes ; and yet will make a welcome addition to our ſlender ſtock. Beſides the honour that will accrue to us, when preſent and future times ſhall find ſo worthy a name recorded among our benefactors.

Whatever be the event, yet your ladyship's undeſerved favours to myſelſe, and affectionate inclinations expreſſed toward the worke we are now about, ſhall ever, with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude, be acknowledged by,

Hon. Madam,

Your Ladyship's moſt humble, &c.

Oxon. Trin. Coll.

March 17, 1693-4.

R. BATHURST*

* MSS. commun. as above.

Mr. Arthur Charlett, abovementioned, fellow of Trinity, afterwards master of University-college, an active man, and industrious promoter of the cause of literature, was employed in London, by Dr. Bathurst, to negotiate some of his petitionary letters on this subject. The following letter to Dr. Bathurst, represents the reception he found from some distinguished personages of that time, and the general success of his commission, with some other relative anecdotes.

HON. SIR,

I received both your letters, and disposed of all, except that* to the earl of Craven, upon whom I intend to wait on Monday, on

* Now before me, dat. Dec. 4, 1691. It begins thus,
 “ My Lord.—It is now about twenty six years since I waited
 “ on your lordship at Drury-house, as also a little after at
 “ Clarendon-house, where the then lord chancellor, [the his-
 “ torian,] was pleased to recommend to your lordship, the er-
 “ rand I was at that time employed in. It was humbly to
 “ crave some assistance towards an additional building then be-
 “ gun in our college, which once had the honour to boast
 “ your lordship as a member of it, and doth yet record your
 “ noble beneficence to our library. Your lordship then gave
 “ me hopes of some future favour from you; but time, and the
 “ want of opportunity, has suffered it to languish untill now.
 “ It has pleased God to adde many more happy yeares to your
 life

the strength, chiefly, and encouragement of the latin verse you recommended to me. Our visitor† received your letter without asking many questions. I intend to wait upon him again before I depart hence; being in hopes to find him, as I have some others, more easy at the second visit than at the first. Mr.* Ettrick expresses all possible respect to yourself and the undertaking: and I hope to find the good effects of his solicitations with our friends in the house of commons. My lord bishop of Oxford ‡ was pleased to prepare Mr. Solicitor †, whom I found so extraordinary obliging, and with so much seeming reality; concluding he would do suitable to his character and abilities. He pressed me very much to declare what others gave. I thought it best to avoid an answer.

“life: and I yet at this time survive, to sollicite your lordship’s charity, for the continuance and fulfilling, of your kind purposes towards us. We are now engaged in rebuilding our chapel, &c.” MSS. commun. ut supr.

† Mews, bishop of Winchester.

* William Ettrick, Esq; of Holt in Dorsetshire, attorney-general to the princess Anne.

‡ Fell.

† Dr. Bathurst’s letter to the Solicitor, viz. Sir John Somers, afterwards, lord Somers, and lord keeper, now the king’s solicitor general is before me, but it contains nothing more than a formal address. Inter MSS. Payne.

I had

I had resolved at first, without your letter, in consideration only of the many real good offices you had done Dr. Busby, to have waited on him. But upon enquiry with Dr. South, I found he was so ill, as not to admit of any visit: but hearing since that he is recovering, I adventured, in your name, to wait on Sir Thomas Millington *, who received me with great civility; promising to deliver your letter with all the advantage of time and art, and with a true zeal to serve you and the designe.

Having writ to others, I shall not trouble you with complaints; being resolved to think nothing uneasy, that is in pursuance to your pleasure and commands. You will find by my bill of coach hire, that I have not been long in a place: yet the shortness of the days admits of no dispatch, and the nature of a petition requires patience and attendance.

Dr. Radcliffe is the only man, not of our college, that I have presented a † picture to; who very readily promised a benefaction, with

* Fell. of the Coll. of physicians, and physician in ordinary to K. William.

† A plan of the intended chapel.

as much affection as if he had been always
bred up there†.

They all expresse a great resentment of your
generous liberality to the college; and, for your
sake, tell me, they will plead no excuses against
contributing to the finishing what you have so
honourably begun. I have neither time to
learn or write news, being,

S I R,

Your most obedient Servant,

AR. CHARLETT.

London, Dec. 12, 1691.

P. S. The † advocate is removed to Lambeth
near the church. Be pleased to excuse an
ill pen, &c.

Dr. Bathurst always boasted with singular
satisfaction §, the education of so learned and

† For this he is styled in the college register, "Collegii
"Lincolniensis olim socius, nostri semper amicus."

* Villiers Bathurst, nephew to Dr. Bathurst, judge advo-
cate of the navy. He was educated at Trinity-college, Ox-
ford, where he took the degree of A. M. Dec. 13, 1677.
One Villiers Bathurst was made chaplain to Charles II. Dec.
30, 1681. E. Registr. Coll. prædict.

§ Ayloffe's account of Oxford, Lond. 1714. Part. 2. ch. 1.
pag. 415. vol. 1.

eloquent a lawyer, so sincere a patriot, and so elegant a scholar, as lord Somers, mentioned in this letter. Who, to use the remarkable words of a late agreeable biographer, “ was one of those divine men, who, like a “ chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while “ all the rest is tyranny, corruption, and folly*.” A new part of his character, his generous and uninterested patronage of literature, appears in the benefaction he gave on this occasion, which was one hundred pounds †.

I shall add but one more letter, concerning this business, written to Dr. Bathurst, by Dr. Nicholas Stratford, before mentioned. He was fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford, and his contemporary there; afterwards, besides other smaller preferments, warden of Manchester-college, dean of St. Asaph, and at length in the year 1689, promoted to the bishoprick of Chester. He published several sermons and theological tracts.

* Catalogue of royal and noble authors, Lond. 1759. ed. 2. vol. 2. pag. 107.

† Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon.

MR DEAN,

I Had heard of your resolution to rebuild your chapel, but I did not know you had undertaken it, before I received your * letter by Mr. Phipps †. Your own generous example in contributing so largely towards it, after you have been at so much charge before, in those additional buildings you have made to the president's lodgings, cannot but provoke others, who are able, to follow you.

And truly, Sir, that which most troubles me, is, that my circumstances at present are so hard, that I cannot be so liberal in my contribution, as I desire to be. The expences at my entrance upon the bishoprick, the furnishing of two houses since, the payment of the first fruits, besides other constant charges, which other bishops are not concerned in, viz. the entertaining or relieving of almost all persons who either go into, or come out of, Ireland, &c. the bishop of Chester lying directly

* Part of which is cited above, dat. Nov. 6, 1691. pag. 68.

† A surveyor of the building.

in their way ; these, I say, and some other expences, have been so great, as to run me into debt. However, Sir, I intend ere long, before you come into the ornamental parts, to do something, tho' it will be but little ; which I think not myself obliged to by *, ----- but out of mere gratitude, for those favours I received from yourself, to whose assistance and encouragement I must ever own myself deeply indebted. Nor have your favours been confined to myself, but they have descended to my son, as I frequently find by his letters to me. I most heartily thank you for that encouragement you have given him. With my humble service to your worthy society, I remaine,

Mr. Dean,

Your faithfull and humble servant,

Nov. 21, 1691.

N. CESTRIENS †.

Had Dr. Bathurst exerted his activity and interest alone for the service of his society, he

* A few words only, containing a circumstance of a private nature, are here omitted.

† MSS. Commun. ut supr.

might

might have fairly claimed the title of an ample benefactor : but it should be remembered, that his private liberality concurred with these public applications, and that he expended near three thousand pounds of his own money, to render the buildings of the college more spacious, commodious, and elegant. To this we must add, besides gratuities hereafter mentioned, that he purchased, for the use of the fellows, the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Oddington upon Otmere, near Oxford, with the sum of 400 l. A. D. 1700.

Nor was he less serviceable to its advantage and honour in other respects. His discipline and his example, his vigilance as a governor, and his eminence as a scholar, mutually contributed to raise its reputation to an extraordinary height *, and filled it with students of

* Dr. Bathurst to Mr. H. Howe, dat. Dec. 8, 1683. " The
 " beneficence of our friends hitherto, has been employed even
 " for the necessary reception of our company ; which, by God's
 " blessing, hath equalled, or exceeded, in number of com-
 " moners, most other societyes." MSS. commun. by Mr. Payne.
 Dr. Bathurst was living at different times, with the following
 bishops and eminent writers, all bred at Trinity-college, and
 most of them while he was fellow or president of it, viz. Gilbert
 Ironside, bishop of Bristol, William Lucy, bishop of St. David's,

the first rank and family *, among which, to name no more, were those accomplished noblemen, lord Somers before mentioned, and the present lord Bathurst. With these he lived in the freedom of social unreserve, tempering the rigour of an authoritative character with

Robert Skinner, bishop of Worcester, Henry Glmeham, bishop of St. Asaph, Nicholas Stratford, bishop of Chester, Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford, archbishop Sheldon, Selden, Chillingworth, Gellibrand the mathematician, Aubrey the antiquarian, Arthur Wilfon, author of the life of James I. Sir John Denham the poet, Sir Henry Blount, Sir James Harrington, author of the Oceana, Dr. Derham, author of the Physico-theology, Dr. Daniel Whitby, Mr. John Evelyn, Sir Edward Byshe, a most learned writer on heraldry, Francis Potter a mathematician, Dr. THOMAS WARTON the PHYSICIAN, Anthony Farrington, author of a series of learned sermons, but better known for his acquaintance and connection with Hales of Eton, Charles Deodate Milton's intimate friend, with several others.

* “ I am very glad I have this occasion to expresse my
 “ gratitude to your colledge, where I first received my first insti-
 “ tution of literature. Your colledge, for your excellent go-
 “ vernment, is most famous, by which you have many lords
 “ and gentlemen of the society. I doubt not but you have ap-
 “ plied yourselfe, for their contributions, which must be con-
 “ siderable, if they will encourage learning. You have done
 “ your part in a most bountiful manner, &c.” MSS. letter of
 George Evelyn, Esq; of Wooton in Surrey, to Dr. Bathurst,
 Nov. 21, 1693, Com. by Mr. Payne. He was elder brother
 to that learned and ingenious philosopher, John Evelyn; and
 his nephew, John Evelyn, an elegant scholar, had been educated
 in the house, and under the directions, of Dr. Bathurst at Tri-
 nity-college. See the two articles EVELYN, in the *Biographia*
Britannica,

the

the affability of a companion, and the graces of an agreeable conversation. He is said to have constantly frequented early prayers in the chapel, then at five in the morning, till his eighty second year. He punctually attended the public exercises of the college, inspected the private studies, relieved the wants, and rewarded the merits, of his scholars. In the mean time, he was a man of the world, and his lodgings were perpetually crowded with visitants of the best distinction.

Before we mention Dr. Bathurst in a more public capacity, it is to be remembered, that in these improvements of the buildings of a particular college, he became, by example, a general benefactor, being the first who introduced the just and genuine proportions of Græcian architecture into the university, which have ever since been so successfully followed. The venerable beauties of Gothic magnificence alone prevailed, till his new court at Trinity-college appeared. Particularly, the splendid decorations, and exquisite finishings, of modern art, were absolutely unknown in Oxford, till the first effort to these elegancies was exhibited in

the chapel of his college, in a stile of which other specimens are now not uncommon. It was reserved for the taste, the genius, and the spirit of Dr. Bathurst, to work this reformation: and, in this respect, he reminds us of a king of Athens mentioned, I think, by Plutarch, who first placed the statues of the Graces in an antient temple of Minerva.

While president of Trinity-college he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university, Oct. 3, 1673, and was continued for the two following years*, the duke of Ormond being chancellor. During the execution of this honourable, but laborious, office, he reformed many pernicious abuses, introduced several necessary regulations, defended the privileges of the university with becoming spirit, and to the care of the magistrate, added the generosity of a benefactor. He established the present practice of obliging the bachelors of arts to stipulate for their determination; he endeavoured, at the command of the king, to introduce a more graceful and oratorical manner of delivering

* Registr. univ. Oxon.

the public sermons at St. Mary's *, he procured an addition of 20l. per annum to the places of each of the inferior beadles, he restored the practice of the Vice-chancellor's court, and added several other improvements in the academical œconomy.

To St. Mary's church †, which still retained many marks of presbyterian barbarism, he freely gave the ‡ sum of 300l. towards paving the choir, which was reduced to a heap of rubbish, with marble, and for erecting the organ with it's gallery, the seats and pews in the body of the church, together with the galleries on the west. At the same time the stone

* See his *Programma* in the *Literary Remains*.

† See a poem on this subject entitled "Templum Academicum instauratum." Mus. Anglican. vol. iii. Oxon. 1717. pag. 159. Autore Gul. Fox, equitis aurati Fil. e coll. Magd. Oxon.

‡ Quis fileat laudesque tuas, tuaque ampla, Bathurste,
Munera, *tercentum* proh! sacra impendia, *libras!*

Quis doctæ patulæve manus miracula pandat
Pro merito? tua musa tuos instaurat honores:

Tu genio et donis nostras depingis athenas.

Læta diu, florensque tuis academia curis,

Te patrem agnovit, jamdudum experta patronum;

Atria tessellulis signant distincta Bathurstum:

Marmora conclamant, hunc rostra, hunc pulpita norunt;

Hoc sacrum æterno sculpetur marmore nomen.

Ibid. apud. Mus. Anglican. pag. 161.

pulpit

pulpit, finished by Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury, A. D. 1508, was entirely removed, and the church in general was repaired and decently furnished as it appears at present*. His intimate friend, Dr. Fell bishop of Oxford, was an active superintendent, and a zealous encourager of these alterations, concerning which he wrote the two following letters to Dr. Bathurst, then at Wells†.

S I R,

YOU may justly expect an account from me of our proceedings at St. Marie's, which you recommended to my care: and I had done it before this time, but that I was willing to stay till such a progress was made, as might furnish me with somewhat to write.

Be pleased therefore to know, that the whole frame of the new ‡ scaffolds are set up: That most of the wainscote is wrought, both for the scaffolds, and the womens seats. Also both the new dores are up, and within few daies will be entirely finished. Upon the removal

* See Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. 1. col. 643, et 662. Ed. 2.

† See also the 6th Oration.

‡ Galleries.

of the masters forms, and the seats in the body of the church, it appeared that there was scarce any paving under them that could serve to any use. So that there is want of some supply which is taken order for. Your stone-cutter promises to be ready with his marble; but there being use of some more than he had bespoke, your London chapman plaies a Dutch trick, and demands threepence the foot more for it, than was agreed for the rest. But possibly he may come to better terms. There shall no care be omitted for the speeding and good managery of the work. Though when all is done, there will be a sort of men who will not be pleased: and, with the same judgment wherewith they now say the old divinity schole* was handsomer than the present, will declare, that St. Marie's as it was before, was more decent than before the alteration. And such architects must be allowed to enjoy themselves.

This last week there happened here an extraordinary accident. One Mr. Imens, brother

* The original, Professor's, chair of Stone, beautifully carved in the gothic style, with those of the opponent and respondent, of the same workmanship, were demolished, and the antient benches removed, 1669. Wood Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 2. pag. 22.

in law to Mr. Hazlewood a minister near Bath, killed himself with a rapier staffe, which he used, in Ofeney meads. Harry Davies, and the town serjeants, scrambled for what money he had about him: tho' in truth the thing manifestly belongs to our * college. But he was possessed of leases from Magdalen-college of about 27l. rent per annum, which I believe will fall to the university. And I have ordered Mr, Hazlewood to take care the leases be forth coming; and directed Mr. Davies to signify the universitie's claim to Mr. President of Magdalen's † who promises to be carefull in it. This deodand, I believe, will prove of some value; and will be an opportune, as well proper, assistance of the repair of the church. I cannot think of any other thing which has occurred here else, worth your knowledge. With my service to your lady, and youre selfe, wishing health unto you both,

I remain, Sir,

your affectionate and faithful friend,

Aug. 13. 1676.

Jo. Oxon ‡.

* Christ-church.

† Dr. Henry Clerk.

‡ MSS. commun. as above.

The second was written in the September following.

S I R, Sept. 5. 1676.

I Expect now to see you here speedily, when I may have opportunity at large to acknowledge your noble present. But, in the mean time, must not omit to render you my thanks, and let you know that our church-work is thrust forward by all the importunity that can be applied; and I will not despair but that it may be finished by the term; and that when 'tis done, all the objections which are made will be answered. The lowness of the river is a disadvantage, that may hinder the organ, and other materials, from being brought at the usual rates, and with the accustomed speed. I should not forestall you by a long account, who will so suddainly see what is done. That you, and Madam Bathurst, may have a good journey hither, is heartily wished you, by

Your affectionate friend and servant,

Jo. Oxon.*

* MSS. communicated as above.

An

An instance of his vigilant attention to the welfare of the university, even beyond the necessary course of his immediate or prescribed duty, appears in the following article, recorded by himself. * Nov. 11. 1673. I wrote
 “ to bishop Mews, to enquire about the re-
 “ covery of the universities’ privilege in bestow-
 “ ing the benefices of convicted recusants :
 “ and that he would have an eye on the test,
 “ next intended to be made in parliament.”

But the most material occurrences in Dr. Bathurst’s prudent and vigorous administration of this office, will be more distinctly and exactly displayed, by the following suite of letters, written by himself, while Vice-chancellor, which I shall give without reserve or selection. † They will likewise prove the most satisfactory comments on the spirited orations which he spoke in his Vice-chancellorship.

* From MSS. Memoirs of his Vice-chancellorship.

† They are printed as they stand inserted in a paper book he kept for that purpose. MSS. communicated by Mr. Payne. Two or three only of a very private nature are omitted.

*To the Duke of ORMOND, Chancellor of the
University of Oxon.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

THE bishop of Bath and Wells * being now returned, did on friday last resigne his office of Vice-chancellor; to which, in obedience to your Grace's letters, I was then admitted. I must needs acknowledge myselfe highly obliged to your Grace for thinking me not altogether unworthy of so great an honour as to serve you in that capacity: and do with-
all humbly begg your Grace's favour and pardon, for those many defects wherein I shall come short of my worthy predecessor, and that you would please henceforth to owne and command me as,

My LORD, your Grace's most humble,
and most obedient servant,

Octob. 5. 1673. R. BATHURST.

* P. Mews.

To Mr. Henry Gascoign at Clarendon-House.

S I R,

ON friday last my Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells resigned his office of Vice-chancellor of Oxon, to which, in obedience to my Lord Chancellor's letters, I was then admitted. I thought it my duty to signifye thus much to his Grace by the inclosed *, which I desire you would please to deliver. And though I am not so happy as to be knowne to you, yet I must crave leave, that having now the honour to be your fellow servant, I may also have the freedome of making such addressees to you, as my present employment, and the affaires of the University, shall at any time require.

I am, SIR, your very faithful servant,

Octob. 5. 1673.

R. B.

* Viz. the last letter.

To

*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury,
Lord High Chancellor of England.*

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

I Had sooner returned answer to your Lordship's of Sept. 30th, but that I stay'd to see mysele in a firm capacity of undertaking your Lordship's commands, which I have very great cause to be concerned for, and I count myself much obliged to your Lordship, that you are pleased to believe me willing to be so.

The last Vice-chancellor's accounts are not yet audited; but will be some time this weeke. I shall then take occasion to propose Mr. Hodges's case to the accountants, (who are chiefly concerned in receiving and paying the money) and so continue to promote his affaire as opportunity shall be given. And I do assure your Lordship, I will not desist to pursue it to the utmost, till I see him either unquestionably secured of his arrears, or recompensed by a new election. If any obstruction intervene, I shall not faile to acquaint him with it, and crave your Lordship's assistance. But I am confident

(and do beseech your Lordship to believe) that both the electors, and the whole university are so much addicted to serve your Lordship, (as upon several accounts they have just reason,) that I shall quickly be able to bring the matter to a good issue; and give Mr. Hodges* full satisfaction. I am,

Your Lordship's most faithful,

and most obliged servant,

Oxon, Octob. 7. 1673.

R. B.

*To the most illustrious the Duke of Ormond,
Chancellor of Oxford.*

My Most Hon. Lord, Nov. 18, 1673.

SINCE the receipt of your Grace's of Nov. 13, I have endeavoured as well as I could, to feele the pulse of the university in the businesse recommended by your Grace. I find the better sort very slow in seeming to engage for any, till the time come, and the condition of affaires appeare a little more settled. The

* A chaplain to Lord Shaftesbury, sometime proctor of the university. Wood. Ath. Ox. vol. 2. col. 115. f. ed. 2.

generality most incline to some one of nearer relation to our own body, whom they may expect to be more concerned for us, and to whom they may apply with more ease and freedom. Mr. surveyor Wren is now here, upon this account, and brings with him assurance that his Majesty gave him leave to try his friends, and will be very well satisfied if he be chosen, notwithstanding the encouragement first given to Mr. D. Walter. Sir George Crooke who lives not many miles hence, hath also a party amongst us: but not very numerous, and it is thought he will desist.

There is likewise a considerable number of the masters, of their owne accord, much addicted to Dr. Bouchier the regius professor for civil law, and I perceive Sir Christopher Wren doth more favour that party, than any other, especially if the doctor will appeare for it, which is yet doubted. Upon the whole matter, since your Grace is pleased to require my opinion, I humbly conceive that Sir Christopher Wren and Dr. Bouchier are like to have the greatest interest of any that have yet been mentioned,

tioned, as being men whose worth is well knowne to all the university, and not too much above our concerns *. There is a populacy amongst us scholars as well as elsewhere, who are jealous of their liberty, and sometimes untractable enough: I can only promise that as farre as my power goes, I shall (as in duty bound) most readily approve myselfe,

Your Grace's most faithfull, and

Most humble servant,

R. B.

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD.

February 17, 1673.

I thought it my duty to returne our most humble thanks to your Grace, for your late seasonable and effectual assistance in reverting the mandamus sent to Oriel-college: in

* The state of the candidates was afterwards entirely altered, and the event of the election was this, "There were in all 348 votes, whereof Dr. Boucher, who desisted in the middle, and gave leave to his party to bestow themselves where they pleased, had only 20. Sir Christopher Wren had 125, and Mr. Thyn 203." MSS. Memoirs of his vice-chancellorship.

which,

which, though only one society may seeme to have been concerned, yet the whole university do justly account themselves highly obliged to your Grace, for this great favour; as having a generall good influence upon the studyes of many hopefull persons in other houses: who by their diligence and good proficiency, do always entertaine some hopes of approving themselves worthy of such encouragements, whensoever they happen to fall.

But that we may have a farther cause to acknowledge what a continual dependance we have upon your Grace's protection, there is another occasion now offers itselfe. We are informed by our worthy burgesse Mr. Thyn, that in the bill for the allowance of habeas corpus (which is now preparing), that provision which is necessary for securing the interest of the university, (that our members, upon this pretence, may not be forced to attend at Westminster) will not seasonably be offered in the house of commons; but that it will best come downe from the lords. If this be so, we must humbly intreat your Grace to interpose here-

in; since, if no proviso be obtained in that behalfe, your court here will signifye very little; and a vast prejudice will redound to us, by making our students lyable to continuall molestations, against which our antient charters and privileges have so carefully provided. I leave all to your Grace's wisdom and favoure, and rest,

Your Grace's most faithfull
and most humble servant, R. B.

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

YOUR Grace's of Feb. 12, in behalf of Mr. Ruffel of University-college, was proposed by me yesterday to the heads of houses, the master of that college, Dr. Clayton, being himselfe also present among them.

I am required in all humility to informe your Grace, that the gentleman is represented by those who well knew him as very unduly qualified for that degree, not only for want of time, he being, as they say, but a yeare and halfe standing, but upon severall accounts which I am unwilling to mention. And though such

a favour

a favour hath been sometimes granted in an honorary way, to persons of great estates and quality; yet, when it is in order to preferment, so great a leap has not been often known. And if dispensations of this kind should be granted to ordinary gentlemen-commoners, only upon account of their alliance to some great person; it would open such a wide gap to those incroachments, as would quickly make degrees lose their esteeme, and bring a great discouragement to all those that are either willing to take them in a regular way, or have already purchased them at the rate of seven years studies, and no small expence.

I do therefore make it my most humble request to your Grace, that you would be pleased not to press the convocation in this behalfe: because I am very sollicitous, that nothing should come from your Grace, but what may be acceptable to them, whose duty and affections are so highly addicted to your service. And I do most humbly beg your Grace's pardon, if I respite the proposing of it in publick a while longer, till I may have some intimation of your farther pleasure herein.

I am, Your Grace's, &c.

R. B.

Feb. 24, 1673.

To

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD, *Mar. 31, 1674.*

IN obedience to your Grace's commands, I have still had an eye upon the new tavern intended to be set up amongst us. The vintner (Sturk by name) now ownes his resolution, and it is expected that within a very short time he will open his house.

The three licenses which the university hath always had in it's power to allow, are already possessed and employed: This now derives it's authority from the wine-office, and boasts, that it shall be maintained against all opposition whatsoever. Our privileges are herein deeply concerned; and the place being not farre from the publick schooles, it may so much the more tend to the prejudice of good order and discipline among us. If this ineroachment be permitted to take place amongst us, we know not where it will end. Our ale-houses, by reason of the town's immoderate licensing, and the plausible plea of improving his Majesty's excise, are thriven into several hundreds: and what number the taverns may grow to, is not easy to

to tell. Your Grace's taking former cognifance of this busineffe, makes me the more willing to give you this account, and in the name of the univerfity to implore your favourable affiftance, of which we have already had fo frequent experience. I am,

Your Grace's moft faithfull,

and obedient fervant, R. B.

*To the Rev. Dr. Jo. Spencer, Master of
Corpus-Christi College, and Vice-chancellor of
Cambridge.*

REV. SIR,

I Had fooner returned answer to yours of April 2, but that I ftayed to advife with fome others of our body, and do it more effectually. We have fomewhile fince threatned to commence a fuit with the London printers, and it was my purpofe (though you had not prevented me) to invite you to joyne with us. We cannot thinke they will be fo hardy as to ftand it out to a tryall: but we have been fo often put off with evafions and dilatory answers, that

that there will be a necessity of dealing roundly with them.

They have of late got a trick, in many of their bookes, to conceal the printer's name, the more to puzzle and create trouble to us in the pursuit.

But this may perhaps in part be obviated, if Mr. L'Estrange, who gives licences for their presses, will favour us herein. It will concern us also to acquaint Mr. Rosse the King's library keeper with the whole state of the business, so that he may joine with us, and (being constantly upon the place) further us with what assistance he can. To prepare these things the better, and to make a nearer enquiry how matters stand, we are thinking to send up Mr. Hyde, the keeper of our publick library, at the beginning of next weeke: whom I will likewise desire to enquire after my good friend and your worthy burges (not to say, ours) Mr. Crouch, who had a great share in first procuring this favour for us, and will doubtlesse be ready to give his best directions and assistance.

It

It will be requisite, that both you and we should each of us employ our several attorneys to sollicite the businesse, who may conferre together about the management of it, when they meet next terme. If you have such counsell as you can well confide in, we shall leave it to you to entertaine him in common for us both. Dr. Wallis, who but now shewed me a letter from Dr. Dillingham relating to this businesse, puts me in mind of Serjeant Maynard, whom we have lately and formerly found a true friend to universityes, and being a man of eminence in his way, may perhaps be as fitt to be employed as any, if you so think fitt. It is not unlikely, but that either the King's attorney or solicitor may be called in to our helpe upon his Majesty's account. But there is hope that when our adversaries see us in earnest, they will give some better satisfaction without more trouble. We are endeavouring to make a catalogue of such bookes as are yet wanting from them: and if you please to do the like, our solicitors may communicate them to each other, and better know what to demand. For bookes that are printed here, we shall

take care in your behalfe : and desire the same kindnesse from you. The Greek canons printed here by Mr. Scott, is one of the most considerable : he is now in towne, and I intend to demand it for you before he goes. If any thing else shall occurre wherein I may serve you, I shall impart it you ; and desire the same favour from you to, SIR,

Your very faithful and humble servant,

April 16, 1674.

R. B.

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

TH E R E are five of his Majesty's Professors in this university, who have an annuall pension of 40 l. a piece, payable from the King quarterly by patent. Three of them (the professors of divinity, hebrew, and greeke), are punctually payd every quarter from Christchurch in Oxford, without any delay or defalcation. The other two professors of physick and law, should be paid out of his Majesty's exchequer, as the three former are from Christchurch :

church: And to this end the present Lord Treasurer hath given his warrants for their arrears, and salaries, for the future: as also to the Lady Margaret's professor, who is to receive twenty marks per annum in like manner. They do all three humbly desire that your Grace would be pleased to mediate with my Lord Treasurer, for the giving such orders and charge to Sir Robert Howard, his Majesty's auditor of the exchequer, whereby the Lord Treasurer's owne dormant warrants in behalfe of these professors may take effect; that so they may receive their arrears that are due at present, and their salaryes for the future, as they shall grow due from time to time. The bearer hereof Dr. Hyde our physick professor, is ready to wait upon your Grace in order to this businesse.

I am your Grace's most dutiful

May 7. 1674. and obedient servant, R. B.

To my Lord Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

Yesterday I received your Grace's letter with the papers inclosed, and have herewith sent by Mr. Deane of Ch. Ch. a breviat of what we have to plead in the universityes behalfe against the new-erected taverne. Which way it may best be managed, I shall leave with him to receive instructions from your grace. In the meane time I presume these gentlemen that have licensed the vintner, will not be offended, if, according to the duty of my place, I take notice of such disorders as I find in his house, which are more and more unseasonable than any where else. 'Tis hoped the university will not now faile of that protection and favour, we have had from our superiors in former times, so as to vindicate us and our privileges from these great incroachments; or at least, permitt us to make use of our owne lawes and power to restrain them; which, if your Grace thinke fitt, would be no hard matter to do,

do, by discommoning, or otherwise impleading,
the author of them, here in your owne court,

My LORD, your Grace's most humble,
and most obedient servant,

May 14. 1674.

R. B.

To Dr. FELL, Dean of Ch. Ch. at London.

REV. SIR,

LAST night I received from my lord of
Ormond, the enclosed letters and papers,
which you may please to read and judge of.
I have also sent you by Mr. Hopkins a breviat
of what we have to say in the university's be-
halfe against the new erected tavern. It was
drawne up by Dr. Wallis, and we have like-
wise added another paper, in answer to a pas-
sage in the commissioners addresse to my lord
treasurer. I pray, Sir, be pleased at your leisure
to attend on our chancellor in order to this
businesse, and employ Mr. Hopkins, or whom
else you think fit, to follow it, and make such
use of those two papers, that our right may
be better understood by them, who as yet
seeme

seeme to know little of it. If we must at last faile of protection and assistance from above, I would faine know how farre my lord chancellor would thinke it adviseable to discommon this vintner, or otherwise proceed against him in our owne court. Such a course would do our worke, though it would not strike at the root.

Dr. Asheton writes that his Grace goes for Ireland the 25th of this month; if so, it will behove us to have his authority delegated to some in his absence, which I hope you will see effected before you come away. If you thinke fitt to have some justices added to our party for the towne sessions, Mr. Hopkins will suggest a list of them, one of which you may recommend whom you shall judge likely to be most usefull to us.

I am, &c.

May 14, 1674.

R. B.

To

*To the Hon. the Commissioners of the Wine-licence
office in Durham-yard.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Received the letter you were pleased to send me, by your messenger Mr. Blounter: and have given an account both of that, and the business it concernes, to my Lord Duke of Ormond, whose office I execute in this university: from whence I suppose you will speedily receive some better satisfaction. In the meane time, I hope it will not offend any of my superiors, if (as the duty of my place requires) I take notice of such disorders as I find in Mr. Sturke's taverne, which are not a few, and punish those delinquents against the statutes and good government established amongst us *.

I am, Gentlemen,

your very humble servant,

May 15. 1674.

R. B.

* Concerning this matter, I find the following entry in MSS. *Memoirs of his Vice-chancellorship*. "W. Sturke opened his taverne in Holywell, by virtue of a licence from the wine-office, contrary to the privilege of the university: though I had formerly forbidden him. April. 4. 1674."

To my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, AND
MY VERY GOOD LORD,

IT is not long since I received a mandate from his Majesty dated July 27, subscribed by my Lord Arlington, and directed *To the Vice-chancellor, to be communicated to the Convocation.* It is in behalf of one Mr. Hancock a minister in Cornwall, that we *forthwith conferre on him the degree of doctor in divinity, without obliging him to any previous or subsequent exercise; any statute, order, custom, and constitution of the university to the contrary, notwithstanding.* I communicated the letter, as the statute requires, at a meeting of the heads of houses, to many of whom, and to several others in the university, Mr. Hancock was sufficiently known to be a person that lyes under a great infamy; and particularly Mr. Provost of Eaton, our divinity professor*, having lately been in those parts, did receive from divers of the best gentry and clergy there, a very bad character

* Dr. Allestree.

of him, so that he was very much unsatisfyed how he could present him.

Hereupon it was concluded as most adviseable, that we should write to my lord bishop of Exeter, his diocesan, to be better informed concerning the truth of what was here so loudly spoken against him. His lordship returned a speedy answer, in a letter brought by his chancellor Dr. Masters, wherein he represents him as a *scandalous and unworthy person*, convicted of *several acts of fornication*, and withall refers us to Dr. Masters, who was present and conscious to the particulars proved against him, which he is ready to testify to your grace, or any other before whom he shall be called. His lordship likewise tells us, that he had, before the receipt of our letter, given your grace an account of the man: who is also well enough remembered by many here, to have been very busy and troublesome to the suffering party in the yeare 1649, when he executed the office of a pro-proctor, under the parliament visitors. He is now returned homeward, with an intention, as he sayd, to be here againe, as soone as he should understand the university to be

better satisfied of him, which we hope therefore will not be at all. But least he should create any farther trouble to us herein, we humbly intreat your grace, as you shall judge most fitt, to obviate his complaints, by acquainting my lord Chamberlaine, and the two Secretaries, how the case stands: and how ready the university should be forthwith to performe all that is required, did we not feare, under such circumstances as these, to incurre more blame for our hasty compliance, than for this our deliberate proceeding; which in all humility we submit to his Majesty's good pleasure. So begging your Grace's pardon for this trouble, I rest,

Your Grace's most dutifull

and obedient friend and servant,

Octob. 19, 1674.

R. B:

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Finch, Lord
Keeper of the Great Seale of England.*

MY LORD,

I Humbly crave leave in the name of the university, to recommend to your Lordship the case, not so much of one single person, specified

fyed in the inclosed paper, as of our whole body; which we hope may lay claime to your lordship's favour and protection, by more than one relation. We have sent Dr. Wallis one of our publick professors, and custos archivorum, to attend your lordship on this behalfe, and give such farther satisfaction as may be required.

I am your lordship's most humble
and obedient servant,

Oxon. Octob. 19. 1674. R. B.

To the same.

MY LORD,

IT is not long since I presumed to importune your lordship, in the name of the university, for the allowance of our pleas of privilege in the chancery court: And now, although I feare, least even our thanks also may be troublesome to your lordship's weighty employments; yet it is thought fitt, that I should testifye to your lordship, how deeply sensible we are of your signal favour and protection afforded to us in that behalfe. Which, as it

must be alwayes celebrated by our community with the highest returnes of honour and duty ; so is it now most thankfully acknowledged by,

Your lordship's most humble

and obedient servant,

Nov. 29, 1674.

R. B.

*To the Hon. Commissioners of the Wine-licence
office in Durham-yard.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Have been the longer in returning answer to your's of Jan. 28, because I saw I must either desert the interest of the university, to which I am by oath obliged ; or else, write something not altogether agreeable to what you are pleased to require. What may be suggested to you by Mr. Sturke, or others, I know not ; but it is, and shall be, my endeavour to do nothing in relation to him, but what the duty of my place commands ; and, I hope, the lawes, by which we live here, will protect me in,

Our

Our university hath endeavoured to give all reasonable satisfaction long since, especially in a tedious, chargeable, and fruitlesse attendance, the last terme ; and we hope, the just allegations then, and formerly, produced in our behalfe, may at better leifure be confidered ; though it seems, Dr. Wallis had not the good fortune to be rightly understood by you.

* But if our charters and privileges granted by the King's majesty and his royal progenitors, confirmed by several acts of parliament, and reserved by a peculiar clause in this of 15. Car. II. (14.) cannot uphold us in what we do ; I can say no more but this ; it is not with us, as it hath been ; and we must seeke for redress where and when we can find it.

In the mean time, I hope none but Mr. Sturke will blame me, if I take care that the youth of this university, whose sober education is of more value to the publick than 20 l. a yeare, may not have a free and uncontrouled liberty to spend their time and money in debauchery, for a young vintner's better encou-

* Not sent from hence to the end. R. B.

agement. I can very willingly lay downe a troublesome office, when my superiors please : but so long as I hold it, there lyes a duty upon me to execute it with diligence and fidelity ; which I may not forego, whatever befalls me. And let the issue be what it will, I believe, Mr. Sturke, or whoever else comes here upon the like adventure, will find it no easy matter to enrich themselves by scholars, in spite of the university.

So craving your pardon for this free and plaine addresse,

I rest, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

Febr. 6. 1674-5.

R. B.

Your very faithfull servant,

Feb. 9. 1674.

*To Mr. George Hooper, * Chaplain to My Lord
Archbishop of Canterbury.*

S I R,

TH E constant businesse here incumbent upon me, and the particular foresight of the trouble I must expect about May next, in taking care to provide for exercises and other matters relating to the following act, make me think of timely procuring some fit person to attend in my place at court for that month. It is not unlikely, that my lord's grace may have some one in his thoughts, whom he may be willing to recommend to that service. To this end, I intreat you, with the tender of my most humble duty, to enquire his grace's pleasure therein, and to give me an account in one word, as soone as conveniently you can. Hereby you will farther oblige, S I R,

Your very faithfull servant,

Feb. 9. 1674.

R. B.

* Afterwards, *Bishop.*

To

To the Bishop of LINCOLNE.

My LORD, April 8, 1675.

THE short time your lordship hath allotted me to satisfie your quære concerning lent, will not permitt me to returne so accurate an answer as I would: but this I hope may suffice.

The statute tit. 1. § 1. divides the content of the academical yeare into four termes and four vacations, amongst which, hilary terme (commonly called lent terme) is appointed to begin the 14th of January, and ends on the eve of Palme Sunday: and that part of it, which falls within Lent, is to all intents and purposes, perfect terme, save only in some circumstances of preaching, and the omission of public lectures; both which are particularly specified in the statutes; nor are they at all necessary to the constitution of a terme.

I suppose the effence of a terme consists in *indivisibili*, and that the distinction of a full terme, can only signify in opposition to broken weekes in the beginning and end of termes, at which
time

time the publick professors, through custom and connivance, are excused, or at least excuse themselves, from reading: as they do also throughout all Trinity terme, in order to their better preparation for their more solempne lectures at the act; which yet is neverthelesse full terme, till the last congregation concludes it.

To put all out of question, I thinke there needs no more, than to consult one clause of the statute tit. 8. § 1. paragraph 1. *Statutum est quod in Theologia, &c. proximè præcedit.* From whence I argue thus:

Whensoever these disputations *pro termino* are held, that is *plenus terminus*, according to the statute.

But the last Thursday in Lent terme (which is the Thursday before Palme-Sunday) is the day when these disputations are held,

Ergo, the last Thursday in Lent terme is in *pleno Termino*.

Againe:

In this clause the *dies Jovis ultimus cujusque termini* is here manifestly distinguished, from the *dies Jovis qui quadragesimam proximè præcedit*: whereas, if the full terme should end
before

before lent, the *dies Jovis ultimus pleni termini*, and, *dies Jovis qui Quadr. proximè præcedit*, would *coincidere*; and so either two disputations must be held together, which cannot be; or else they cannot be had *decies in quolibet anno*, as the statute requires.

As to the argument taken from the judgment of the heads of houses in waving the morning sermon, and not wearing their habits, as in terme time they ought to do: I answer thus,

That this custome was first begun by Dr. Meredith, to put off his turne the longer; but was at that time declared against by the vice-chancellor and severall other doctors: and hath, every yeare since, been suffered to passe, not without contradiction and reluctance: the vice-chancellor being usually not aware of it time enough to give order to the contrary; as it also fared with mysele the last yeare: and this yeare I was faine to yield to it, only for peace sake, because the Doctor concerned, seemed to take it ill, that he should be the first by whom a custome of so many yeares continuance

tinuance should be broken. So all I can say of it, is, *damnatur, et retinetur*.

Whilst I was writing this, Dr. Yate told me the occasion of my lord's enquiry, and the case depending upon it, which caused me to alter my style, and write as followeth; considering some ill consequences that were otherwise like to ensue; and the matter on this side was not tanti.

[To the CHANCELLOR.]

MY LORD,

IN answer to the question your lordship is pleased to propose to me, I can only say thus much: that, although as to congregations, taking of degrees, and certaine other particulars, Lent be in pleno termino, yet it is manifest, both from the constant practice of the university, and of most colleges, that it is not reckoned, nor indeed is, such: And accordingly, that is true which is suggested to your lordship, that the morning sermons after Sexagesima Sunday are not preached by the same persons, nor habits worne after the same manner, as they use to be in time of full terme. Also all publick lectures in the university, by
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the statute's allowance, and divinity exercises in most colleges, cease from that time, as if it were vacation. So that I am inclinable, for my owne part to thinke, that after Sexagesima Sunday, when so many terminall acts and formalities do cease, it cannot properly and absolutely be called full terme; though materially as to the extent of time, and in some other respects particularly specified, it be so.

I rest Yours, &c.

April 8, 1675.

R. B.

April 18, 1675.

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

THE wellcome newes of your Grace's safe returne, hath brought much joy to the university; who, in testimony of their most humble duty, do here make bold to present your Grace with a catalogue of their publick library, set forth since your departure out of England. The delegates whom your Grace was pleased to depute in your stead, have forborne

borne to act any thing since they had knowledge of your returne; and do now give your Grace their most humble thankes for honouring them with so great a trust, which, they hope, hath not been misemployed.

I have now written to Mr. Gascoigne your secretary, concerning some dispensations, which we forbore to subscribe, when we thought our power expired.

The new taverne set up here in opposition to our privileges, still continues to our great inconvenience, and hath occasioned to us no small trouble and charges. My lord bishop of Bath and Wells will informe your Grace, how the matter stands; and we are also appointed againe by my lord treasurer, to send up our agent, Dr. Wallis, before the end of this month, who will wait upon your Grace in our behalfe.

I rest, &c.

R. B.

To

APRIL 28, 1675.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, AND
MY MOST HON. LORD,

IT is not fitt any thing of moment should passe in this place, where your grace hath so much good influence, without your knowledge and approbation: and it were no lesse unbecoming me, who owe all I am to your grace's favour, to attempt any thing, though never so much for my owne ease, without your leave and concurrence.

This makes me now become an humble suppliant to your grace, that, as I first entered upon the office of vice-chancellor by your sole recommendation, being otherwise little knowne to my Lord Duke of Ormond our chancellor, so now, after the next act is past, and the year concluded, I may, by your grace's mediation, be freed from this troublesome employment.

My two last predecessors, besides that they were men made for publick businesse, had each of them extraordinary reasons to continue them beyond the usual time. My two yeares being
now

now shortly to be fullfilled, I hope it will not be thought unfitt, if I now timely desire to be eased of that burthen, for which many here have abler shoulders than mine, and are, or ought, to be, content to beare their share, and Dr. Ironside among the rest.

I could give your grace very many reasons to enforce this request; but I forbear that trouble, and most humbly and heartily recommend it to your grace's consideration, and myselfe to your favour, as being

My LORD, your Grace's most humble,
and most obedient servant,

R. B.

To Dr. FELL, Dean of Ch. Ch. at London,

*At the time of renewing the Commissions
of the Peace.*

REV. SIR,

I Think it would not be amisse, if it might be obtained, that every Vice-chancellor should be continued in the commission of peace (for the towne) one yeare after he leaves
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his office ; as it is for mayors in Wells, and many other places ; in regard that some reliques of business may still stick to him, which may require his presence.—And perhaps it may be requisite, to have a little appearance of authority left, to guard a man for some time, after he hath been in employment ; that the shoulders may not take cold, by being divested of all at once.

May 4. 1675.

I am, &c. R. B.

To my Lord Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

July 1. 1675

I Understand by Mr. Gascoyne, that your grace, being shortly to go for Ireland, intends to renew the commission for your deputies in the chancellorship, as it was the last yeare. I have therefore caused our registrar to transcribe it verbatim, and do herewith send the copy.

It is not long since I petitioned your grace, that my two years being now almost expired, you would please, according to the antient custom,

custom, to nominate some abler person to succeed me in this service.

As soone as the act is past, my affairs will call me away to Wells, having hitherto not been absent from hence one day all this last yeare; and I could wish I might know what to trust to, before I go, that I may frame mysele accordingly.

It would be more for the honour and satisfaction of him that shall succeed, to be nominated by your Grace before your departure; the letter being dated after the act is past, may rest with me, to be published at a convenient time, before the next terme. I humbly submit all to your Grace's wisdom,

and rest, Your's &c.

R. B.

Sept. 30. 1675.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

I Returned lately to Oxford, in hopes to have found here your Grace's letter for the nomination of a Vice-chancellor the next yeare.

I hope your Grace hath by this time found out a fitter person for your service, than him

you were pleased to intimate to me at Bath; and I should be very glad, if I might yet be dismissed, with your Grace's good will, and pardon for all my failings, in such a troublesome employment.

Whatever be your Grace's pleasure, it is high time it were made knowne to the university; because the yeare is now expired, and the terme drawing on. I rest,

Your Grace's, &c.

R. B.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

I send this by a worthy friend of our university, Mr. Evelyn, who can informe your Grace, that we are now setting forth an account of those marbles and antient inscriptions now amongst us, which were formerly collected by the Earle of Arundell, Mr. Selden, and others. The worke will be learned and honourable, and such, as it may not be unworthy of his Majesty to be concerned in. And whereas there are some few old stones of that kind, which now lye neglected and abandoned in his Majesty's privy gardens, and are like to
be

be of little use or regard any where else, but here, we are willing to hope, that one word from your Grace, may obtaine them for us,

I am, &c.

R. B.

*To the Right Hon. Henry Earle of Arlington,
Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.*

MY LORD,

THE encumbrances of the place I now hold in the university, and at this time especially, the care of making provisions for the exercises of our ensuing act, will, I hope, make some excuse to your lordship, for my not personally waiting upon my place at court this May. This indulgence, I lately made bold to beg of your lordship, by the mediation of my lord bishop of Oxon, whose advice also I tooke for the recommending the bearer, Dr. Marshall, rector of Lincolne, to supply my roome. Whom since, I understand, your lordship is

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pleased

pleased to accept, I do hereby returne my most
humble thankes for so great a favoure,

and rest, Your Lordship's,

in all duty and service,

April 30. 1676.

R. B.

To My Lord of Canterbury.

MY LORD,

MY third yeare is now drawing toward
an end; and if in all this time I have done
my duty, as I could, I hope I may deserve to
be dismissed: if I have not, I am sure I de-
serve not to be continued. Here are many that
have abler shoulders than mine, who either
are, or ought to be, content to beare their share
of the burthen. For my owne part, I must
professe to your Grace, that I am heartily
weary, and in many respects altogether unable
to continue longer.

I am encouraged to hope, that your Grace
doth already entertaine good inclinations toward
this my request; which I therefore forbear to
enforce with any farther arguments: but hum-
bly

bly and earnestly recommend it to your Grace's
consideration, and myselfe to your favour,

as being, Your Grace's, &c.

April 30. 1676.

R. B.

*To Dr. William Asheton, Chaplain to my Lord
Duke of ORMOND.*

WORTHY SIR,

THOUGH the burden my lord chancellor
hath been pleased to lay upon me this
third yeare, needs not the addition of any other
load, yet it doth not a little trouble me, to heare
that his Grace is dissatisfied with my late dis-
posing of the Clarke's place. Before Holder
was dead, I had several suitors for it, and Mr.
Browne among the rest, who, it seems, finding
me not ready to promise before it was vacant,
nor likely to bestow it on him when it should
be vacant, slyly betooke himselfe to impose up-
on me this way. His pretensions can be no-
thing, but that he would have had it formerly:
for Holder was statutably established in this
place, by Dr. Fell, as this other is now by me.

I made the more haste, that I might prevent more importunities, which I saw were like to be very troublesome: and my lord's letter came not till ten houres after his death, when the patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted, sworne before the public registrar: so that as I did nothing then, but what was agreeable to the statute, and former practice, so it is now past my power to recall it. I have put in a young man who is a scholar, and very dextrous for the employment, who hath also been, and still is, exceeding diligent in mine, which is my lord chancellor's service, ever since I had the honour of his deputation. Browne hath already good employments, more than one: perhaps more than he can well looke after: so that he who knowes both the competitors, will easily judge there is no comparifon between them. Besides, I have so ordered it, that 10 l. per Ann. will hereby accrue to the yeoman beadles, whose places, being but small in respect of their great duty, have long stood in need of a greater augmentation. After all this, and the expence of so much time and money, in a thanklesse office, I have reason to thinke
that

that I need not be envyed so small a perquisite as the franke disposing of a meane place in the univerfity, which I have faithfully ferved fo long.

I could make fome fuch apology as this to my lord himfelfe, but that I thinke it not fo comely to argue with fo great a perfon, in a matter of fo meane a concernment: which no chancellor ever yet condescended to, till my lord marquis of Hartford's fecretary furprized and fet it to fale, who thought nothing too meane to make money of, though his lordship's honour went into the bargaine. I rather hope that fome friend, and none better than yourfelfe, will be fo kind or juft to me, as to informe his Grace, or thofe about him, who concerne themfelves in this debate, how the matter ftands. But if, after this, you fhall thinke it neceffary, or not improper, to trouble his Grace with the bufineffe, I will do it upon your next intimation.

I am Sir,

Your moft faithfull

and humble fervant,

October 17. 1675.

R. B.

To

Nov. 16, 1675.

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

YOUR letter in favour of Dr. Morison came to our hands, not till the day after we had compleated our election of Dr. Millington *, which was two dayes after we had received the certaine newes of Dr. Willis's death. We were desirous to make the more haste, seeing importunityes come so thick upon us: and we needed not be long to seeke for an able successor, amongst so great variety as was proposed to us. We cannot deny Dr. Morison †, to be a knowing herbalist, and very well deserving encouragement in that way. But naturall philosophy is of a farre larger extent: and its late improvements have been so great, that now no ordinary things are expected from the professors of it. We have made choice of one, whose eminent abilityes, both in this and other kinds of learning, we hope will acquitt us to your Grace, and to all knowing men; having no

* To the Sedleian professorship of Natural Philosophy.

† Author of the *Historia Plantarum*, &c.

other

other aim herein, but the honour and benefit of the university, and the fulfilling of that trust which is committed to us. So we humbly take leave, and rest,

Your Grace's &c. R. B.

*To Mr. Gascoigne, Secretary to the Duke
of ORMOND.*

S I R,

I Had prepared an apology to my Lord Chancellor, concerning the businesse of his last letter, in behalfe of Mr. Banister's apprentice, now to set up for a dancing-master in this university: but shall for some reasons respite it a while longer. It is a great abuse, that his Grace's letters should be prostituted to every petit occasion; while the circumstances of things are either concealed from him, or perhaps not well understood by him that is employed to procure them. If you knew that sorry school-mistress, in whose behalfe you obtained the letter, halfe so well as I, you would thinke her very unfitt to be upheld against my authority in this place: and while she hath but three boarders, and can neither govern them, nor her selfe welle, to erect for their
fakes

fakes a new dancing-schoole; when we have already as many as the towne can well maintaine; and these oftentimes very troublesome to myselfe and the proctors, by reason of the frequent concourse of idle scholars, whom they either find, or make, such.

Here is now in towne one Mr. Weaver, whom our chancellor recommended hither, at a time when there was roome for him: he is now like to be ruined with his family, being supplanted by Mr. Banister, who hath already more businesse elsewhere than he can well looke after. I know it is your *interest* to have letters written: but withall I must entreat you that nothing be done which may derogate from my Lord's honour, or be prejudicial to the university: otherwise, I must be forced either to permit those things which in duty I ought not: or else trouble his grace with long storyes and remonstrances, about matters which are too mean for him to condescend to.

I know well the power with which our statutes entrust me, and (I hope) have not managed it so ill, as to be confronted and overruled by every filly person that can find money
to

to procure a letter : and should now in all humility have represented the present case to my Lord Chancellor, but that I am willing for a while to try how this young stripling will behave himselfe; especially since one of our *professors* in that art, being now growne ancient, is about giving up his schoole.

Sir, I must beg your pardon for writing so plainly and freely : which I have done out of meere zeal, not only for my Lord Chancellor's honour, and the university's welfare, but even for your owne interest, who (I know) wish well to us, and are concerned, not to be accessory to any thing that may tend to our prejudice. And perhaps I may a little the more deserve excuse, if I am apt to resent any crosse accident, as being now inclinable to be somewhat uneasy in my office ; which he that diligently executes as he ought, and is not weary of it in three years time, I will allow him to have a greater courage and ability than I can pretend to. I have done, and remaine,

Sir, your very faithful servant,

Mar. 18. 1675-6.

R. B.

To

*To the most illustrious the Duke of Ormond,
Chancellor of Oxford.*

MY MOST HON. LORD,

July 6. 1676.

TH E long vacation is now at hand, in which I shall have finished three years in your grace's service as Vice-chancellor of this university. The custome of that place, and necessity of my affaires so long neglected for the publick, make me now an humble and earnest suitor to your grace, that I may at last be set at liberty : and, if in all this time, I have done my duty as I could, I hope I may deserve to be dismissed ; if not, I am sure I deserve not to be continued.

It would be a great favour, if your grace would please to revive the custome, allwayes in use till of late years, in sending your letters presently after the act, that when we know what we are to expect, both I and my successor may have time to frame ourselves and
our

our affairs accordingly, in the vacation following, when it may be most convenient for us both *.

Your Lordship's most faithful,

and most obliged servant, R. B.

To the Duke of ORMOND.

MY MOST HON. LORD,

OUR act being now past, it is time I should give your grace an account of the letter you was pleased to send in my favour for appointing a new successor. I communicated the contents to Dr. Clarke, who will be ready to serve your grace to the best of his power. We shall agree upon the time of my resignation, as may best comport with both our affaires, before the next vacation be expired. I humbly beg your grace's pardon for all my failings in so difficult an employment, and returne my most hearty thanks for your protection

* Not sent, my Lord's letter preventing it. R. B.

of our university and particular favours to myselfe, which shall ever oblige me to remaine,

Your Grace's in all duty,

and service to be commanded,

July 15. 1676. RALPH BATHURST.

* * * As Dr. Bathurst was intimately acquainted with the most eminent literary characters of his age, so few remarkable productions in literature were undertaken or published without his encouragement and advice, some instances of which I have already given. Wood acquaints us, that Dr. Bathurst's interest procured him, from Dr. Wallis, keeper of the archives, an admission into the tower of the schooles, to the end that he "might advance his *esurient* genius in antiquities *". He adds, "This was done at the request of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, and on purpose to promote his generous design.—Here he laid the foundation of the *History and Antiquities of Oxford*, published fourteen years after."

* Wood's Diarie, ut supr. Sub An. 1660, pag. 532.

But,

But, a few pages afterwards, our antiquarian speaks in a different strain. “ Bathurst had
 “ desired Wood to shew him a part of the
 “ *History and Antiquities of Oxford*. But Ba-
 “ thurst, being *a most false person* *, shewed
 “ the same to others ; particularly to Anthony
 “ Ettrick of Trinity, who visited Bathurst.”

* Few friends of Dr. Bathurst, who are acquainted with Wood’s manner, will be offended at this expression. In general they seem to have been upon good terms. See *supr.* pag. 62. In Hearne’s *Liber niger scaccar.* pag. 593, Wood mentions a curious particular concerning Henry Cusse, Lord Essex’s Secretary, which, he says, was related to him in conversation by Dr. Bathurst. In Kettel’s MSS. pieces, Cod. MSS. Mus. Ashmol. fol. No. 8485. F. 23, Wood has left this written insertion:
 “ Septemb. 17. 1679. Dr. R. Bathurst, president of Trinity-
 “ college gave me this book : at which time he told me, that
 “ it was collected and written by Ralph Kettel his predecessor,
 “ chaplain to Sir Francis Walsingham’s widow, and afterwards
 “ to Bishop Bilson of Winton.—A Wood.” However, Wood, in his manuscript collection of scandalous stories, has recorded an anecdote concerning Bathurst and Seth Ward, then Savilian professor, too ridiculous to be repeated here ; and, if true, less injurious to their honour, than to Wood’s humanity. At the end of the story, Wood subjoins, that Dr. Ward preached before the university, the next Sunday, after this affair happened, “ with the utmost *unconcern*.” But they are here both abused in the best company, some of the most eminent persons of those times. Cod. MSS. Mus. Ashmol. E. 31. 8vo.—In Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. f. 129 Ed. 2, Wood complains of Dr. Bathurst, whom he calls “ *a certain doctor of Oxford*,” with regard to one Dr. Bidgood. But the matter is too trifling to need vindication; or any further notice.

We are then told, that Dr. Bathurst dashed out much relating to Trinity-college, and part of Harris's epitaph, "which Bathurst had made, but afterwards *was ashamed of*."

On examination of this part of Wood's english manuscript of the *History and Antiquities*, &c. as written fair, and prepared and intended for the press by the author *, it appears that some few particulars, not the least important or entertaining, are omitted in the latin translation now extant; the style of which, I think, likewise discovers some marks of Dr. Bathurst's revisal and correction. It is well known that Dr. Fell took great liberties, in this respect, in the account of Christ-church †. The expression in Harris's epitaph said to be struck out, was "[*Præses*] *æternum celebrandus* ‡".

I cannot omit this opportunity of lamenting, that Dr. Fell ever proposed a translation of

* In the tower of the Schools.

† See Ath, Oxon. vol. 2. Col. 853. ed. 2.

‡ Wood's MSS. note in Marg. Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. ad Lib. 2. pag. 301. in Mus. Ashmol. See the epitaph in the LITERARY REMAINS. There is a remarkable misrepresentation of Wood's sense, Hist. et Antiq. ubi supr. pag. 294. mentioned in the life of Sir THOMAS POPE, written by the author and editor of this work, in *Biographia Britannica*, vol. 5. pag. 3403. Note [P].

Wood's english work, which would have been infinitely more pleasing in the plain natural dress of it's artless, but accurate, author. The translation in general, it is allowed, is full of mistakes ; it is also stiff and unpleasing, perpetually disgusting the reader with the affectation phraseology. Dr. Fell's reason for procuring it to be translated, was, that a complete account of the university might be circulated abroad. But there are many particulars, unavoidably arising from the subject, which read ridiculous, and are sometimes unintelligible, in latin. Besides, the circumstantial minuteness of local description, with which the work abounds, so interesting and agreeable to an english reader, and to persons familiarly acquainted with the spot, all appear superfluous, insignificant, and tedious to foreigners. A more general and compendious detail might have been abstracted from it, and translated for the purpose of foreign readers ; while the author's original English should have been published, in conformity to his first idea, not only for the universal convenience, but the more particular and critical information, of his countrymen. But to return,

That the sanction of his recommendation and influence was judged requisite at the publication of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, which was supposed by the puritans to be a preparatory attempt for introducing popery, appears from the following passage in the preface to Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. * “ What outcries
 “ were made upon the publication of that
 “ glorious work, the *Monasticon* ? Infomuch
 “ that a very learned person, Dr. Ralph
 “ Bathurst, wrote a latin letter to Dr. Lang-
 “ baine †, to whom Mr. Dugdale had com-

* Octavo. Oxon. 1695. This preface is better digested, and much improved, by his son, in the late admirable folio edition : but the mention of Bathurst's commendatory letter is entirely omitted. See the Letter in the LITERARY REMAINS.

† In the upper library of Trinity-college, Oxford, is a Vossius's *Greek Historians*, with a series of manuscript notes, never printed, by Langbaine, who was an admirable greek scholar. It appears by a latin note in a blank leaf, in Dr. Bathurst's handwriting, that this book originally belonged to Ben. Jonson, who gave it to Dr. Langbaine, by whom, with the addition of the notes, it was presented to Dr. Bathurst. This I mention, chiefly, as a further proof of the friendship and connection between our author and Langbaine.

Jonson's name being mentioned, I cannot forbear adding, that Dr. Bathurst told Aubrey, that Ben Johnson was born in Warwickshire. Wood says that he was born in Westminster. Aubrey tells us that, in the character of *Volpone*, Jonson intended *Sutton* the founder of the charter-house. MSS. *Lives*. supr. cit. in *Mus. Ashmol.*

municated

“ communicated his collections, to encourage
 “ the design, by shewing the great use of
 “ such a work, and removing all objections
 “ that could be made against it.” It is con-
 sistent with the good sense of Dr. Bathurst to
 find that he loved, at least that he vindicated,
 antiquarian literature. Those who from igno-
 rance or affectation, pretend to despise it’s
 entertaining, useful, and rational researches, are
 requested to consider the following judicious
 and penetrating remarks, of Dr. White Kennet,
 in the preface to his *parochial Antiquities* *.
 “ I am sensible there be some who slight and
 “ despise this sort of learning, and represent
 “ it to be a dry barren and monkish studie.
 “ But I dare assure any wise and sober man,
 “ that historical *antiquities*, especially a search
 “ into the *notices* of our own nation, will re-
 “ ward the pains of any english student: will
 “ make him understand the state of former
 “ ages, the constitution of governments, the
 “ fundamental reasons of equity and law, the
 “ rise and succession of doctrines and opinions,

* Quo. Oxon. 1695. ad calc. Præf.

“ the original of ancient and the composition
 “ of modern tongues, the tenures of property,
 “ the maxims of policy, the rites of religion,
 “ the characters of virtue and vice, and indeed
 “ the NATURE of MANKIND. It is no wonder, that at length the revival and encouragement of this neglected science should have been reserved for the present age, in which every species of useful or elegant literature continues to receive fresh improvements and additions, to be better understood, and more successfully cultivated.

He was a singular patron and promoter of Dr. Plott's *Natural History of Oxfordshire* *. He appears to have interested himself, but without effect, in the publication of Aubrey's *Monumenta Britannica*, a work undertaken at the command of Charles II. who, meeting Mr. Aubrey at Stonehenge, as his majesty was returning from Bath, was pleased to converse with him, and to approve his hypothesis, concerning that wonderful monument †. A letter of Dr.

* Pag. 131. Edit. 1705. Dr. Plott mentions an experiment by Dr. Bathurst, of making claret with english grapes. *Staffordshire*, ch. 9. § 84. pag. 380.

† Memoirs of Aubrey's life, prefixed to the first volume of his *Antiq. of Surrey*, pag. 13.

Bathurst, gives us some account of the manner in which it was proposed to publish it.

*To Mr. John Aubrey, to be left with Dr. Gale,
at St. Paule's Schoole, &c.*

Wells, Aug. 25. 1693.

HON. SIR,

YOUR letter of July 20th came not to my hand till August 23d, now that we are in the hurry of the affizes, which is a very troublesome time with us. I am glad to find that you have resumed the thoughts of publishing your *Monumenta Britannica*, which I once heard you had for the present laid aside; and that Dr. * Gale's Annotations will yet further improve it. The cutts must needs be very many; and if you print it at Oxford, perhaps will not be so easily carried on there. Dr. Charlett is an active man in such performances,

* An universal scholar, but more particularly distinguished as a learned editor of various valuable Greek pieces, several of which had never been before printed. He had been regius professor of Greek at Cambridge. He was at this time a prebendary of St. Paul's, master of St. Paul's school, and fellow of the royal society: and was at length made dean of York.

and will be as ready and able to advise and assist in your worke, as any other. I have been at Wells above five weekes, and am not like to see Oxford till October. When I am there, I shall be willing to promote your affair in what I am able; and at all times endeavour to approve myself,

Your very faithfull friend,

To serve,

R. BATHURST †.

This manuscript, the complete title of which is, *MONUMENTA BRITANNICA, or a Discourse concerning Stonehenge, and Rollright Stones in Oxfordshire*, was lately in the possession of Mr. Awnsham Churchill, and is still in being *, but, I suspect, without Gale's annotations, which must have been very valuable. Aubrey had been a cotemporary with Bathurst at Tri-

† MSS. In Mus. Ashmol. Oxon. No. 15. In *Collectione prædict.* I suppose this is the same work that is mentioned in a letter of Loyd to Aubrey, Oxon. April 29. 1693. "Dr. Bathurst and Dr. Charlett will not be backward in giving it its due encomium: which will, I hope, arm it sufficiently against any prejudice in this university." MSS. letters, *ibid.*

* Gibson's edit. of Camden. *Britann.*

nity-college, where he was a gentleman-commoner. Soon after he left the college, Dr. Bathurst, on his application by Mr. Lyddal before-mentioned, collected and sent him a catalogue of the writers of the Saracen history; but it does not appear for what purpose, unless it was intended for the assistance of Fuller, in some future edition of his history of the Holy War †. I find nothing relating to this subject among Aubrey's Manuscripts ‡.

† MSS. letters, *ibid.* letter from Lyddal to Aubrey. Dat. Mar. 13. 1648.

‡ Among these manuscripts there is one very little known, but valuable. Mus. Ashmol. *ut sup.* fol. No. 10. Part 3. I have cited it already. It is an account of English writers, particularly our poets, with many of whom Aubrey was intimately acquainted, and contains several new and curious anecdotes of their lives. It was lent to Wood, while he was drawing up his *Athenæ*, as appears from a note of Wood to Aubrey, written in a blank leaf; but Wood, as appears from another note left by the author Aubrey, greatly castrated the manuscript while in his possession. Wood's account of Milton, the first that ever appeared in print, viz. in his *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. Col. 262. Ed. 2. and which has since furnished the substance of all the materials now extant of Milton's life, was literally taken from this manuscript: but Wood has omitted some circumstances, one of which is, that Milton was actually whipped by Dr. Thomas Bainbrigge, master of Christ's-college, while he was at Cambridge. This explains more fully a passage in one of Milton's elegies. Lib. 1. El. 1. v. 15.

Nec duri libet usque minas perferre magistri;

Cæteraque ingenio non subeunda meo.

I have

In a philosophical controversy between Dr. Holder, an eminent mathematician and natu-

I have transcribed the following extract from his account of Spenser and Shakespear, as a specimen. “ Mr. Edmond Spenser was of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge. He missed the fellowship there which bishop Andrews gott. He was an acquaintance and frequenter of Sir Erasmus Dryden: his mistress Rosalinde, was a kinswoman of Sir Erasmus’s lady. The chamber there at Sir Erasmus’s, is still called *Spenser’s chamber*. Lately in the college, taking down the wainscott of his chamber, they found abundance of cardes, with stanzas of the *Fairy Queen* written on them. *From John Dryden, Poet Laureat*. Mr. Beeston says, he was a little man, wore short hair, and little band, and little cuffes.”

“ William Shakespear’s father was a butcher; and I have been told heretofore, by some of the neighbours, that when he was a boy, he exercised his father’s trade; but when he killed a calfe he would do it in a *high style*, and make a speech. This William being inclined naturally to poetry and acting, came to London, I guesse about 18, and was an actor at one of the play-houses, and did act exceedingly well. Now Ben Jonson was never a good actor, but an excellent instructor. He began early to make essays in dramatique poetry, which at that time was very lowe; and his playes took well. He was a handsome well-shaped man, verie good company, and of a very ready, and pleasant, and smooth witt. The humour of the constable, in a *Midsummer-night Dreame*, he happened to take at Crendon in Bucks, (I think it was Midsomer-night that he happened to be there;) which is the road from London to Stratford: and there was living that constable about 1642, when I first came to Oxon. Mr. Jos. Howe is of the parish, and knew him. Ben Johnson, and he, did gather humours of men wherever they came. One time as he was at the tavern at Stratford, he made this extemporary epitaph,

Ten in the Hundred, &c. &c.

He

ralist, of Cambridge, and Dr. Wallis the Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, it appears that our author patronised the latter. Dr. Holder *, about the year 1659, had taught a young gentleman, one Mr. Alexander Popham, who was born deaf and dumb, to speak. But being soon obliged to leave Dr. Holder, he relapsed. In the mean time, Dr. Wallis had effected the same extraordinary cure, on a person who had lost his speech ever since he was five years of age. This being reported to Mr. Popham's friends, they sent him to Dr. Wallis, who perfectly recovered him, and in a certain letter, claimed to himself the total merit of the cure, without taking notice of Dr. Holder's previous operations upon the patient. Upon this, Dr. Holder published a † pamphlet entitled, "A Supplement to the Philosophical Transac-

He was wont to go to his native country once a yeare. I think I have been told that he left near 300 l. to a sister.—He understood latin pretty well; for he had been in his younger yeares a school-master in the country." Part 1. No. 10.

* See Wood Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. f. col. 139. ed. 2.

† He wrote another piece relating to this subject, "The Elements of Speech, an essay of enquiry into the natural production of letters; with an appendix concerning persons that are deaf and dumb. Lond. 1669. 8vo."

" tions

“ tions of July 1670, with some reflections
 “ on Dr. Wallis his letter there inserted, Lond.
 “ 1678. 4to.” To this supplement Dr.
 Wallis immediately printed a reply, “ A De-
 “ fence of the Royal Society, and the Philo-
 “ sophical Transactions, particularly those of
 “ July 1670, in answer to the cavils of Dr.
 “ W. Holder. Lond. 1678. 4to.” In a letter
 from Aubrey to Anthony Wood, Dr. Bathurst’s
 arbitration in the dispute is thus represented.
 “ Dr. Holder desired me to contrive some way
 “ to dispose of those tractates of his against
 “ Wallis, in some library at Oxford: for Dr.
 “ Wallis had endeavoured to rob Dr. Holder
 “ of his invention. When Dr. Bathurst was
 “ vice-chancellor, Holder desired him to do
 “ him right, for he was a witness to those pas-
 “ sages. But Bathurst was *timorous*, and would
 “ not offend Wallis *”. Cases of this kind
 are often unfairly stated, by cotemporaries, from
 private attachments, and little prejudices,
 which, at a distance of time, it is impossible
 to develope or understand. Dr. Wallis, not-

* Dat. Jan. 16. 1689-90. MSS. in Mus. Ashmol. Oxon.
 No. 15. in Collectione prædict.

withstanding

withstanding he is characterised by Wood, to whom Aubrey writes this letter, as one, who can “ at any time, make black white, and “ white black, for his own ends, and who “ has a ready knack at sophistical evasion *”, had too much learning and honesty to be necessitated to borrow reputation, and appropriate the discoveries of others to himself. As such, as a professor of Oxford, and a fellow of the royal society, it is natural and reasonable to suppose that he was befriended by Dr. Bathurst on this occasion.

He was instrumental in advancing Derham, the celebrated author of the physico-theology, from an obscure and indigent situation in Trinity college, to the notice of Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, by whose intercession he became chaplain to Catharine Lady Dowager Grey of Warke *, and was introduced into an eminent station in the church. The pious and learned Dr. Samuel Parker, afterwards bishop of Oxford, who had imbibed the absurd prin-

* In Loco citat.

* From the information of Dr. Derham, late president of St. John's college, Oxford, communicated to the authors of that valuable work, *Biographia Britannica*, vol. 3. Artic. DERHAM.

ciples, and practised the ridiculous severities, of puritanism †, under a presbyterian tutor at Wadham college, in the grand rebellion, he invited to Trinity; “rescuing him from
“the chains and fetters of an unhappy educa-
“tion” *, and establishing him in the doctrines

* His own words in a dedication to Dr. Bathurst, before the *Free and impartial censure* of the platonick philosophy, quo. Oxon. 1666. I think I have seen another piece of Bishop Parker’s dedicated to Bathurst.

In Dr. Bathurst’s MSS. Memoirs of his Vice-chancellorship, I find the following entry. “Nov. 10. 1673. I licensed Mr. Barksdale’s *Epitome of Grotius in Evang.* on condition the dedication to me should be left out, which Mr. Wase undertooke.” This book is entitled, *Hugonis Grotii Annotationes selectæ ad vii Capita S. Matthæi.* Oxon. 1675. Oct.

† “Being sent to Wadham college, A. D. 1656. he did according to his former breeding, lead a strict and religious life, fasted, prayed with other students weekly together, and for their refection feeding on thin broth, made of oatmeal and water only, they were commonly called GREWELLERS. He and they did also usually go every week, or oftener, to a house in the parish of Holywell near their college, possessed by *Bess Hampton*, an old and crooked maid, that drove the trade of laundry; who being from her youth very much given to the presbyterian religion, had frequent meetings for the godly party, especially those that were her customers. To this house, I say, (which is commonly called the *ninth house* belonging to Merton college,) they did often resort; and our author *Parker*, was so zealous and constant a hearer of the prayers and sermons, &c. that *he was esteemed one of the PRECIOUSSEST young men in the university.*” Wood’s Athen. Oxon. Vol, 2. col. 815. Ed. 2. The puritans were so scrupulous in the article of Eating, that in Walker’s *Sufferings*, they are said to have ejected a clergyman, “because he was a scandalous eater of custard.”

of

of the church of England, which he soon afterwards vindicated and adorned by his numerous and judicious treatises.

Amongst his friends, besides many persons of the first rank, he numbered, as I have before hinted, the most eminent scholars of his age, some of which have already been incidentally mentioned. Besides these, Dr. Spratt was one of his chief admirers †. Dr. South, Dr. Busby, Dr. Allestry, Creech the translator, Sir George Ent, a celebrated physician, and defender of the Harveian system ‡, with others, as will appear hereafter, were of his common acquaintance.

Among his § friends was also Mr. Henry

† Wood Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 1095. ed. 2.

‡ From Ent's MSS. letters, Mus. Ashmol. in collect. præd.

§ This appears by a letter of Dr. Bathurst to him, dat. Jan. 20. 1692-3. Also by presents of his works to Dr. Bathurst, now in Trinity-college library, Oxford. He published "POEMATIA in Elegiaca Iambica, &c. apud L. Litchfield, Oxon. 12mo. 1656". "Likewise OTIUM LITERARIUM, five miscellanea quædam poemata, &c. 12mo, 1656. with other pieces both in prose and verse. He was entered in Trinity College Oxford, 1633, and elected scholar of the same, May 28, 1635. From hence he was seduced to St. Omer's, but being regained to the Church of England, he was appointed fellow of All Souls, by the interest of Archbishop Laud, 1638. After the restoration, he was made Registrar of the diocese of Norwich.

Birkhead, whose name I take a particular pleasure in mentioning on this occasion, as he was the founder of the poetry lecture in the university of Oxford : and who highly deserved the friendship of Dr. Bathurst, not only as a patron of polite literature, of which that institution is a liberal and lasting testimony, but as an elegant scholar, and an ingenious latin poet.

Dr. Petty appears to have been one of his principal associates in philosophical pursuits, whom he survived many years. Aubrey requested him to write Petty's epitaph, who died 1687 ; instead of which, he received the following lively apology.

S I R,

I Had sooner returned answer to yours of November 2d, if you had not omitted to tell me whither I might direct it ; London being too wide a place for a superscription. At length Mr. Wood * has given me some intimation how this may come to your hands.

As to the proposal you make concerning an epitaph for Sir William Petty, I thank you for

* Viz. Anthony Wood.

your

your good opinion of my faculty that way. But whatever I may have done heretofore, *non eadem est ætas non mens*. It is now time for me to get an epitaph for myself, and not undertake to write fine things at near three-score and ten. Horace was not so old when he made his excuse to Mæcenæ, at the beginning of his first epistle, *solve senescentem*, &c. He indeed did it in good verse, though with a doubting conscience; I, that have seen so many good wits miscarry before they came to my age, have much less reason to hope for better success, though it were but in downright prose. I should gladly dedicate the best of my powers to the memory of Sir William Petty; but as things are now, I must beg your excuse, and remaine in plaine English,

S I R,

Your very faithfull Servant,

Oxon. Nov. 27. 1689.

R. B. †

† MSS. In Mus. Ashmol. No. 15. in Collect. prædict. Wood subjoins a few lines to Petty, at the end of Bathurst's letter.

Sir William Petty now lies interred in the church of Rumsey, in Hants, with the following plain epitaph,

HERE LAYES SIR WILLIAM PETTY §.

How much he was respected by Mr. Robert Boyle, the following letter, which may be esteemed a curiosity from so celebrated a philosopher, will best inform us.

*To my highly honoured Friend, Dr. RALPH
BATHURST, &c.*

SIR,

I had earlier acknowledged your late favours, if I had not been on the post day invited out of towne, to waite on Dr. Wilkins to see some rarities, which detained us abroad long enough to reprieve you, that night, from the trouble you now receive. And this is the reason, Sir, why I have beene so slow in returning you the humble thankes I beseeche you to accept, for the welcome proceſſe you were pleased to send me concerning roses, and the

§ Ward's professors of Gresham college, pag. 222. Et ex ipso lapide.

obliging

obliging and florid letter wherein it came enclosed; and which sufficiently manifested, that you can write flowers, as skillfully as distill them. The secrecy that you command in reference to the receipt, its owne nature would have exacted from me: but as for the unwelcome orders you send me, concerning your excellent lectures *, Dr. Wilkins has solemnly dispensed with my obeying them, and has undertaken to justify a proceeding, which is too favourable to my desires, to let me question the decision of so authenticke a casuist: In whose dispensation I am more ready to acquiesce, because you yourselfe press to have those jewells sent backe to Oxford,—but, in case I intend not speedily to carry them to a place, where I have received too many civilityes, and too much satisfaction, not to have as eager desires of returning, as my tenderness of your patience will allow me.

When I have told you that I have taken physicke to day, I suppose you will not expect that I should entertaine you with the newes,

* Perhaps *De Respiratione*, abovementioned.

especially since that which is most the towne
talke, concerning our friend Dr. W. W. W *,
has been publicke enough to have been pro-
claimed in the markett-place †. And there-
fore I thinke myselfe obliged in charity to you,
to exempt you from the trouble of a tedious
letter, from a person, who is like so suddenly,
(God willing) to bring you the trouble of the
visit of, Sir,

Your most affectionate,

most obliged, and most

humble Servant,

April 14. 1656.

St. James's.

Ro. BOYLE ‡.

P. S. I see I need, and must therefore beg
your pardon for this hasty blotted scribble; and
I must withall beseech you, to name me, as I
am, a most humble servant to Dr. Willis, Dr.

* Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham.

† Perhaps he alludes to Dr. Wilkins's marriage, A. D. 1656,
the yeare in which this letter was written, which was contrary
to the statutes of Wadham-college, but for which he obtained
a dispensation from Oliver Cromwell. See Wood's Ath. Oxon.
vol. 2. col. 505. edit. 2.

‡ MSS. commun. by the Rev. Mr. Payne of Wells.

Ward,

Ward, and the rest of those excellent acquaintances of yours, that have been pleased to tolerate me in their company.

More of his friendships, and literary connections, may be seen in the five following letters.

*To Mr. Sargeant *, upon the receipt of his letter, with Mr. White's book dedicated to me.*

SIR,

YOU will perhaps wonder, if upon the sight of your late letter, and that rich present which accompanied it, I should accuse both yourselfe and Mr. White of hard dealing

* Wood tells us that one John Sargeant, alias Smith, was bred at St. John's-college, in Cambridge, and secretary to Morton bishop of Durham, from whose service he retired to the English college of seculars at Lisbon. In 1652, he returned to England, where he was made secretary of the secular clergy, and put upon writing controversy. Ath. Ox. vol. 2. col. 247. ed. 2. Mr. White's book here referred to, which is extremely scarce, is entitled, "EUCLIDES PHYSICUS, five de principiis Naturæ Stœcheidea, E. Authore Thoma Anglo ex Albiis. Lond. 1657. 12mo." The address of the dedication begins, "Clarissimo et eruditissimo viro RADULPHO BATHURSTIO, Medicinæ in celeberrima apud Oxonienses meritissimo prærogatori, &c." Wood, ubi supr. col. 665. observes, that *Thomas Angelus de Albius* was the most noted philosopher of his time,

with me. For though I cannot but gratefully acknowledge your frequent civilities at London, your most kind visiting me here at Oxford, your so often enriching me with several of your learned writings, and now at last Mr. White's owning my name in the sight of learned men; yet tell me, good Sir, if thus to overwhelm a man with favours, not once suffering him to get up, or take breath to acknowledge how much he owes, be not courtesye even to oppression?

And now I feare nothing more, than that the world will, for my sake, censure Mr. White, however knowing all things else, as unskilled in the art of *proportions*, by intituling so incompetent a judge as I ever was, and one so little vacant for Theoricks as I now am, to such profound contemplations.

Ut capiat quæ non intelligit arma.

For though out of his vast store, it may be and an intimate friend of Hobbes: but he does not mention the above cited book of White, nor some of his other pieces; in one of which, entitled EUCLIDES METAPHYSICUS, he appears to have been connected with Sir Kenelme Digby. See note, pag. 46. *supr.* He wrote in defence of Hobbes.

little

little for him to give such things, there are few but will think them too much for me to receive; and will judge him to have committed as great a solecisme, as if one should have presented Jeffery the dwarfe with the porter's breeches, who might almost lose himselfe in the little pocket.

Such a worke as this would require a Digby, or some greater name, to stand in its frontif-piece. It being in my opinion, both for the noblenesse of the designe, and the accurate prosecution of it, not behind the best of its learned author's writings. My owne thanks, I have presented to him in this enclosed letter, as also Dr. Ward's in his two books herewith sent, which crave your assistance in the delivery. Both their author, and Dr. Wilkins, have desired me to expresse their most hearty respects and service to you; and I hope you will presume upon no lesse from him, who will ever be most ready to approve himselfe,

Your most obliged

Friend and Servant,

November 4, 1656.

R. BATHURST.

P. S. We small criticks are much puzzled about the meaning of *Prærogator*, a word which Mr. White is pleased to bestow upon me. I do not remember to have read it in any good author, neither can I heare of it in any lexicographer, or glossary, either of obsolete or modern words; save only in that which is said to be Isidor's, at the end of the *Authores Linguae Latinæ*, where I read *Prærogator*, *Dispensator*. But I suppose Mr. White's meaning is somewhat more than so*.

March 20. 1660-1.

To Mr. Alexander Brome †.

HON. SIR,

YOUR ingenious letter, which came to my hand long after its date, had sooner

* MSS. Commun. by Mr. Payne.

† Langbain tells us, that he flourished in the reign of Charles I. that he was an attorney in the lord mayor's court, eminent in the worst of times for law and loyalty, and yet more for poetry. He wrote one play, 1654. His poems were printed, Lond. 1660, 8vo. This is the edition hinted at in this letter. See note, R. B. A second appeared, 1664. He likewise published a translation of Horace. See Langbaine's, dram. poets, pag. 32. Oxon. 1691.

received

received an answer, if my frequent absence, and many hesitations between willingness and inability to serve you, had not caused this respite.

And now let me tell you my opinion; that though elogies upon authors are at no time necessary, yet I thinke them never more superfluous, than when verses are commended with more verses: which, if they be better, disparage their friend; if worse, themselves. We knowe it is against a rule of art to lay metal upon metal: and that cook who besprinkles the borders of his dish, with the same meate which it containes, will be thought rather to dawb, than garnish it. I am sure it will be so here with your curious entertainment, unto which the reader must needs come with such an eager appetite, as to reproach, or at least neglect, all that stands in his way. And I should much wonder why you would be such a Mezentius to yourselfe, as to bind my dead Muse to your owne living one, but that, I suppose, being secure of immortality, you are prooffe against all contagion.

Had you laid this command upon me when you favoured me with the perusall of your
 booke,

booke, those briske and frolick ayes might have so volatilized my thoughts, that it had been as easy for me to write, as for the beasts to dance, when they heard Orpheus's harpe. But now you bid me be warme, when you have long since withdrawne the fire; and call me to a worke unto which my pen is so much a stranger, that it is now many years since I made a verse in english.

Believe it, Sir, 'tis to me as great a metamorphosis as when a city was turned into a bird, on a suddaine to lay by all that is solid and severe, and soar aloft in the airy wayes of fancy, led only by the tinkling of rhymes, as bees by the noyse of a candlestick: At present I am sure, whilst business is much upon me, I am charmed against such transmutations. You that are a wonder your selfe in this kind, would be lesse so, if any were like you; that can reconcile poetry with Westminster-hall, where nothing of a fine spinning (not so much as cob-webs, they say) can have a place: you that can swallow downe the ranke phrases of our law, like so many heads of garlick, next your heart in a morning; and before night
breath

breath forth soft and joviall ayres, surpassing the most captivated votaries of love or wine : these are tossed about like the Sibyll's prophetic leaves, and at length you find them crowning every feast, and dancing on the lips of every lady.

But for mine owne part, if perhaps you have found me among our academicall versifiers, it was but as Cleevland's presbyterian danced, only — *in obedience to the ordinance*. For you must know that doctors here appear in verse, as old men have sometimes done in a morris, not so much for ostentation of ability, as for uncouthnesse of the sight, and to shew how ready we are to be laught at for his Majesty's service. And I could tell some who would censure me for levity, should they see me play the poet in such good company as yours ; who yet call upon me to do the same here, where I am to be dull by my place.

In short, Sir, if it be necessary that such a champion as you should not come forth into the field without his dwarfe *, I heartily wish

* He alludes to himself partly, being a little man.

I were

I were able to serve you in that condition. However, give me leave I pray you to remaine in downright prose †,

Your assured friend,

and most humble servant, R. B. ‡

To the Reverend Dr. BATHURST, &c.

SIR,

I Have sent you enclosed a further account concerning Mr. Petit's Josephus, by which you will see what he hath performed. You will perceive by it that Elzevir of Amsterdam hath been treating about it, but he is not willing to come up to the price. I am told it may be had for 200 pistoles which is about 150 l. sterling. I have been much importuned to write to you on the behalf of a son of Mr. Dell's, who is now a scholar of Mr. Cromleholme's, who was master of Paul's school before the fire. I am told he is a very hopeful

† "This letter Mr. Brome printed before his poems without my leave; but only under the two last letters of my name H. T."—R. B.

‡ MSS. communicated by Mr. Payne.

youth,

youth, and I hope he will prove a better man than his father. He desires to have his son admitted of your colledge, and would gladly have a scholarship for him there, and hath been very earnest with me to use my interest in you to that purpose. I entreat you to do what kindness for him you can if he prove deserving, and to let me understand in a line or two, what encouragement I may give him to send him to you. My father and mother and my wife present their services to you and your lady, to whom I entreat you also to present mine. When you have made use of the enclosed, I desire you to returne it, for I had it from Dr. Worthenton who expects it againe.

I am, Sir,

your faithful friend and servant,

June 29. 1668.

JOHN TILLOTSON.*

* MSS. Commun. by Mr. Payne. From Dr. Tillotson, afterwards Arch-bishop Tillotson.

The two next are from one of his most intimate friends, Dr. South, canon of Christ-church.

To the Rev. Dr. BATHURST, &c.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, MY HONOURED
FRIEND,

YOU might be sure that I could not have been thus long silent to you, had either any thing fell out considerable, or that you had not been supplied from a better hand. One of our burgessehips * is vacant by the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch, and I hear many pretend to the succession. I have often heard you say, that none could be so fit for that place as one of our owne body. I suppose all wise men, that heartily love and tender the service of the university, are of the same mind. And upon that account, I wish it might fall upon our friend Dr. Millington ; whom, without the least partiality, I, for my part, think to be much the fittest person to serve the university in that capacity.

* See letters in Dr. Bathurst's vice-chancellorship.

I have

I have been at Reading this week, upon some businesse, where I appointed Mr. Ruffe to meet me. He is of Somersetshire ; and amongst other discourse he told me, that P—— is not at all beloved there, and the reasons alledged are, that he loves women too well, and does not keep a good house. Now if he be not good for this latter, I am sure he can be good for nothing but the former. He told me also, and pray take it from me without any suspicion of flattery, which I hope shall never pass between you and me, that you are as much beloved and commended there, as the other is disgusted and decryed. If Mr. Ruffe waits upon you, who I think, is still at Oxford, you may, as you think fit, enter into discourse with him.

The chief cause of my writing to you now, is to putt into your hands the enclosed copy of verses * ; which, such as they are, I made on horse-back between Reading and London, not writing down so much as one, 'till I had finished all.

* They were never before printed, an Oxford collection not being made, or not published, in which they were intended to be inserted. South was chaplain to the Duke of York.

*In Nuptias Illustrissimi Celsissimique Principis Jacobi Ducis
Eborac. &c. **

INclyte dux, ducibus major, majorque Britannis
Principibus, solo denique fratre minor ;
Quem Mars invictum fecit, Venus alma perennem,
Spondet et innumeros cui nova sponsa duces ;
Perge tuæ patriæ sic te præstare parentem,
Detque tuus folio sæcula multa thorus.
Freta tuis thalamis, non una prole beatis,
Regem posse negant Anglica jura mori.
Cumque genus Caroli nil non regale requirat,
Nec nisi in amplexus te sinat ire pares,
Aptius unde tibi, quam de regionibus istis,
Sponsa venit, domiti quæ caput orbis erant ?
Ergo importunæ ut redeant in claustra procellæ,
Ventilet et tædas mitior aura tuas,
Confule te pectusque tuum, fortissime ; nullum
Judice te, nullum te duce numen abest.
An tibi præscribent alii quid oportet amare ?
An tu pupilli more maritus eris ?
Sume animos rebusque tuis et stemmate dignos,
Et tibimet justus te, quod es, esse scias.
Quæ terrent alios, tu terres ipsa pericla,
Tanto patre fatus, tantus et ipse pater.
Hei mihi ! quod veteris serpant fermenta veneni,
Et quod idem regni viscera virus alant.
Est, quæ pro libitu reges solvitque ligatque
Gens inimica papæ, gens imitata papam.
Faderæ connubii hæc, cum Gallis fædera damnat ;
An præter Scoticum fædera nulla placent ?
Civile exarsit bellum clamore papismi,
Hic pugnaturas egit in arma manus.
Hic Caroli rapuit sceptrum fuditque cruorem,

* Qui nimirum duxit, in secundas nuptias, Mariam Estensem, filiam Alphonfi
Estensis, Ducis Mediolani, Nov. 21, 1673.

Cromwellum vacuo constituitque throno.
 Et necdum, Angle, sapiſ? bis eadem fraude peribis?
 Atque iterum notos experiere dolos?
 Antiquis lætare tuis Cromwelle miniſtris;
 Qui ſemel eſt ſemper Cromwelianus erit.
 At tu, ne talem, Dux, totum crede ſenatum;
 Cæſare te, Brutos non habet illa domus.

ROBERTUS SOUTH,

Academiæ Orator.

I am not ſo inclinable to verſify, as to ſend free-will offerings of my own accord. But that upon ſuch a critical occaſion, I am ſure my name will be looked for, if you putt out a book, and advantage took againſt me if I ſhould not appear amongſt the reſt. Pray make uſe of your own judgment only in my verſes: and let not *Fell* have the fingering and altering of them. For I think, that bating the want of *ſiquidems* and *quinetiams*, they are as good as *his Worſhip* can make.

All ſervices to your good lady and your daughter, with my thanks for the kindneſſe of you and their company, before I left Oxford: the ſuddaineſſe of which, I aſſure you, was the only cauſe that I could not in perſon wait
 m upon

upon you, and pay you those respects which are so justly and confessedly due from,

Dear Mr. DEAN,

Your most faithful and affectionate servant,

Westminster,

ROBERT SOUTH.*

Nov. 22. 1673.

To the Reverend Dr. BATHURST, &c.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, MY WORTHY

AND DEAR FRIEND,

I Cannot but take my leave of you before so long a voyage †, as you hear, I doubt not, I am going to take. I think we shall be going this next week. It was my great desire to travel, joined to that peculiar respect I owe to this branch of my old Lord Chancellor's family,

* MSS. communicated by Mr. Payne.

† Dr. South, "in the summer-time of 1676, went in quality of chaplain to Lawrence Hyde, Esquire, to Poland; at what time that gentleman was sent thither to christen the child of the king of that country, and condole with the emperor upon the late empress's death. The first of which compliments he performed for his majesty; but upon his coming from thence to Vienna he found the emperor married, and so passed on privately towards England." Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. 2. 1045. ed. 2. He had been domestic chaplain to Lord Chanc. Clarendon.

that

THE LIFE OF RALPH BATHURST. 179

that put me upon this resolution. I know not how you may approve of it; but I could not go abroad with better advantage of travell.

I hope, God permitting, we shall be all in England again before Christmas, for that is intended. In the mean time, I cannot but deposit with you my hearty and real acknowledgments of all the kindnesse I have experienced from you, from the first date of our friendship and acquaintance, to this day. It is not in my power to equal my affections by my actions; or to make a retribution proportionable to the sence I have of them. But so far as the gratitude of the mind can reach, I shall never be a debtor to any of my friends.

I hope I shall find you, as well in health, and greater in condition than I leave you, when I returne. My respects and service to your lady and your daughter, and the like to Mr. Cl. Turner when you see him.

I am, whether living or dying,
your most faithful and affectionate servant,

Jun. 24. 1676.

ROB. SOUTH.*

* MSS. communicated by Mr. Payne.

Such were his friends: but the same merit which confers esteem secures no character from the malicious suggestions of envy. He therefore had his enemies, who have hinted that he was unsettled in his religious principles. This insinuation, I presume, arose from his iambics prefixed to Hobbes's book. But surely, many circumstances and incidents which have already occurred in the course of our narrative, must prove this charge a groundless calumny. We have seen him preferred to stations of distinction and eminence, the guardian of religious rights, and the superintendent of religious education. He appears to be so far a stranger to any the least disposition to the general notions of infidelity, that we may fairly conclude him to have borne a strong attachment to the peculiar forms and institutions of the church of England. The subjects in divinity which he chose above all others, and proposed to discuss *, viz. *The utility or rather necessity of Ceremonies, and The impropriety of making all Religion consist in Preaching* are such, as prove his aversion to those absurdities of calvinism,

* See Letter supr. pag. 56.

from which it is the pride, the privilege, and the characteristic of our excellent church, essentially to differ. We may recollect the assistance he gave his friend bishop Skinner. In the preamble to his will *, he formally declares himself a true and dutiful son of the church of England, desirous to live and die in an obedience to that religion which is so happily by law established. Had these suspicions been just, his friend Dr. Sykes, in the most open manner, and on a solemn occasion, would not so expressly have insisted on his "KNOWN PIETY, learning, and
 "other qualifications, befitting a good governor †." As to the verses on Hobbes they are a mere sport of genius, written without the least acquaintance or connection with Hobbes, and contain no defence or illustration of his pernicious doctrines. To these particulars I might add, that the sincere and lasting intimacies he maintained with persons advanced to the most eminent ecclesiastical dignities, and remarkable for their attachment to the doctrines

* Inserted inf.

† Dedication to a sermon preached at the consecration of Trinity college chapel, *supr. cit.*

of the church of England, such as Skinner, Fell, South, Allestry, Aldrich, and several others, are, alone, an obvious and unanswerable refutation of this unfavourable imputation.

At length, Dr. Bathurst, having constantly enjoyed a perfect state of health, and unvisited at the last with the severer diseases of old age, died in his eighty-fourth year, Jun. 14. 1704. He had been blind for some time*, and his death was occasioned by the accident of breaking his thigh while he was walking in the garden, which, on the failure of his eyes, became his favourite and only amusement. Under this malady he languished for several days in acute agonies. It is said that at first, and for some time, he refused to submit to the operations of the surgeon, declaring, in his tortures, that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man.

He had lost his memory a year or two before his death, as may be collected from the following extracts of a letter written by his servitor at the college, Mr. W. Capel, afterwards rector of Milton, near Woburn, in

* From the information of Lord Bathurst.

Bedfordshire. " I have read over the pamph-
 " lett to Mr. Dean [Dr. Bathurst], particu-
 " larly that part of it where he is concerned,
 " more than once ; — and he neither remem-
 " bers any thing of Mr. Symonds, his wife,
 " the place, and time of his sickness, nor any
 " such words spoken concerning King Charles's
 " portraiture : but yet he is inclined, he knows
 " not why, to believe the truth of what is
 " there said, though the infirmities of old age
 " have quite and clean razed out all the foot-
 " steps of it from his memory. — How often
 " for an hour together in the evening, have
 " I heard him tell of things done within the
 " compass of his own knowledge, with such
 " particular and enlivening expressions, that
 " methought I heard, and saw them all ! How
 " often have I heard him repeat the stories of
 " ancient times so punctually, as though he
 " had been an interested actor in them ! And
 " yet, now not one glympse of many of those
 " does he retain, not one circumstance can
 " he remember ! — Trin. Coll. Oxon. Dec.
 " 24. 1703.* " On the information of his

* Commun. by Mr. Payne.

death, the following letter was written by his old friend, Dr. Robert South, canon of Christchurch, to Dr. Healy of Trinity-college in Oxford, his nephew and executor, and steward of the church of Wells.

* Caversham [near Reading]

SIR,

24 Jun. 1704.

YOUR's of the twenty-first of this instant I received here at Caversham on the twenty-third, bringing with it the remembrance, and confirming the report, of the death of my ever honoured friend, and your worthy president, Dr. Bathurst, late Dean of Wells. No newes, I assure you, has for these many years past affected and afflicted me more. For he was, at the time of his death, the oldest and

* He had an estate at Caversham, where he chiefly resided the latter part of his life. Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol 2. col. 1045. Ed. 2. Wood's account of South is full of malicious reflections and abusive stories. The occasion of which was this, Wood on a visit to Dr. South, was complaining of a very painful and dangerous suppression of urine: upon which South, in his witty manner, told him, that, "if he could not *make water* he "must *make earth*". Wood was so provoked at this unseasonable and unexpected jest, that he went home in a passion, and wrote South's *life*,

most

most intimate friend I had in the world. Our friendship having been of near fifty years standing, without any the least breach, or so much as shadow of unkindness or strangeness between us, from first to last.

But not the losse only of such a friend, but the manner of losing him by such a fatal unlucky accident, after so long a life so prosperously spent, and which yet, as he ordered matters, might have promised a much longer, has exceedingly added to my affliction, and is continually working upon my thoughts. For no doubt, the paines and agonies he lay under from the time of his hurt, to the hour of his death, were great even to extremity; and such as all who loved him, as none who truly knew him, could do otherwise, could not but sympathize with him in.

As for the ring, designed me in remembrance of one whom I cannot forget, it may remain, Sir, if you please, in your own hands, till I see you; or if you had rather have it otherwise, you may deposit it with Mr. Thomas Rooks, virger of Christ-church, who has the management

ment of most of my Oxford affairs during my absence.

But as for my picture, though, it having been freely given him by me, he might as freely dispose of it at his pleasure, and actually has, as you write, bequeathed* it to the public library, a place which it is far from being worthy to be seen in; and though moreover I would not, were it ever so much in my power, break in upon the will of the dead, and my friend especially, yet I would give a great deal more than the value of the picture can amount to, rather than it should appear there while I am alive.

And to prevent this, without injuring my friend, or defeating any design of his will, I would make it my humble and earnest request to you, his worthy executor, to keep it by you

* He bequeaths also to the same, the picture of his friend Dr. Allestry. They are both at present in the picture gallery. See Hearne's *Vinforiens. Perambulat. in fin.* Dr. Allestry was dead at the time of this bequest. He was canon of Christchurch, regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and provost of Eton college. He proved a noble benefactor to both his colleges. I before hinted he had been a schoolfellow with Dr. Bathurst, at Coventry school, as appears from Cod. MSS. A. Wood, in Mus. Ashmol. D. 11. quo.

till

till my decease. Or if you shall not think this fitting, that you would at least deliver, or cause it to be delivered, to my worthy friend the learned Dr. John Hudson, head-keeper of the publick library, to be disposed of by him into some private room belonging to the said library; till it shall please almighty God to call me, after my friend, into another world.

In the mean time, worthy Sir, suffer me, though not so happy as to be known to you, to beg the favour of you, to discourse this business in my name and behalfe, with Dr. Hudson, with my best respects and service presented to him, which I myself also intend, God willing, to give him very speedily by letter. And so for the present, under a full sense of this your great civility to me, I kisse your hand, and remain,

Worthy Sir,

Your very humble, &c

ROBERT SOUTH*.

* MSS. commun. by the Rev. Mr. Payne of Wells.

By

By his will * he directs his good friends, Dr. Sykes, and Mr. John Barber, fellows of his college, to bury him with the utmost privacy and frugality, without speech or sermon, at Garfington, near Oxford, a living annexed to the presidentship of Trinity-college, where his grandmother Villiers, her second husband Dr. Kettel, his predecessor †, and godfather,

* Dated August 29. 1698.

† In the headship of Trinity-college, but not immediately. He died in July, 1643, having possessed that office forty five years, being elected Feb. 12. 1598. I find no monument or memorial of him in the church at Garfington: except that in the chancel, is inscribed the name, *Ralph Kettel*, under the arms of Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity-college, who gave the living to the college, and of lady Elisabeth his wife, together with Kettel's arms. By this I conclude, that these arms were put up by Dr. Kettel. Among other circumstances which might be mentioned to his honour, he was particularly respected by Sir Edward Hoby, with whom he had been educated at Trinity-college, about the middle of queen Elisabeth's reign. This appears from the following short, but elegant, original epistle, written by that accomplished gentleman, and polite scholar, in a blank leaf of the Eton edition of St. Chrysostom, fol. 1613, given by Sir Edward to Trinity-college library.

" Sanctæ Trinitatis Collegii in me merita, mi KETELLE, non benevolentia, sed obsequii pignora efflagitant: quadraginta jam annis elapsis, ex quo primum in eodem scholaris fui. Scholaris? Alumnus. Siquod unquam cum Musis habui commercium, apud vos rudimenta suscepisse, suscepta crevisse, fateri fas est. Arciori etiam vinculo constrinxit prænobilis heroina, Fundatrix vestra, quo tempore Bernardum Adamum, nunc Limbricen-

sem

I. He styles him his most honoured and kind godfather and

benefactor

‡ with some other of his friends, were interred. He further desires to be buried in the church-yard, near the north side of the church, and about two yards from it; and that a plain monument of stone should be placed over his grave, or on the adjacent church-wall, with this simple inscription.

DEPOSITUM RADULPHI BATHURST, M. D.
COLL. TRIN. OXON. PRÆS. ET ECCLESIAE
WELLENSIS DECANI.

OBIIT
A. DOM...
ÆTAT...

fem Episcopum, pro amore in me suo, in Albo vestro conscripsit, aluit, sustentavit. Næ, huc usque, nihil compensationis: Negligentiæ nimium. En tandem emendationis ansam; deinceps forsan uberiores. Nuperrimè in viciniâ nostrâ, D. S. Crystomi Operum, Græce, nova comparuit Editio: curâ summâ; fide solitâ; impensis ingentibus: solertiâ infatigabili, nobilis nostri Henrici Savilii Equitis aurati, de academiis, Republicâ, Europâ, optimè meriti. Eandem igitur cum primis, ad te deferendam curavi; et in Bibliothecâ vestri collegii reponendam, velut amoris mei, seu pietatis, tesseram et *μνημόσυνον*. Fruere, Vive, Vale. Raptim e Castro Burgi Reginae, [Queenborough-castle,] in Agro Cantiano. Pridie Cal. Martii Julianas, 1612. Verè tuus, Ed. HOBY."

"Admodum Rev. Antistiti D. KETELLO, Coll. Trin. Oxon.
"Vigilantiss. Præsidi."

Dr. Kettel was elected scholar of Trinity-college at eleven years of age, A. D. 1579. Dr. Bathurst, used to say, that he scolded latin better than any man he knew. Aubrey's MSS. lives in Mus. Ash. Part. 1. No. 10. pag. 36.

‡ He styles him his most honoured and kind godfather and benefactour.

However, I presume he afterwards altered his directions *, with regard to the place of his interment, for he was buried on the south side of the Ante-chapel of Trinity-college chapel; yet, according to his original appointment, without the least appearance of pomp and extravagance †. A small square marble, even with the pavement, is laid over his grave, with his own inscription as mentioned above.

Before we give a detail of his bequests, I mean more particularly those of a public and charitable nature, it may be necessary to recite the preamble § of his will, which is a singular composition in some respects, and conveys a striking picture of the man.

* See the third paragr. in Preamb. inf.

† From a MSS. letter of Dr. Smith, to T. Hearne, Bib. Bod. MSS. Smith. H. 9. fol. 15. "I am sorry that Dr. Bathurst was not carried to his grave with greater solemnity. He was an ingenious man, and an excellent latin poet. I am not a little troubled that you are like to be defeated in your expectation of his books, which you want in the publick library, as he promised in his life time."

§ From MSS. letter of Lwhyd to Dr. Smith, ibid. No. 65. fol. 25. "Hearing Dr. Bathurst's will much commended, I was desirous of a copy of it to be sent to you, which I now trouble you with; tho', excepting for the form of the preface, I know it is insignificant. [i. e. of no consequence to Smith.]"

" Since

" Since no man knoweth the time of his dis-
 " solution, and it becometh every serious chris-
 " tian to dye, as it were, daily; I RALPH
 " BATHURST, doctor in physick, dean of Wells,
 " and president of Trinity-college in Oxford, be-
 " ing at this time, praised be God, in perfect
 " health both in body and mind, yet not unmind-
 " ful of the uncertainties of human life, and
 " especially foreseeing that the infirmities of old
 " age are not far off, and this earthly frame
 " of mine must in a short time fall to decay and
 " ruin; do commend All that I am or have,
 " into the hands of God Almighty, who was,
 " and is, and will be for ever: beseeching him,
 " to pardon and accept me, an unworthy sinner,
 " through his mercies, in our gracious Redeemer
 " and Saviour Jesus Christ: And that, when
 " my change cometh, he will still keep me close
 " to himself, even as now I live, and move, and
 " have my being, in him, who is All in All.
 " And first I do declare and profess myself a
 " true and dutiful son of the church of En-
 " gland, desiring to live and dye in the faith
 " and obedience of that religion, which is so
 " happily by law established. And therefore I
 cannot

“ cannot, but with a thankful heart, acknow-
“ ledge and celebrate that good providence, by
“ which I first obtained, and have, through God’s
“ goodness, these many years, enjoyed a serene and
“ well established mind, and that mine own
“ studies, and the conversation of many learned
“ and ingenious friends, wherein I have long
“ been exceedingly happy, have carried me far
“ above anxieties, to which myself in times past,
“ have not been a stranger, and under which
“ the greatest part of mankind do labour. And
“ although I know that human frailty is great,
“ and our fears strong, especially in times of
“ infirmity and declining; neither can any man
“ assure himself, that his reason shall always be
“ firm and constant to him; yet it is my hope,
“ and shall be my endeavour, that I may continue
“ the same unto the end.

“ FÆLIX, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,

“ Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum,

“ Subjecit pedibus, _____

“ Concerning the place and manner of my
“ burial, I am not at all solicitous, but shall
“ leave it to the discretion of my executor: ex-
“ cept it shall please God to give me leisure and
“ opportunity

“ opportunity of ordering it at the time of my
 “ death, as occasion may then require. Only I
 “ shall always desire, that it may be performed
 “ with all convenient frugality and privacy, and
 “ that my mouth and nostrils may be firmly closed
 “ up with a plaister of diachylon, and my whole
 “ head wrapped in cere-cloth, and that I be
 “ buried without any cover to my coffin, only
 “ with a black pall of wollen stuff loosely nailed
 “ on, and hanging loose down.

“ As for my worldly estate, it hath pleased
 “ God in much mercy to give me neither poverty
 “ nor riches, a condition not only suitable to me,
 “ but surely in itself most desireable. I have not
 “ made it the labour of my life to live great or
 “ die wealthy; but have studiously avoided that
 “ vanity and sore travel, to bereave my soul of
 “ good, by heaping up riches, not knowing who
 “ shall gather them. Yet whilst it hath been my
 “ endeavour not to live unprofitably, or dye with-
 “ out being desired, but rather by an honest cal-
 “ ling to do some good in my generation, and
 “ uphold myself in a way agreeable to my mind
 “ and condition in the course of my life; some-
 “ thing of this world's good (as men call it)

" hath cleaved to me without much designe or
 " contrivance: So that by the good hand of pro-
 " vidence upon me, my cup is not only filled,
 " but something there is, which probably may
 " run over. Which that it may be disposed of
 " according to my mind, I have caused this my last
 " will and testament to be written as follozes;
 " my bad eyes not permitting me now to write
 " myself.

His legacies are a continuation of that cha-
 ritable and beneficent spirit which he so libe-
 rally displayed in his life. But it should be
 recorded to his honour, that his posthumous
 benefactions, although large if we consider the
 great number of his relations, are trifling if
 compared with those gifts which he dispensed
 with his own hands while living. *

* What was our author's estate, besides his preferments, I
 cannot pretend to determine. The following extract from Tho-
 resby's *Leedes*, may throw some light on this particular. After a
 pedigree of the Bathurst's family. " I shall here only add a
 " note I find at the end of the MSS. [a parchment MSS. penes
 " Ch. Bathurst, esq.] whence I extracted this pedigree. That
 " John the Alderman, Sir Edward the Baronet, Sir Edward the
 " Knight, Moses, Benjamin, Dean RALPH, John, Theodore,
 " and Charles, had an estate of 5000 l. per Annum; and each
 " their coaches at the same time." pag. 14.

He bequeaths to the poor of his native parish of Howthorpe, 10 l. And to those of the adjoining town of Theddingworth, 5 l.

To the poor of the parish of Garfington, 25 l.

To the poor of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford, 5 l. And to every other parish within the said city and it's suburbs, respectively, 1 l. [total 18 l.]

To Stone's hospital, in St. Clement's, Oxford, 20 l.

To the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, the pictures of his friends Dr. South and Dr. Allestry; and such medals as are wanting in their collection.

To the Royal Society, at Gresham-college, 10 l. being over and above several sums formerly given.*

* Dr. Birch, Secretary to the Royal Society, whose disinterested zeal in the cause of literature will not permit him to confine that diligence of enquiry, for which he is so deservedly valuable, to his own purposes alone, has kindly communicated to me the following particulars, from the register of the Royal Society.

" March 8. 1681-2. Francis Aston, esquire, secretary to the Society, read to the council a letter from Dr. Plott giving an account of his having solicited Dr. Bathurst, as well as other members of the society, for their arrears; and that Dr. Bathurst, and Mr. Smith hoped, they should not be obliged to the weekly

To the bishop of Winchester, as a memorial of his duty and obligations, a gold ring of 20s. value: and the same to his diocesan, the bishop of Oxford.

To ten poor maid servants who have lived five years in the same service, and are approved by their masters and mistresses, 50 l. viz. to each 5 l.

To Trinity-college, Oxford, 150 l. * Besides 210 l. formerly given, exclusive of his benefactions to the new buildings †.

To each of the statutable servants of Trinity-college, one guinea. And to the common servants of the said college, to be distributed among them, 50 s.

To every servitor in the said college, 10 s.

contributions: but, that Dr. Bathurst would speedily present to the society ten pounds. And on the 22. of the same month of March, Mr. Alton read to the council a letter from Dr. Bathurst, in answer to one from Mr. Alton, about the Doctor's arrears due to the society: in which letter he sent a bill of ten pounds, to be paid to the treasurer of the society." Dr. Birch likewise informs me, that in the table of benefactors, fixed up in the council chamber of the Royal Society, there is this article. "RALPH BATHURST. D. D. 1705. — 10 l." This is the legacy mentioned above.

* Partim E. Registr. Coll. Trin. Oxon.

† E. Registr. prædict.

To

To his household servants, specified by name, several gratuities.

To the library of Trinity college, Oxford, books to the value of 20 l. With several books, according to the discretion of Dr. Sykes and Mr. Barber, to the scholars, &c. &c. He gave while living many books; particularly, A. D. 1684, he gave 20 l. for the library*.

To the said college, ancient coynes or medals, collected by himself; as an addition to those which his brother Edward Bathurst†, had formerly given.

To the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Wells, for the use of the poor of bishop Bubwith's, and Bishop Still's Alms-houses, 50 l. being over and above the sum of 50 l. formerly given for that purpose. To the

library of the said cathedral, books, to the value of 5 l. To the said dean and chapter 50 l. from the dividend due on his account, &c.

Over and above the sum of 50 l. given to them from a former dividend.

* Reg. Coll. Trin.

† His brothers, both dead and living, mentioned in the will, are, Edward, Samuel and James, deceased; and Sir Benjamin, of London, and Moses of Howthorpe, overseers of the will.

To the library of Close-hall, or college of Vicars in the close at Wells, books, to the value of 3 l. and upwards.

To each of the clerks and choristers of Wells church, 10 s. each. To the sacrist 1 l. To his present servitor at Trinity-college, 10 l.

He bequeaths rings to Dr. William Jane, Dr. Robert South, Dr. Henry Beaston, Dr. Thomas Turner, Sir Thomas Millington, Dr. Thomas Bouchier, Dr. Richard Traffles, Dr. Arthur Charlet, Dr. Henry Aldrich, Anthony Ettrick, Esq; William Ettrick, Esq; his son, Richard Chaundeler, Esq; Dr. John Reade, the bishop of Bath and Wells, each of the canons residentiary of Wells, each of the fellows of Trinity college, Oxford, Dr. Ironside bishop of Hereford, Dr. Hall, bishop of Bristol, Dr. Sprat, bishop of Rochester, Dr. Stratford, bishop of Chester, Bishop Frampton *, Mr. Ralph Brideoake of New college, Mr. Thomas Creech †, of All souls, each of the vicars

* He is so styled in the will, being deprived by K. William of the bishoprick of Gloucester, for refusing the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

† I shall take this opportunity of mentioning the real motive, never yet made public, which induced Creech to perpetrate that desperate

choral of the cathedral of Wells, and to several others.

To these articles of his will, selected from many others of a private concern, I shall add, that he leaves to his sister, Judith Bathurst, his original picture, in an oval gilt frame, drawn in miniature by Loggan; from which, I conjecture, the published engraving, marked *David. Loggan ad viv. delin.* — was made, when he was fifty-six years old. His picture, now in the hall of Trinity-college, Oxford, was copied, but when he was much older, from that engraving.

Lord Bathurst has been pleased to inform me, that he was entered in Trinity-college at fifteen years of age, when Dr. Bathurst, his uncle, was upwards of eighty; and that he remembers to have been often charmed with his conversation. His lordship adds, that no

desperate action which put an end to his life. It is commonly supposed that he was slighted by a lady to whom he paid his addresses. But we learn from an original letter of Arthur Charlett, that there was a fellow-collegian of whom Creech frequently borrowed money; but that repeating his applications too often, he met one day with a cold reception, and in a fit of gloomy disgust, retired, and in three days was found hanging in his study. *Ballard's MSS. Letters. In Bib. Bodl.*

man ever possessed a greater share of chearful, engaging, unaffected wit: that, although he maintained the most exact discipline in his college, his method of correction chiefly consisted in turning the faults of the delinquent scholars into ridicule, in which expedient he always effectually succeeded; and that all the young students admired and loved him. The cast of his conversation was rather satirical, but mixed with mirth and pleasantry. He was remarkably fond of young company, and indefatigable in his encouragement of a rising genius. John Philips was one of his chief favourites, whose *Splendid Shilling* was a piece of solemn ridicule perfectly suited to his taste, and which gave him infinite pleasure. While president of Trinity-college, notwithstanding the difference of age, and distance of situation, he used frequently to visit Dr. Radcliffe, when a young student at Lincoln-college, merely for the smartness of his conversation. At one of these visits, observing to Radcliffe that he had but few books in his chamber, he asked him, "Where was his study?" Upon which Radcliffe, pointing to a few vials, a skeleton, and

an herbal, replied, *This, sir, is Radcliffe's Library**. His temperance in eating and drinking, particularly the latter, was singular and exemplary. Amidst his love of the polite arts, he had a strong aversion to music; and discountenanced and despised the study of all external accomplishments, as incompatible with the academical character. His behaviour in general was inoffensive and obliging: It being reported to a candidate for a fellowship in the college, that Dr. Bathurst would certainly oppose his interest, the young man answered, "Dr. Bathurst is *too much of a gentleman* to be against me." At the same time he was bold and open in declaring his real sentiments. A Captain of a Company, who had behaved bravely in the royal cause, being recommended to him, while Vice-chancellor, for a Doctor's degree in civil law, he told him that he could not confer the degree, but that he would apply to his Majesty to give him a regiment of horse. Old men are apt to fall into peculiar and ca-

* Life of Radcliffe, pag. 5. Lond. 1716, octav. Said to be written by one Pittis, of New-College, Oxford. Dr. Mead furnished some of the materials.

pricious humours. He delighted to surprise the scholars, when walking in the grove at unseason-hours; on which occasions he frequently carried a whip in his hand, an instrument of academical correction then not entirely laid aside. But this he practised: on account of the pleasure he took in giving so odd an alarm, rather than from any principle of approving, or intention of applying, an illiberal punishment. It was his opinion, that the acts of devotion in our colleges are too protracted for the conveniencies of study: on which account, in a morning particularly, he usually ordered both the lessons to be omitted. This did not proceed from any dislike to the constitution of our admirable liturgy: for when the use of the presbyterian directory was established by the parliament during the usurpation, and consequently took place in his college; he is supposed to have frequented the service and sacraments of the church of England, which were privately, but regularly performed, before a congregation of royalists, and ejected scholars, by Dr. Fell, at that time student of Christ-church, in the house of Dr. Willis, the physician, Fell's brother

ther in law. A striking instance of zeal for his college, in the dotage of old age, is yet remembered. Baliol-college had suffered so much in the outrages of the grand rebellion, that it remained almost in a state of desolation for some years after the restoration: a circumstance not to be suspected from it's flourishing condition ever since. Dr. Bathurst was perhaps secretly pleased to see a neighbouring, and once a rival society, reduced to this condition, while his own flourished beyond all others. Accordingly, one afternoon he was found in his garden, which then ran almost contiguous to the east side of Baliol-college, throwing stones at the windows with much satisfaction, as if happy to contribute his share in completing the appearance of it's ruin. Those who are acquainted with the human heart, will not perhaps think some of these peculiarities of character, and minuter circumstances of life, less expressive and entertaining, because more familiar and unimportant.

It may seem inconsistent with those liberal principles which Dr. Bathurst so constantly professed and displayed, that he should appear chargeable

chargeable with temporary compliance, in retaining his fellowship at Oxford, under the conditions of the parliamentary visitation, 1648. Of his behaviour in these circumstances, he has left us, among his papers, the following rational and satisfactory vindication.

“ I was constantly in Oxford, amongst others
 “ the king’s loyal subjects, from the beginning
 “ of the wars in 1642, untill the towne was
 “ surrendered, 1646. The articles of that
 “ surrender, as they left other persons to their
 “ respective compositions, so they subjected
 “ the university to a visitation. I was then
 “ young, and a modest, retired student, as they
 “ that knew me, well remember; very unfitt
 “ to grapple with such difficult times, or to
 “ venture my selfe into the wide world, without
 “ either strength of body, or the advantage of
 “ any profession to subsist by. The royall
 “ cause was now visibly declining, and in a
 “ manner desperate. I knew no way better
 “ than to turn my studies to physick, that
 “ so, in spite of the iniquities of the times,
 “ I might get a tolerable livelihood, whatever
 “ became of me in the university. When the
 “ visitation

"visitation passed upon us, I thought I had
 "no more to do but to sit still, and rest con-
 "tent with whatever befell under a prevailing
 "party: yet neither owning their authority,
 "nor concurring in my principles with them;
 "but rather acting separately from them; and
 "for a long time sequestering myself from the
 "university, to follow my study of physick,
 "either at London, or in the country.

"It was my fortune to escape; as many
 "others, persons of unquestionable loyalty,
 "did: Dr. Barlow, Dr. Langbaine, Dr. Zouch,
 "Dr. Say, Dr. Blandford, Mr. Lamplugh, Mr.
 "Haughton, &c. with whom, and such like,
 "I had my constant converse, and scarce knew,
 "or was knowne to, any of the other party,
 "for some years after; till my small skill in
 "physick at length got me a little interest
 "among some of them, as Dr. Willis also
 "had, tho' his principles were knowne well
 "enough. Had my principles, or conversa-
 "tion, been otherwise than became me, I
 "could not have expected those invitations
 "and encouragements, which I found from
 "my lords of Canterbury, Winton, lord chan-
 "cello-

“cellor Clarendon, and other chiefe favourites,
 “at the king’s first return. Nor would Dr.
 “Fell, Dr. Dolben, Dr. Allestree, Dr. Willis,
 “Mr. Ma. Wren, and others, have been my
 “constant friends, and intimate acquaintance,
 “all along, through the worst of times. Be-
 “fore the time of his majesty’s return, the
 “generality of the university was, for the
 “most part, come about to wish well to the
 “government both of church and state, as by
 “law established; and the members of our
 “own college, as much as, or more than, any:
 “which I could shew, by many instances, to
 “be especially owing to mysele. I then re-
 “turned to the study of divinity, to which I
 “was first designed, and was soon after made
 “a chaplain to his majesty, and president of
 “our college, by the favour of those that were
 “then in power. And here I still remain by
 “god’s providence *.”

There is a remarkable spirit of moderation,
 disinterestedness, and dignity, in some of the
 expressions of a remonstrance which he sent

* From a manuscript paper of Dr. Bathurst, communicated
 by the Rev. Mr. Payne.

to a fellow of his college, who, with much malevolence, ingratitude, and treachery, had been endeavouring, by an appeal to the visitor, to dispossess him of his headship, which the appellant pretended was incompatible with the deanery of Wells. “ If our visitor will not allow me
 “ to keep my deanery, I can leave it with
 “ much equanimity: yet, I must tell you,
 “ Trinity college, and the publick, will hereby
 “ be greater losers than I. For though I
 “ come far short of being rich, yet I have de-
 “ clared a yeare or two ago that I will hence-
 “ forth live only for the publick, and resolve to
 “ be no richer.”—— “ If our Founder should
 “ now see his college in it’s present condition,
 “ so much better than he left it, or even than
 “ I found it; I make no question but he would
 “ accept of me with all my faults: and not
 “ think me so much to be blamed, under whose
 “ care and diligence, by God’s blessing, it’s
 “ buildings are so largely improved, and it’s
 “ government in so good repute.”—— “ I have
 “ now by our good visitor’s favour, been presi-
 “ dent for more than nineteen years; and from
 “ the first week I entered upon the place, I
 “ have

“ have spared neither cost nor pains, in doing
“ still something which the college is manifestly
“ the better for. *Opere in longo fas est obrepere*
“ *somnum*; if perhaps in so long a journey I
“ have made a false step, it was neither will-
“ full at the first, nor is it now such as may not
“ easily be rectified. Make the worst you can
“ of me, yet I hope there are many of your
“ betters that will not be of your mind. But
“ acknowledge rather, that the college hath
“ not flourished so much, in so little a time,
“ since it's first foundation. But to pass this
“ life *by honour and dishonour, by evil report and*
“ *good report, as a deceiver yet true*, hath been
“ a fate incident to farre greater and worthyer
“ persons than I.” — “ To your objection
“ that the Value of my deanery is inconsistent
“ with my place in the college, I answer, that
“ it was a scruple first started by myself, the
“ first or second year that I was dean of Wells.
“ I dined then at Lambeth with archbishop
“ Sheldon, on a day when I heard our Visitor,
“ bishop Morley, would be there. I then
“ asked their opinions both together in the
“ withdrawing-roome after dinner, and had
“ their

“their thoughts about it, which, as soon as
 “I returned home, I set down in writing*.”

He was a steady advocate for the liberties of
 his college, and always resolute in opposing the
 arbitrary decrees of visitatorial power. Mews,
 bishop of Winchester, the visitor of Trinity
 college, had interposed, in consequence of ap-
 peals, with too much seeming authority, parti-
 cularly in favour of a scholar, who lost his elec-
 tion for a fellowship, but for whom Dr. Bathurst
 himself had voted. Upon this Dr. Bathurst
 drew up the following letter † to his lordship,

* From manuscript letters communicated by Mr. Payne. From
 which also the reason of this complaint appears, where Dr.
 Bathurst tells the same person, “Now that you find either pre-
 “ferment must be got, or a good bargain lost, and my headship
 “lies so conveniently to allure a neighbouring lady, your poli-
 “ticks tell you, there is no better way than, at this critical
 “season, to *kill and take possession*. And to manage your project
 “more hopefully, you take up a religious cant, and pretend
 “to qualms of conscience: a Cloake now grown so thread-bare,
 “that every common schismatick puts it on, when he goes about
 “to distract the church on *that*.” The visitor, bishop Mews,
 received the appeal with indignation: the consistency of the two
 preferments was fairly proved; and the appellant willingly con-
 sented to read a recantation before the society. This appears
 from Dr. Bathurst’s letter to the bishop now before me, but it is
 too *local* to be inserted.

† MSS. communicated by Mr. Payne. The second
 paragraph is imperfect in the copy, which is greatly blotted and
 interlined.

which is a spirited specimen of his inattention to private opinion, when the general rights of his college were concerned; and of that independency, which learned communities ought ever to maintain.

MY LORD, Wells, August, 1689.

YOUR Lordship's of July 18, came not to the vice-president in my absence, as was directed, but found me here upon my duty in keeping my annual residence at Wells; so that I cannot yet communicate the contents to our society, though I dare presume to know their minds in reference to what we have for some time expected.

We have found, to our great cost, the last yeare, how frivolous a matter, even in your lordship's own judgment, may serve to give us trouble: and I am sorry to see that a suggestion, more flight and groundless than That, should againe prevaile to your lordship's and our disquiet, without any

For the question is not now *De et super dubiis statutorum emergentibus*, in which our statute remitts us to your lordship's determination, but whether

whether myself, and two more, gave our votes for Mr. B. which I will never grant, and he can never prove; or if we did, whether we four were the major part of ten, for such was the number of votes present at that time. These suggestions are so gross and trivial, that we cannot, without indignation, see your lordship's good-nature, and your honour, made so cheap by them. We are abundantly satisfied, that what we have done is approved by the best; and are not solicitous for what some few others may think or speak against it. Mr. How, and Mr. Almont, who were the scrutators, are better known, than to be likely thought guilty of perjury; especially in a matter where they had not the least interest or concern, save only for the peace and welfare of the society. The office of scrutators hath been always accounted sacred; and not to be appealed from by every defeated candidate that cannot have what he would. This, I think, would shake all the elections in England; and render the methods of our colleges and universities, in such competitions, for ever useless and ineffectual.

It is easy to foresee what a great flame this course may raise for the future, and at present may create no small trouble to your lordship, as well as to us. For though I am not now upon the place, yet I knowe the chiefe of our society to be discreet and steady men, and resolved to justify these proceedings to their utmost hazard. And tho' Magdalen-college's fate* should befall us, we should not doubt of as happy a deliverance. This is not a time for arbitrary power; and we are told by our counsel, as good as England affords, that we may as well give up the title of our lands to the fortune of an appeale, as the cause we now contend for.

In the meane time, we are far from questioning your lordship's honour or justice, tho' we are willing to stand firm in our own just liberties, and the statutes our worthy Founder left us to walke by. And tho' your lordship seem to thinke yourself slighted, because we have not been over-ruled by your commendatory letters, which our statute expressly forbids, yet we can truly say, that out of meer respect to your

* He hints at their famous visitation, 1687.

lordship,

lordship, our college hath been at the charge of above eighty pounds, between June and November last yeare, to which as no necessity of statute compelled us, so our Founder doth not allow one farthing towards the expence. It is well known how much our college flourisheth in all respects beyond it's former condition; and is ready to be yet further improved, if we may be suffered to live in peace, and not spend our stock, and, what is more precious, our time, in trifling quarrels; which, for aught I see, are now like to follow us at every election, as often as there is but one candidate disappointed in his expectations, tho' never so undeserving.

This letter was not however sent* to the visitor, but another, formed upon it, was written and sent to his lordship's secretary, which he concluded with these equally disinterested sentiments, "For my owne parte, I profess, " that were it not for the love I beare to that " worthy society, of which I have been so " long a member; and if I did not hope to

* It is endorsed, *not sent*.

“be still more usefull to the college, than it
“can be to me, I would not care to stay there
“a week longer.”

In his government of the church of Wells, which he held thirty-four years, he preserved the most perfect harmony between himself and the canons; by which happy circumstance, the chapter was enabled to make a noble stand against their bishop, Kidder, who had attempted some encroachments on their privileges. His hospitality, during his residence at the deanery, was remarkably liberal, and his gratuitous assistance was always ready to relieve such as stood in need of his skill as a physician.

It was usual to write the chapter-acts in latin; and a certain terseness and elegance of style, eminently distinguish those that were made during his deanship, from any memorials that have been inserted, before or since, in the register of that cathedral*.

His wife has been already mentioned; but for the further illustration of some circumstances relating to her, I shall give the epitaph which he wrote to her memory; part of which is

* From Information of the Church of Wells.

inscribed

inscribed on her monument in the church of
Bishop's-Lydiard, near Taunton, in Somers-
setshire.

“ IN HOPE OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION.

“ Here resteth the body of Mrs. MARY
“ BATHURST, wife of Dr. Ralph Bathurst,
“ dean of Wells, and president of Trinity-col-
“ lege in Oxford: the only child and heire of
“ John Tristram, of Baunton, in the county
“ of Devon, esquire; and of the honourable
“ the lady Mary Ley, daughter of James, earle
“ of Marlborough, and lord high-treasurer of
“ England: borne at Baunton, June, 1617.
“ At the 30th yeare of her age she was mar-
“ ried to John Palmer, of Taunton, doctor in
“ physick, and afterwards warden of All-souls
“ college in Oxford; by whom she had issue
“ Mary, wife to Richard Chaundler, of Id-
“ merston, in the county of Wilts, esquire, and
“ Elizabeth, wife to George Baynard, of Cliffe-
“ house, in the county of Dorset, esquire: and
“ between these, an only son, John Palmer,
“ sometime a merchant, who died a month
“ before her, in the 27th year of his age, and
“ lies here interred by her. *Besides the grace-*
“ *full*

“ full comlineſſe of her perſon, ſhe was endowed
 “ with all the accompliſhments of education, fit
 “ for her ſex and quality. Her prudence, piety,
 “ and other virtues, were very exemplary: and
 “ ſo ſtudious was ſhe in her younger time, till
 “ the cares of her eſtate and family tooke her off,
 “ that ſhe underſtood moſt of the chiefe languages,
 “ both antient and moderne, beſides other parts of
 “ learning, without the leaſt vanity or oſtentation.
 “ She lived with her firſt huſband xi yeares,
 “ with her laſt xxv, entirely beloved of both;
 “ and piously reſigned her ſoule to God at
 “ Conqueſt-farme, in this pariſh, in the 73
 “ year of her age, Apr. 14. 1690. Her only
 “ ſurviving child, and executor, Mrs. Elizabeth
 “ Baynard, as a teſtimony of her filial affection
 “ and duty, erected this monument to her
 “ deare memory.” *

That this ſketch may contain a complete
 representation of Dr. Bathuſt, in every light,
 it is requiſite that I ſhould give a general ex-
 hibition of his characteriſtical merits as a writer.

His latin orations are wonderful ſpecimens
 of wit and antitheſis, which were the delight

* Ex Autograph. commun. by Mr. Payne.

of his age. They want, upon the whole, the purity and simplicity of Tully's eloquence, but even exceed the sententious smartness of Seneca, and the surprising turns of Pliny. They are perpetually spirited, and discover an uncommon quickness of thought. His manner is concise and abrupt, but yet perspicuous and easy. His allusions are delicate, and his observations sensible and animated. His sentiments of congratulation or indignation are equally forcible: his compliments are most elegantly turned, and his satire is most ingeniously severe. These compositions are extremely agreeable to read, but in the present improvement of classical taste, not so proper to be imitated. They are moreover entertaining, as a picture of the times, and a history of the state of academical literature.

This smartness does not desert our author even on philosophical subjects. His epitaphs, eulogium on Lyddal, and other small latin pieces, are a species of composition in which he displays his witty turns with more propriety. His epistle to Langbaine is professedly a specious, rather than an argumentative, defence of the

the study of monastic antiquities; and is accordingly drawn up in the true strain of apologetic declamation.

His programme, on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. His address to the Convocation, about forming the barbers of Oxford into a company, is a most admirable specimen of his humour, and of that facetious invention, with which few Vice-chancellors would have ventured to enforce and enliven such a subject.

I suspect that he wrote great part of the preface to Willis's *Cerebri Anatome*, which work he supervised before publication. The following passages, in particular, are entirely in his taste and style, and much too smart for Willis.

“ Ab effosso erutoque Capite Humano, æternitatem sibi et imperio, veluti optimis auspiciis, promiserunt olim Romani: neque orbem Capitolio superstrui posse iis persuasum est, nisi *defuncti hominis Cranio* inædificaretur Capitolium. Non is sum qui *imperia* in artibus mediter, aut de devicto literarum orbe *triumphos* mihi spondeam. At interim docu-

“ mentis

“mentis satis illustribus dudumprehendi,
 “frustra omnino nisi illis ipsis auspiciis, in phi-
 “losophiâ, præsertim naturali, allaborari.”—

And afterwards, where mention is made of the
 cuts exhibiting dissections of the brain. “Si

“quæ ex postulatis et diagrammatis illis, quasi

“ad matheseos ritum delineatis, exinde colligi

“deberet theoria, manca adhuc, necdum om-

“nibus numeris absoluta appareat; nullus du-

“bito, quin longior dies, et plurium observa-

“tionum accessio, in formam ac perfectionem

“ulteriorem conciliet: ut non irritoprofus

“omine, antiquitas dixisse videatur, ex aperto

“Cerebro obstetricantibus etiam *Vulcani ferra-*

“*mentis, Minervam enatam* fuisse. Nam aut

“hâc via, scilicet per vulnera et mortes, per

“anatomiam, et quasi *Cæsareo partu, in lucem*

“prodibit *veritas*, aut semper latebit.”

The lectures on respiration and the questions

annexed, exhibit our author in a character

which engaged the greatest part of his life,

that of a physician. Of the lectures he seems

to have entertained some opinion; and it must

be confessed that they are a succinct and com-

modious detail of the system, notwithstanding

the

the many succeeding improvements in every branch of experimental philosophy. But the classical scholar is easily discernible in the learned anatomist. In the second lecture, the operations of the will on the body are beautifully illustrated and exemplified. And the whole is interspersed with classical allusions and elegant metaphors, which relieve the dryness, without interrupting the doctrines, of a scientific enquiry. The three questions, or supposition-speeches, prove that this exercise, when not performed in a prefatory manner, is calculated to convey much original instruction on detached articles of important knowledge, in a pleasing and useful epitome.

Of his sermons * I am only permitted to give a specimen; and the reader will easily guess from the following strokes, selected out of many others, without connection or order, that they are much in the manner of his friend South, but with more elegance of allusion, and quickness of imagination.

“ Although the ways of Christ are ways of pleasantness, and all his paths peace; yet

* See preface.

“ there

“ there are not wanting those who will hold
 “ still a *flaming sword* at the gate of paradise.”
 “ As if, according to the false pretences of
 “ some, christianity was a severe burden : as if
 “ that was true of Christ’s *doctrine* which was
 “ once said of *his person*, *There is no beauty that*
 “ *we should desire in him.*” — “ If religion be
 “ a bond, it is a bond to the soul, as a girdle to
 “ the loynes, which while it restrains a little,
 “ strengthens and adorns much more. Like
 “ well-wrought armour, something it may
 “ seem to have of pressure, but hath more of
 “ beauty and defence.” — “ If we had not some
 “ bounds set to us by reason and religion,
 “ every man would remain in a state of fla-
 “ very to his passions : and when like Adam,
 “ he might have lived happy in the mild re-
 “ straint of an enclosed garden, he will meet
 “ with nothing, but briers and thorns, being
 “ let loose to the boundless wilderness of his
 “ own wild fancies and appetites.” — “ So just
 “ cause have we to petition God, as sometimes
 “ the barbarous nations did the Romans, that
 “ he would accept us to be his subjects and
 “ servants.” — “ While we suffer our affections

“ to

“to controul our better part, we find that
 “great evil, mentioned by Solomon, (Eccl. 10.
 “7.) moralised in our own breasts, *when*
 “*servants are on horseback, and princes on the*
 “*ground.*”—“A bad conscience accuses and
 “condemns us most emphatically : it *speaks*
 “nothing but, as on Mount Sinai, in *lightnings*
 “and *thunder.* Well may we say with the
 “Israelites, *let not God speak to us.*”—“The
 “Jews walked in a vain shew, amused with
 “weak and beggarly elements, courting truth
 “with a veil upon her face.”—“God *numbers*
 “*our very hairs,* and will at last gather up
 “our dust.—“Let the world smile or frown
 “on the true christian, his courage, his con-
 “tentment is still the same : Like a *strong*
 “*man armed he keepeth his palace, and his*
 “*goods are in peace.*”—“Anger makes us,
 “like the demoniac in the gospel *exceeding*
 “*fierce,* and untractable : when this devil is
 “cast out, we sit, as he did, at Christ’s feet,
 “gentle and peaceable.”—“Fear of punish-
 “ment is a strong incentive to the perfor-
 “mance of our duty. It is slavish indeed ;
 “but then, like a whip or spur, though it
 “argue

“argue not the goodness of the beast, it
 “makes him go the faster.”—“Our Duty is
 “made easier by hope: it is this that adds
 “to our endeavours, strengthens our hands,
 “and cheers our hearts. Even a load of
 “gold will seem light, when we hope to have
 “it for the carriage.—“We may think our
 “strength in performing God’s commands,
 “lies in some slight thing of our own, as
 “Sampson did in *his hair*; but he found at last
 “it was *indeed the spirit of the Lord*.—
 “Christ cures our sins with as much ease as
 “he once did our sicknesses: a word of his
 “mouth, a touch of his hand, nay the hem
 “of his garment will do the work.”—“Our
 “way indeed is narrow, but then it is uni-
 “form, even, and unperplexed; so as not to
 “offend our feet with thorns and ruggedness,
 “nor puzzle our heads with mazes and intri-
 “cacies. Tis true, our task is great, and ad-
 “versaries many: but Christ hath undertaken
 “our burden, and he that is with us is more
 “than all that are against us. We are apt
 “to complain, like the women in the gospel,
 “*who shall roll us away the stone?* But if we
 “look

“ look before us, we shall find that our fa-
“ viour is risen, and the work already done.”
“ Observe the drunkard in the midst of his
“ jollity. How does every cup add to his pu-
“ nishment as it does to his sin, and *reven-*
“ *geth* upon him the *quarrel* of the *abused*
“ creature!” — “ The number of popish ce-
“ remonies hath made them intolerably bur-
“ then some : as light feathers, by their multi-
“ tude, may at last become heavier than a
“ mass of lead.” — “ We know, tares may
“ grow together with wheat in the same field,
“ though they never be brought into the barn.
“ Judas may *dip* in the same *dish* with the
“ disciples, though he be a traytor to his master,
“ and the son of perdition.” — “ Think not,
“ that a temporary compliance with a solem-
“ nity of two or three days *, will compound
“ for a whole twelvemonth’s licentiousness.
“ Think not that our receiving the sacrament
“ at Easter, like physick in the spring, will
“ serve to keep us sound all the year after.”

His english poetry seems to want facility :
but as he wrote before Dryden had polished

* At Easter.

and perfected the harmony of our heroics, the roughness of his versification may claim a reasonable excuse. His nervous and manly lines on Selden, shine with uncommon lustre in Dryden's miscellanies ; and deserve to be distinguished as a pattern of that didactic and epigrammatic cast which characterises the poems of those times. The following comparison is remarkable.

We ask not now for ancestors, nor care
Though Selden do no kindred boast, nor heire ;
Such worth best stands alone, and joyes to be
To't-felse both founder and posteritye.

As when old Nilus, who with bounteous
flowes

Waters an hundred nations as he goes,
Scattering rich harvests, keeps his sacred head
Amidst the clouds still undiscovered.

In our author's iambics on Hobbes, the powers and passions of the soul are imaged under a variety of striking metaphors, expressed with elegance, precision, and propriety. He has left us another piece in the same measure, and it is to be wished he had written more. That

pregnant brevity, which constitutes the dignity and energy of the iambic, seems to have been his talent.

His latin hexameters will be thought too pointed and ingenious by the lovers of Virgil's simple beauties. However they have an admirable facility, an harmonious versification, and much terseness and happiness of expression. They have, moreover, a manner of their own; and a certain original air. They share this merit in common with the latin poems of Milton, that they are free from that accumulation of phrases, that patchwork of parodied hemistichs, pilfered from the classics, so peculiar to the poets of the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. Add to this, that some of the earliest of them were written in the infancy of latin poetry among us.

The verses on depositing the diploma, gold chain, and medal, of Ghibbescius, a lyric poet now forgotten, in the Bodleian library, written with the air of a most pompous panegyric, and perhaps understood as such, are unquestionably a piece of solemn irony. The vanity of Ghibbescius, who from the compliments paid him as a poet, by popes, princes, and universities,

fities, thought himself equal to the first writer of the Augustan age, was a common object of ridicule all over Europe. Most of the wits and scholars of those times took delight in gratifying the conceited humour of this second Querno, with the most exorbitant and palpable flattery. The learned A. Kircher prefixed these lines to his picture, before his odes*.

Tot pro Ghibbesio certabunt regna, quot urbes

Civem Mæoniden asseruere sum.

* Viz. Carminum pars lyrica ad exemplum Q. Horatii Flacci quam proxime concinnata, lib. 4. Rom. 1668. 8vo. See the symphonia clarorum virorum ad Ghibbesii lyram. He was poet-laureat to the emperor Leopold. In return for the present mentioned in the text, he expected a diploma for a doctor's degree at Oxford, with copies of panegyrical verses: which not arriving in time produced the following letter from him to Mr. Sheldon. It should be remembered that he spoke english fluently. " Aug. 12. 1673. --- Be pleased to consider what *perplexity* I am now in, attending this glory from that famous university of Oxford. For now I am setting out a new book, the second part of my verses which I *dedicate* to the *Emperor*; and had I that *diploma* and *verses* promised me, I would insert them conveniently in the *Cæsarean* volume, to be *seen* and *read* by the emperor's majesty, as I have put his *diploma* in my book of lyrics. — When this book is printed with *all my honours*, then will I send it away, with my lyrics, to the university; and accompany it with my picture in a frame by the hand of the great master Peter de Cortona, &c.—I have lately had another thwart from my lady Fortune, that does not a little trouble me. I have made an *heroic poem* of some thousand verses, for an *epithalamium* upon his royal highness James Duke of York

At the end are verses in the same strain, by Cardinal Spada, Farnaby the commentator, Joseph Maria Suares bishop of Vaison in France, Leo Allatius the famous Jesuite, Cl. Grattus, Thomas the son of Gaspar Bartholin, J. Vesslingius a physician of Padua, &c. The university of Oxford who conferred a doctor's degree by diploma on this poet, in return for his present, might be influenced by particular interests and applications. But Dr. Bathurst, on this occasion, most probably gratified his own private opinion, and indulged his peculiar impulse to jocularity, without any apparent violation of public decorum.

Our author has had the honour of being particularly distinguished as an excellent latin poet, by one of the most judicious foreign critics of the last age*. Nor has he failed of

“ his marriage with the dutchess of Inspruck, with a large com-
 “ ment, and you see *what it is come to*. I will print it for all that,
 “ and dedicate it to an *eminent* person. Mean time be pleased to
 “ receive this inclosed epigram I *last* made, upon the valiant
 “ James D. of Monmouth under Maestricht, &c.” Apud Wood's
 “ Ath. Oxon. V. 2. F. col. 194. ed. 2.
 * “ Ex una Academia Oxoniensi reditum Carolo Regi ver-
 “ sibus gratulati sunt, E. Ashton, &c.—Sunt horum non pauci
 “ quos in hoc studii genere æquus amavit Jupiter. Videamus
 “ vel primum impetum R. Bathurstii.”

“ *Quis*

a compliment from his cotemporary Dryden, in an epilogue, spoken before the university of Oxford, while he was Vice-chancellor, and when the players of the royal theatre, were allowed, every summer, to perform at Oxford. A practice perhaps first permitted in his Vice-chancellorship †, and afterwards continued occasionally for many years.

Tis all we can return for favours past,
Whose holy memory shall for ever last,
For patronage from him whose care presides
O'er every noble art, and every science guides,
BATHURST: a name the Learn'd with reverence know,

And scarcely more to his own Virgil owe;
Whose age enjoys but what his youth deserv'd,
To rule those muses whom before he serv'd!
His learning and untainted manners, too,
We find, *Athenians*, are deriv'd to you. *

"Quis novus hic Cæsar, &c."
Olai Borrichii Dissertationes Academicæ. Diff. v. pag. 159.
Francofurt. 1683. 4to.

† This I gather from Dryden's first prologue before the university of Oxford, dated 1674. Dryden's Orig. Poems and Translations, 8vo. Lond. 1743. vol. 2. pag. 237. And I find none before, by any other author, in the Miscellanies.

* Dryden, ibid. pag. 275.

Ovid

Ovid was the principal pattern of his latin poetry, and his favourite classic. One of his pupils having asked him what book above all others he chose to recommend, he answered, Ovid's metamorphoses. The pupil, in consequence of this advice, having carefully perused the metamorphoses, desired to be informed what other proper book it would be most necessary for him to read after Ovid. Upon which, Dr. Bathurst advised him, to read Ovid's metamorphoses a second time.

22.	—	* II. Orationes, etc. Jul. 13. 1674.
40.	—	* III. Orationes, etc. Octob. 7. 1674.
46.	—	* IV. Orationes, etc. Jul. 12. 1675.
61.	—	* V. Orationes, etc. Octob. 7. 1675.
66.	—	* VI. Orationes, etc. Octob. 9. 1676.
91.	—	* I. Orationes habitae in Domo Convoc. Oxon. De Baccis.
93.	—	* II. Orationes, etc. De Re Typographica.
96.	—	* III. Orationes, etc. De Mag. Sall. etc.
98.	—	* IV. Orationes, etc. De Professoribus Orationibus, etc.
101.	—	* V. Orationes, etc. De Bello eligendo.
107.	—	Programma, De Concionibus memoriter recitandis.
110.	—	* Orationes Cum Tres Scholares, etc.
114.	—	Venerabili et Reverendissimo Viro D. G. Langbain, etc.
118.	—	* Eulogium Johannis Lydell.
120.	—	* Rev. V. Rob. Harris, etc.
122.	—	* Eiden.

Ovid was the principal pattern of his Latin poetry, and his favourite classic. One of his pupils having asked him what book above all others he chose to recommend, he answered, Ovid's metamorphoses. The pupil in consequence of this advice, having carefully perused the metamorphoses, desired to be instructed what other proper book it would be most necessary for him to read. Ovid answered, that he should read Ovid's metamorphoses.

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O F

RALPH BATHURST, M.D.

DEAN of WELLS,

DEAN of WELLS,

AND

A N D

PRESIDENT of TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

To the Lord Protector.
* To Mr. William Basse, &c.
On the Death of Mr. William Cartwright.

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LITERARY B

LITERARY REMAINS

RALPH BATHURST, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

YARRELL B

ORATIONES

HABITÆ IN

DOMO CONVOCATIONIS

OXON.



1

Georgii de Fano

A. D. 1600

Georgii de Fano

ORATIONES

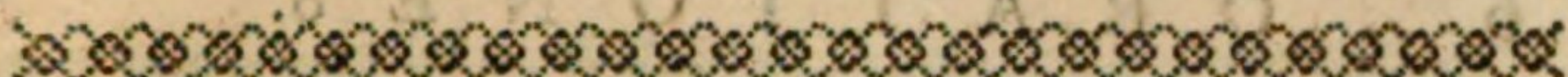
HABITAE IN

LACTE est et videtur, sed non est
DOMO CONVOCATIONIS

utque preteritis
ita nempe loca, volunt fortius, dum ex-
petunt, et quibus hoc calidius ostentare
possit, et quoniam patet

At me si creditis Academicus nullus me
quam ex quo primum nescit, sed
tam male habuit dies, quo rebus suis
quidam tristis affectus exultat in regnum hanc
sunt alia negotia, uno et periculosa
reuerentibus humeris, et oborto collo trabo

Georgii de Fano



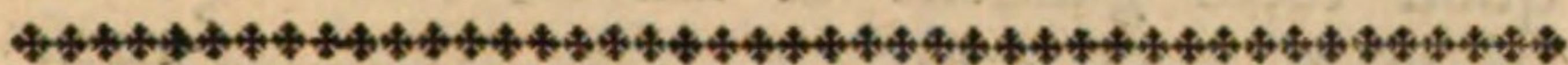
I.

ORATIO HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Cùm admitteretur ad officium Vice-cancellarii.

Octob. 3°. 1673.



JACTA est, ut videtur, alea; nec me, de tenuitate meâ nimis diu securum, hoc, quicquid est, five oneris, five honoris, intactum usque præteribit.

Ita nempe joculari voluit fortuna, dum experitur, et quantos hæc cathedra ostentare possit, et quantillos pati.

At me, si creditis, Academici, nullus unquam, ex quo primùm nascenti sol illuxit, tam malè habuit dies: quo rebus meis, studiisque frustra dilectis excussus, in scenam hanc, siqua alia, negotiosam, imo et periculosam, renitentibus humeris, et obtorto collo trahor.

6 O R A T I O N E S.

Credebam ego me, cùm a naturâ ipsâ, tum etiam vitæ meæ instituto, ita comparatum, ut ætatem, si non ignavam et infructuosam, at certè tranquillam, turbarumque et pulveris politici immunem, polliceri mihi facilè potuerim. Quippe cum reliqua multa in me desiderantur, animi præsentia, vultûs fiducia, sermo promptus et expeditus; tum certè hoc imprimis ne rempublicam tractem prohibet, quòd tecto gaudens et umbrâ, *λειποδρανίαν ἢ ἀκηδίαν* scholasticam nimium semper affectaverim: Præsertim verò, cùm hujus loci statum, leges, moresque, pudet dicere, minùs quàm par est, calleam; majoribusque negotiis, ut rarò invitatus, ita nunquam nisi invitatus, accesserim.

Credebam etiam, nihil enim apud candorem vestrum dissimulo, habitaculum meum angustum, laresque hominum et negotiorum frequentiae minimè adaptatos, dominum sui similem a muneribus publicis tutum præstare potuisse: Eoque magis, quòd collegio isti, cui totum me debeo, cuique utinam tam ego possem honestamento esse, quàm illud mihi non est poenitendum, præfectura hæc, à primis usque incunabulis,
per

per centenos, et octodecem annos, vix * semel contigerit.

Sperabam denique inter tot veneranda capita, viros doctrinâ, rerumque usu consultissimos, suboriturum continuò aliquem, qui molem hanc humeris suis eminentior exciperet : meque leviorum curarum fatagentem, fasciumque istorum strepitus tantopere expavescentem, reculis meis, otioque exoptatissimo, permetteret.

Verùm frustrà mihi fuere hæc omnia : dum me ad recessus meos longè fugientem, iniqua Nemesis a tergo profecuta est ; et ad hoc tribunal, meâ quidem sententiâ, non quasi gubernaturum, sed obnoxium, sistit.

Neque enim adeo sum vecors aut vanus animi, ut me, tanquam ad dictaturam aliquam, aut imperium, vocatum putem ; sed ad fidelitatem, obsequium, vigilantiam : ut statutis Aca-
demiae præstandis graviter insudem ; ut vestris suffragiis regar, vestris consiliis obtemperem ; ut denique totum me noctes diesque, usibus vestris, bonoque publico, impendam.

* Arturus Yeldard, Coll. Trin. Præf. occurrit Vice-can. 1580.

Nec sane æquo animo ferrem, quòd onus hoc, toties à me libratum, toties reformidatum, dorso meo nunc impositum videam ; nisi quòd noverim, æquum esse, ut in hoc curriculo alii aliis lampadem tradant, mutuisque et succedaneis operis nobis invicem suppetias feramus. Etiam summæ et strenuissimæ virtuti danda est aliquando manumissio, ne assiduis laboribus defatigata, succumbat tandem, suæque ipsam pœniteat præstantiæ.

Neque tamen semper necesse est, ut pares paribus, Pompeio Cæsar, Brutus Ciceroni, in consulatum succedant. Suus etiam aliis locus est, et quidem longe minoribus : qui vel hoc nomine interdum minus displicent, quòd si non optimi, at saltem novi prodeunt.

Vices ego meas quantumvis exhorrescam, non respuo tamen : farcinam subeo, licet demissis auriculis. Erit tempus, cum ipse quoque, munere meo qualitercunque defunctus, et impedimentis hisce liberatus, meum ad memet ipsum reditum denuò gratulabor ; et, tanquam è liçtoris manibus elapsus, levis et expeditus, aufugiam.

Vos

Vos autem, * Reverende admodum Antistes, Decane consultissime, nec vel tanto temporis intervallo reticende, qui per septennium proximè elapsum, provinciam hanc, spissam fanè et operosam, tam feliciter administrastis, *pol me occidistis, amici*: dum successorì vestro prudentiæ, magnificentiaëque plusquam heroicæ, exemplar non imitabile reliquistis: quantumque mihi emolumento fuerit, quòd facem vestram prælucentem habeam; tantundem et dedecoris impinget, quòd tam nobiles antesignanos passibus non æquis sequar.

Atque, ut de cæteris taceam, una quidem res est, in quâ, me, meique similes, minorum collegiorum præfectos, non modò secundas ferre, sed et planè deficere necesse est. Contigerunt † utrique vestrùm ædes magnificæ, et pares ædibus animi: habuistis hospites magnates, præfules, principes, qui in contuberniis vestris palatia sua non desiderabant. Hospitiola nostra si tanti convivæ, tales pompæ subin-

* P. Mews, Episc. Batho-Wellens. et J. Fell, Æd. Ch. Oxon. Dec. Episcopo autem proximè successit Noster.

† Altero scil. Æd. Ch. Decan. Altero Coll. D. Jo. Bapt. Præf.

trent, periclitantur porrò mænia, gemunt portæ, crepant tabulata, nec ipsi quidem domini sumus ferendo ; planè ac si Semele Tonantem exciperet, mortalis immortalem : et cùm omnia demum fecerimus, idem nobis dicterium quod olim ranulæ Horatianæ, occinetur, — *non, si te ruperis, unquam par eris.*

Quod igitur pro exiguitate nostrâ possumus, quam tamen, ut verum fatear, excusare malletm ego, quàm carere, sit hoc nobis juxtà cum aliis commune ; paci, bonoque publico invigilare ; flagitiosos, et malè feriatos in ordinem cogere ; doctrinam, virtutem, pietatem, omnibus nervis promovere : sint etiam, opto, faciles aditus, mos benignus et affabilis ; mensa, more majorum, et, pro modulo academico, liberalis. Sed ingentes amicitias colere, sumptuosis hospitiiis vacare, principes ipsos, tectis, mensisque pæne regalibus excipere, ista verò grandioribus relinquimus.

Tu quidem, generosissime et amplissime Præsul, qui solus tantâ provinciâ major extitisti, haud aliter parem forti animo materiam nancisci poteras, si non curas hæc, aliis graves et
formi

dolofas, oneris tui quasi libramentum et ἐπίμελρον ultro accerfiviffes ; tantumque officii hujus gloriæ litâffes, quantum neceffitati: Ita enim ad omnia rerum momenta, five ufu, five naturâ, factus videris, ut quæ cæteros deftringunt et planè obruunt negotia, tu inter annalium tuorum πάρεργα et oblectamenta ponas. Tantus infuper gratiam demerendi artifex, ut res plerumque diffociabiles, optimatum favor, fimul et vulgi plaufus, in te coeant. Tu generofum ecclefiaftico, aulicum academico, militem facerdoti, tam feliciter conciliafti, ut neque in te defiderent aut fæculares quod ament, aut togati quod reveareantur.

Hinc erat quòd illuflriffimus nofter Cancellarius, honore fæpius repetito anteaéta tua comprobans, per tot annorum feriem*, unicum te tibi fuccedere dignum judicaverit : forfitan nec hodierno die confilia fua mutaturus, nifi aliter vifum fuiffet fereniffimo regi ; qui te, olim tam ftrenuè fibi in caftis bellantem, præftantiori militiæ præfecit ; qui galeam infulâ, lorica *Dalmaticâ* permutare juffit ; dextram-

* Per quatuor fc. annos.

que toties Marti, et Bellonæ litantem, ad sacrosanctos ritus, pacisque et religionis officia, consecravit *.

Ego interim, quanquam te, colendissime, velut Elijam alterum, non jam morientem, sed in cœlum ecclesiasticum evectum dehinc è longinquo veneror et suspicio; nullum tamen pallium a te deciduum reperio; cujus ope, facinora tuorum æmula, unquam præstare possesperem.

Optâssem equidem te mihi in dubiis præsentem semper arbitrum fore, et quasi Apollinem *statorem*; cujus monitu et consilio nodos omnes, rerumque ardua facilè superarem: tu verò, longè, te nobis invidens, Academiam unà cum officio, exuis; Delphisque nostris excedens, tripodem ipsum et oracula, sæpius mihi desideranda, tecum aufers†. Audiatur ergo consultius tuus apud omnes gloriosus, et ingens; mihi,

* In Episcopum primò Batho-Wellensem: Wintoniensem deinceps evectus est. Strenuè militaverat, domi forisque, pro Carolo Rege I. adhuc Coll. Di. Jo. Bapt. Socius. Quin et Episcopus arma denuò sumpsit, An. 1685, pro Jac. II. contra Jacobum ducem Monemutensem.

† Episcopus nimirum factus, Præfecturæ Coll. D. Joh. Bapt. hoc ipso die valedixit.

tristem quoque et horrificum fecisti. Et debueras certe, me iudice, aut nunquam illum in hoc fastigium evexisse, aut evectum nunquam deseruisse.

Quo magis, adspirante divino numine, vestram omnium benevolentiam, patres et fratres, implorare mihi fas est: ut me imperitum, inopem, inexercitatum, consiliis dirigere, auxiliis, favore, candore prosequi, dignemini. Delicta mea lapsusque, quotquot fuerint, et sint opto, quam paucissimi, non obstabunt solummodo commodo publico, sed et vestri quoque nominis splendorem nonnihil infuscabunt. Faxitis vos, ne dignitas vestra a ministro huiusmodi satis digno minuatur: nève orbis academicus, ab * Atlante illo, et isto † Hercule, tam strenuè sustentatus, in me planè ruat et succumbat. Vestra quidem res agitur; eademque fors, labente ævo, non paucos e vobis manet: quantò dehinc ordinatior disciplina, moresque in melius compositi, vestro subsidio, evaserint; tantò magis et facilem et honorificam provinciam vobis ipsis in posterum præparabitis.

* Dre Fell, procero. R. B. † Dre Mews, toroso. R. B.

Vestra

Vestra imprimis auspicia mihi comprecor, venerabiles Præfecti: vos etiam, eximii viri, quibus, in collegiorum aularumque modamine, cura aut potestas aliqua committitur. Est vobis in celeberrimo hoc morum, scientiarumque emporio, merx longè pretiosissima, alumni et pupilli fidei vestræ concredicti; charissima, non hujus modò, sed et venturi sæculi, pignora: Hos si privatim integros præstabis, utique et salva erit respublica academica. Communis omnium agitur incolumitas, honos, utilitas: omnibus obnixè contendentibus, haud incassum conabimur: et quam partimur inter nos operam universi, erit singulorum levis pariter ac prospera.

Nec minùs adjutorium vestrum fidenter mihi polliceor, egregii Procuratores*: quos affines curæ et communia mecum officia propiore necessitudine conjunxerunt. Et laudo certè fortunas meas, cui in viâ hâc ancipiti et salebrosâ, tam fideles adsint comites, tam dextri præmonstratores.

* Georg. Verman e Coll. Exon. et Tho. Crosthwaite e Coll. Reg.

Quin et vos omnes, florentissimi Magistri, laborum meorum focios et consortes futuros, spero, atque efflagito. Vestrae praesertim curae et vigilantiae, regimen academicum ab antiquo se debere gloriatur; quod sane, vix minimam sui parte vobiscum divisum, mihi obtigisse iudico: et vobis quidem stabile, ac perenne est: mihi breve, et, fas sit sperare, vertente anno finiendum.

Quid quod unus ego è multis, nec adesse omnibus possum; quin et praesens nihil magnum de me promittere audeo: latius et fortius se diffundunt influentiae vestrae, et in rite formandis juniorum animis utramque ferè paginam faciunt: quippe quos, non solum exemplis, domi, forisque conspicuis, meliores, verum sedulam exercitiorum scholasticorum inspectione, etiam doctiores efficere possitis.

Atque unum quidem hic occurrit, in quo, ut meam libenter promitto diligentiam, ita vestram quoque obtestor atque invoco. Ut scilicet sophistarum disputationes, jam, prout audio, languescentes, et tantum non exanimes, ad pristinam vitam et vigorem revocare, vestra solertiâ velit. Hæ certè nostrae sunt artes,
 solis

folis academicis peculiare: hinc insigniter æstimamur; has profiteamur; quas nec clanculum furripere nobis possunt penulati magistelli, nec alienæ philosophiæ Titanes grandiloquentiâ suâ prostertere. Hæ si præ incuriâ labascant, dici vix potest, quantum non famæ modò et emolumento vestro, verum etiam ipsius philosophiæ, imò et theologiæ profectibus, detractum iri necesse est. Frustra rationis artem jactamus; frustra majores nostri gymnasia hæc ampla et augusta actibus scholasticis dedicarunt; si solennes pro veritate disceptationes, et valida argumentorum pondera, et virile pugilum robur, in pueriles nœnias, et futes tantum confabulationunculas degeneraverint.

Dicam vobis quod res est, et absit ut de omnibus querar. Olim, ut quisque erat hebetioris in disputando ingenii, ita tempus duello syllogistico destinatum, hæsitando, screando, cavillando, eadem identidem reciprocando, miserè conterere solebat: Hæc tunc erant indociorum diverticula; quæ, si artis et acuminis parum, at aliquid saltem modestiæ præferebant. Nunc dierum, repudiatis hisce minoribus artificiis, unum magnum prosequuntur: Constipant

pant satellitio fores, obstruunt aditus; auscultantes irrident; intrantes vultu, forsan et umbone, repellunt. Interim in pluteo et subselliis alta quies, et conjuratum silentium; mutuo paciscuntur inducias, — *bellumque sine hoste est*. Perditur sesquihora aut nihil aut aliud agendo; nuntiatur *tempus præterlapsum*; atque his tandem artibus insignes prodeunt *Quirites*. Indignum facinus! Et authoritate vestrâ imprimis oppugnandum.

Verum aliud etiam se offert malum, clamor et infame, cui amoliendo summopere orandi estis. Ne scilicet vulgus Academicum, habent enim et Musæ suum vulgus, senatoriis hisce solennitatibus nimis audacter sese ingerens, Procuratores, eorumve deputatos, officiis suis cedentes, sibilis, aut (quod pejus sonat) plausu, excipere permittantur. Ita enim nimis diu factitatum est: prout quisque muneri suo obeundo sedulo incubuit, tenebrionum latibula excussit, fontes digno supplicio affecit: verbo dicam, prout statuti Academiæ, addo et conscientiæ suæ, rite consuluit; ita demum turbæ rudi et obstreperæ explodendus, vobis etiam spectantibus, proponitur. At certè non est ut puerorum arbitrio

C

stet,

stet, cadátve disciplina Academica : aut ut actionum vestrarum iudices habeatis illos, quibus vos præfecerunt leges, potestas, ratio. Præsertim cùm constet inter hos agmen ducere non nisi popinarum et lupanarium incolas, togæ opprobria, nebulones enormes et obnoxios ; quos Alma Mater horret se peperisse, et suis annumerari erubescit.

Haud miror equidem illos legibus infensos esse, quos damnant leges et puniunt : Indignor tamen tantum nefariis licere, ut virtutem ultrò impetant, et ludibrio habeant. Fremant in sinu per me licet, et inter pocula pro libitu obmurmurent ; modò suas sibi habeant iras, nec bonos palàm, et apertis conviciis, impunè audeant laceßere.

Agite ergo, egregii viri, vindicate potestatem vestram ; meminertis vos non frustra *Magistrorum*, et quidem *Regentium*, nomine insigniri : nec finite in tribunis vestris vestram omnium dignitatem conculcari. Ego certè vobis renuentibus, nihil valeo ; assistentibus, audebo omnia : suggerite modò quod optimum factu fuerit ; mihi certum est quicquid possum, quicquid non possum, aggredi.

Et

Et est certe hic animus, si ego me bene novi, honori et privilegiis vestris deditissimus; exequi, monere, obsecundare, paratissimus; modò ne à regiâ viâ, hoc est, præscriptis statutorum limitibus, discessero; quod nec latum quidem unguem sciens uspiam facturus sum.

Et felices quidem nos, qui corpus hoc juris Academici habemus; non, quale olim majores nostri, mutilum, inconditum, inconcinnum; quod, inter semefas membranas dispertitum, conscios tantùm habuit forulos, et scrinia folis Antiquariis referanda: sed integrum, perspicuum, accommodum; quod omnibus in manus traditur, omnium oculis subjicitur; adeo denique omnibus suis numeris et partibus absolutum, ut nihil quod nos aut bonos, aut doctos, efficere possit, præter unicum Velle, desideretur.

Felices etiam, quod contigerit nobis de cœlo lapsus princeps, qui avitæ pietatis hæres, quæ beatissimæ memoriæ parens dederat statuta, ipse nobis inviolata præstat, atque integra.

Ter denique felices, qui Cancellarium nacti sumus, ut prudentiâ, regisque gratiâ pollentissimum,

mun, ita semper rebus nostris propitium, quandoque etiam * propinquum. Præsertim verò quòd fidum in omnibus Achatem, seu bonum potius angelum, sibi conjunctum habeat, Reverendissimum Cantuariensem †; cujus nomini omnes assurgimus; quo nemo peritior, quid Academiae, quid ecclesiae interfit, consulere; nemo paratior exequi.

Hæc ergo nobis et decus, et præsidium funto: quæ siqui non dignè æstiment, næ illi haud fatis nôrunt quàm facile et felix sit, Obedire; hoc est, alienis impensis gaudere: salutemque nostram, ac tutelam, bonis legibus, prudentiorum curæ, et potentiorum patrocinio, acceptam ferre.

His certè auxiliaribus, et vestro favore freto, stat mihi memet exuere; frontemque et animum contra flagitiosorum murmura, et malevolorum calumnias, etiam invitâ naturâ, obfirmare; et quid demùm in hâc Spartâ possim, non meo unius, sed et vestro discrimine experiri.

* Puta Cornburiae hospitantem.

† Sheldon.

Atque

Atque ita tandem Caucaſo huic alligatus, perpetuis curis ac vigiliis jecur meum devorandum præbeo : et quod dehinc ſequitur temporis, non de ſtudiis modò ac ſolatiis, ſed et vitâ meâ decedere, reputabo. Hoc ſaltem unicum inter tot inquietudines et æumnas levamento mihi erit, ſi vobis, Academici, rebusque veſtris, tantisper inſerviero.



II.

O R A T I O H A B I T A

In * Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Julii 13^o. 1674.

Cùm Comitia Vice-cancellarius rite concluderet.

[Juxta Stat. Tit. VII. Sect. ii. § 18.]

ETSI in præteriti anni labores respicere, fit, eosdem quodammodo bis exantlare; nec ea sine tædio memoranda veniunt, quæ non sine summâ curâ et molestiâ peraguntur: tamen cùm et officii ratio, et hujus solennitatis mos, vestraque non minùs expectatio, aliquid a me dicendum efflagitent; non committam, ut his de rebus silendo prorsus, vosque infalutatos dimittendo, videar ego in extremo actu deficere.

* Sc. Theatro.

Quanti

Quanti oneris sit celeberrimæ, totoque orbe amplissimæ Academiae, curam et regimen sustinere, et vos vobiscum reputando facile intelligitis, et ego experiundo didici. Est quidem illa grande totius gentis gazophylacium ; ubi literarum monumenta, religionis semina, tot familiarum gaudia, præsentis ævi decora, et futuri spes, reconduntur.

Et quanquam hodierno die, fatis nondum evolutis, indiscriminatim hic coeant, five privati futuri, five politici : tandem distinguet eos sua cujusque fortuna ; et ex promiscuâ hâc quam cernimus togatorum congerie, prodibunt aliquando magistratus et episcopi, judices et consiliarii, qui ostro aut infulâ decorati, ecclesiæ et reipublicæ gubernaculis feliciter affidebunt. Nimirum hic fiunt *Homines* : hic qui generosi aut nobiles sunt nati, secundis quasi natalibus evadunt *Magni* : neque enim ullus hætenus mortaliū, vel ingenio vel virtute tantus extitit, quem philosophia non fecisset majorem : frustra que speratur, ut virtutem ullam perfecerit actio, cujus fundamenta non posuerit studium et contemplatio. Imo tanta est educationis Academicæ utilitas, talis efficacia, ut non modò

ſtudentes, ſed et converſantes juvet : nec illos tantum inſtruit, qui ſuoſte ingenio et ſolertiâ ad virtutem contendunt; verum propoſitis indies exemplis, et aſſiduo doctiorum commercio, etiam otioſos, et incautos, et minimè attendentes, ſalutari quodam contagio inficit ſaltem, ſi non perficit.

Cernimus quotidie juvenes, quos domeſtica inſtitutio, et pædagogus umbraticus crudos et impolitos huc miſerat; quoſque, quod pejus eſt, cæca parentum indulgentia, libris, ſtudiis-que, non averſos modò, ſed et planè inſenſos reddiderat; hos, inquam, ſæpe vidimus, neſcio quales doctrinæ et virtutis aſſlatus, quos mente non præceperant, oculis auribusque obiter hauſiſſe; quique embryones, ſtipites, ſtatux, adven-erant; exculti, ingenui, penè dixeram docti, re- ceſſerunt. Sic tandem nobilis illa animorum for- matrix Academia; ſic *Alma*, ſemperque gravida, et tamen ſemper parturiens Mater, genuinos ſuos foetus quaquaverſum propagans, nunc in regum aulas, nunc in cætus forenſes, nunc in eccleſiam ſe exonerat; glorioſas illas ſcenas, in quas producti ingentes animi, in aprico tandem oſtendunt, quod in otio et umbrâ didicerant.

Et

Et ecclesiæ quidem tantâ necessitudine, tantâque quasi cognatione ancillatur Academia, ut utræque arctissimo nexu conjunctæ, et eodem planè spiritu animatæ, eosdem patiantur Manes, iisdemque fatis surgant cadantve.

Quo ploranda magis nunc dierum utriusque fors est, cum inter pontificios et schismaticos distractæ, et propemodùm discerptæ, pristinam suam famam et reverentiam, pristinam frequentiam et numeros, nonnihil desiderent. Quippe, ut manipulos fructusque ecclesiæ debitos, fanaticismus suis horreis intercipit; sic et Academia suos habet schismaticos, et philosophia suos illicitos conventus, qui per devios ruris angulos dispersi, miseræ et incautæ juventuti literaturæ pariter et factionis elementa instillant: et, vixdum extincto incendio, quo non ita pridem tria regna conflagrârunt, novos ignes exuscitant, novam materiam præparant congeruntque quæ et præsens hoc terret sæculum, et minitatur futuro.

At quam, quæso, Academiam contemnunt deseruntque malefani defectores? Illam nempe, quæ, per mille, paulò minùs, annos, tot principum gratiâ, tot præfulum et magnatum patrocinio, tot denique doctorum toto orbe celebrat-

bratorum nominibus, inclaruit. Illam, inquam, deferunt, quæ cùm omni retrò tempore florentissima sit habita, nunc etiam multo florentior conspicitur: Sic aucta, sic ornata, ut pristinam Oxoniam tantùm superet hodierna, quantum pristinam illa exteris ubique omnes facile superaverit. Adeò, si rectè res æstimetur, unica hæc tot ferè Academias in se continet, quot collegia: ubi intra privatos parietes, artes, scientiæ, linguæ, et quicquid uspiam est quod vel adolescentium institutioni, vel adultorum exercitio, usui esse possit, minore forsan præfatione et ostentu, sed majore cum fructu, indies exponitur.

Et quanquam, quæ est gentis nostræ modestia, minus ambitiosè in publicum prodimus; quanquam rariùs hic prostant venales, ut alibi ferè solent, theses cursus, systemata, millies dicta, millies fastidita, ausim tamen dicere, et absit invidia verbo, tot fere quotannis apud nos in quovis literaturæ genere specimina exhiberi, quot, si prælo mandarentur, ornandis et instruendis non unis Francofurtensibus nundinis abundè sufficerent.

Nec tamen adeò infæcundum est prælum nostrum, ut non quotidie aliquid haud ignobile
par-

parturiat. Taceo aucthores nonnullos Latinos Græcosque, haud ita pridem è tenebris erutos, vel brevi eruendos: Neque enim simplices libros edimus, cùm tota jam excudi festinat bibliotheca; plenoque et justo catalogo thesauros suos, penumque totius orbis locupletissimum reip. literariæ propediem exhibebit*. Quid quòd ipsa etiam typis nostris exprimitur Oxonia? Nec tantùm historicè descripta, et originibus suis, omnibusque collegiorum et aularum memorabilibus illustrata; verùm etiam singulorum sculpturâ et imaginibus affabre depicta, omnium jam oculis intuenda prodit, cujus fama jamdudum omnium aures attigit†.

Sic tandem in unum volumen compacta, quæ tot in se volumina continet, totque peperit, peregrinabitur in omnes populos gentesque portabilis Academia: elegans quidem hæc et illustris in imagine, sed elegantior multò, et illustrior in archetypo.

At frustra, fatemur, his literarum palatiis, tantoque librorum apparatu superbiret; frustra

* Prodiit hoc anno, Op. Thomæ Hyde bibliothecario. Bodl.

† Ab A. Wood, et D. Loggan.

majorum et fundatorum munificentia vendicaret se Oxonia, si in ædificiis et fortunis magnifica, in studiis interim humilis et projecta, in illis ascenderet cresceretque, in his sordesceret. Quapropter sciant omnes nunquam artes, bonasque literas magis floruisse, nunquam liberalius se propagasse, quàm hodie vigent florentque in Athenis nostris Britannicis.

Quicquid olim literariis monumentis confignavit antiquitas, et novimus et veneramur: nec tamen ignoramus quæ et quanta invenerit sagax posterorum experientia, et reverâ nunc antiquior mundus. Philosophiam in scholis, ut par est, unicam et avitam profiteamur: domi non improbamus * *ἐκλεκτικὴν*, et liberam. Suus utrique locus est; et authoritatem in veteribus colimus, et veritatem etiam in neotericis non repudiamus. Tironibus et immaturis in Peripato pedem figimus; adultiores juri suo permittimus: non minùs incongruum ducentes, novitios per incerta vagari; quàm judicio et ætate provectos, jurare, ne plus ultrà sapiant. Interim Logica Aristotelica merito suo inter nos primas obtinet; cujus subtilitas et acumen vel

* Electivam, R. B.

hinc æstimari potest, quòd, illius ope, ejusdem etiam physica defendere saltem possumus, etiam si nolimus approbare.

Atque ego certè, cùm primùm provinciam hanc curæ meæ demandatam cernerem, id saltem negotii imprimis mihi datum credidi, ut sophistarum disputationes jam tum, prout audieram, languescentes, et tantùm non exanimes, ad pristinam vitam et vigorem revocarem. Hæ certè nostræ sunt artes, solis Academicis peculiare; hinc insigniter æstimamur, has profitemur; quas nec clanculum furripere nobis possunt penulati ruris magistrulli, nec alienæ philosophiæ Titanes grandiloquentiâ suâ prostertere. Hæ si præ incuriâ labascant, dici vix potest, quantum non famæ modò et emolumento nostro, verùm etiam ipsius philosophiæ, imò et theologiæ profectibus, detractum iri necesse est. Frustra rationis artem jactamus; frustra majores nostri gymnasia hæc ampla et augusta actibus scholasticis dedicarunt, si solennes pro veritate disceptationes, et valida argumentorum pondera, et virile pugilum robur, in pueriles nœnias, et futes tantùm confabulationunculas degeneraverint.

Quare

Quare nec audiendi sunt insulsi quidem philosophastri, qui dialecticam, et syllogismos, invicta illa et trifulca rationis fulmina, a scholis nostris proscribi volunt; introductâ interim jejunâ et elumbi quâdam arguentandi, seu potiùs declamandi, ratione; inter quam, et syllogisticam illam, tanta est differentia, quanta inter colorem qui corporis superficiem et cutim ornat, atque inter nervos qui corpus ipsum fulciunt.

Quamobrem, Academici, hâc palæstrâ juventutis tirocinium exerceri, hâc militiâ inclarescere volui: eumque in finem, quoniam *urget præsentia Turni*, ipsemet interesse, audire, et philosophicorum congressuum testem atque arbitrum me dare consuevi: quo factum est, ut his exercitiis sua pristina laus, sua frequentia, et corona redierit; nec ampliùs cum pudendo silentio et solitudine peragantur.

Cæterùm utcunque hæc omnia ad Academiæ nostræ gloriam non parum conferant, illa tamen nullo magis nomine effert se, atque attollit, quàm quòd alumnos suos bonas artes, bonis moribus consecrare doceat; et magna vivere potiùs quàm loqui. Nequicquam scilicet philosophorum

phorum præcepta, et chartacea dogmata evolvi-
 mus, si Aristotelem in scholis sequimur, Epi-
 curum in contubernio. Imò nec studendo,
 nec disputando, ac ne concionando quidem,
 sed agendo, spectemur. Atque in hoc si vel
 ipsa inquirat invidia, nullibi, per totum terra-
 rum orbem, reperiet juventutem Academicam,
 tam subactis moribus viventem, tam pronà ob-
 servantia, sanæ disciplinæ, sanctisque majorum
 legibus obtemperantem. Utpote quos, ut plu-
 rimùm, neque juveniles impetus, nec indul-
 gentia parentum, nec malesuada generis et na-
 talium fiducia, nec ipsa denique effrenis sæculi
 licentia transversos rapiunt: quin facili et para-
 tissimo obsequio in habitu conformes, in exer-
 citiis sedulos, in sacris frequentes, domi studio-
 sos, foris modestos, ubique ætatis et officii sui
 memores, se exhibeant.

Neque verò parva aut contemnenda res hæc
 est, vitio carere, etiam si altiùs non assurgeret
 virtus Academica; hæc præsertim ætate, in
 quâ ubique malis, iisque magnis, exemplis op-
 primimur; idque in istis flagitiis, in quæ, heu!
 nimis, sponte suâ, prurit infelix adolescentia;
 quæ unusquisque, semet ipso docente, facile
 discit;

discit ; et ad quæ natura sola sufficit, sine exemplo. Verùm cùm et hæc porrò authora-
menta scelerum accedunt, flammæque stipulæ
admoventur, cùm perpotare, scortari, sacra et
feria omnia scommate et sarcasmo prosequi,
sæculum est ; cùm fædissimis accrescit artibus
jus quoddam et privilegium ; ardua, mihi cre-
dite, res est Probum esse ; nec ingenui tantùm
sed et audacis animi, virtutem colere, Musas-
que conservare virgines inter lutulenta ista tur-
pitudinis omnis mancipia, quibus nihil probro-
sum aut vile, nihil denique pudendum videtur,
præter ipsum pudorem. Metuo quàm brevi
ipsa nobis lupanaria obtrudantur : jamdiu enim
œnopolam habemus, etiam quiritante discipli-
nâ, et reclamantibus privilegiis nostris, ad nos
missum : qui nequiter et consultò, ut par est
credere, has ipsas Musarum ædes nimium vici-
nus obsidet, adituros intercipit, redeuntibus in-
fidiatur ; ita ut jam fere in Herculis bivio
collocentur studiosi, et prima cujusvis diei
quæstio iis proponatur, Haccinè ad scholas, an
illac ad tabernam pergendum sit. Illud inte-
rim, præ cæteris, nos malè habet, quod sce-
leri huic prætenditur emolumentum publicum ;
et,

et, quo plus bibitur, inquiunt, eo magis ditiescit regis ærarium. Quasi verò animarum pretio emendum esset, ut fiscus nummulis aliquot scholasticis augeatur; nec opulentior foret respublica piâ et sobriâ juventutis educatione, quam unius cœnopolii tributo. Manet igitur usque hodie spinosa, et summæ difficultatis controversia: *Causidici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est*, Vilisne popina, an nobilissima totius orbis Academia, sit præferenda?

Verùm hæc, ut alia, suo fato relinquimus: et cùm hætenus de Academiæ hujus dignitate, studiis, moribusque verba fecerim, date nunc veniam, auditores, si et de meipso, et ad vos, paucula, haud penitus reticenda, edisseram.

Quamvis ea mihi a naturâ insit, five lenitas, five frontis infirmitas, ut facilius multò sit, odisse vitia, quàm punire vitiosos; ita tamen in hoc Procancellarii munere versatus sum, ut nec infames combibones, nec clamosi balatrões, qui in conventibus Academicis turbare omnia consueverant, obstrepera sua capita attollere omnino sunt ausi: Vel, si fortè semel, me absente, hoc fecerint, impudentiæ suæ

D

pœnas

pœnas publicè dederunt, per me facti haud impunè protervi.

Hujusmodi fanè homunculis palpare, eorumque gratiam aucupari, adeò mihi curæ non est, ut, iis placendo, mihimet ipsi non displicere, nec de meipso non pessima suspicari, nequeam. Ita fanè per omnia me gessi, ut nec captaverim vulgi plausus, nec formidaverim convitia; præcipuè, si non et unicè, operam dans, ut omnia cum effectu transigerentur potiùs, quàm pompâ et strepitu. Tacito quidem, sed tamen firmo pede, processimus; satis gnari, Jovem, non Serenum minùs, quam Tonantem, regnare: nec minorem esse syderum vim aut splendorem, quòd sine fragore, sine collisione, suos peragant cursus, spargantque influentias. Latui ac sefelli etiam publicus: et ejusdem planè indolis habuistis magistratum, cujus olim privatum. *Dii benè fecerunt inopis me, quòdque pusilli finxerunt animi* *: quòd neque curriculo hoc meo gloriosum † pulverem collegisse, nec pugnis aut certamine inclaruisse mihi obtigit;

* Horat. R. B.

† Supra Lin. MSS. *Scholasticum, forensem.*

utpote cui adeò non cordi est bellum gerere, ut vix ipso triumpho gaudeam.

Neque tamen potestatem ita exercuimus tranquillam, ut degenerârit in otiosam : ad clavum Academiae quietis quidem, sed non complicatis manibus, sedimus ; satius arbitantes, Argi oculos intendere, quam Briarei lacertos exercere ; providâque curâ venturis malis occurrere, quàm præsentia forti repellere : Quod cùm fecerim, vigilantiae laude contentus, fortitudinis nomen aliis relinquo.

Quare et oppidanos hostili vicinitate nobis infensos, et privilegiis nostris jugiter insidiantes, sic tractavi, ut pacem cum iis coluerim quidem, sed nec tam segnem et degenerem, ut quicquam nomini Academico detractum, aut diminutum iri permiserim : Quin in id semper incubui totus, ut libertates et jura nostra, tam contra occultas illorum artes, quàm apertos impetus defenderem. Et siquando hæc, vel clanculùm carpere, vel palàm adoriri sunt ausi, illicò manum abstinere, et intra suos se limites retrahere cœegi.

Quid loquar nefarios istos qui in mercatu grassati sunt, circa annonam et rem frumenta-

riam, abusus, magnâ ex parte sublato? Cum ipsi etiam Baccho, legum omnium violatori, legem posuimus; et enormia vinorum pretia, quibus tamdiu in hâc urbe laboratum est, intra certum modum redegimus: officii nostri non minùs interessè judicantes, vinum moderatè vendi, quàm bibi.

Sed nec minimum hoc annalibus nostris inferendum duco, quòd libros complures bibliothecæ publicæ diu debitos, diu negatos, à bibliopolis Londinensibus postliminio recuperaverim, aliosque continuò huc mittendos in posterum curaverim: et quanquam citiùs ferè clavam è manibus Herculis extorqueas, feci tamen ut dehinc sciant versipelles, quid sit, et pactæ cum Bodlæo nostro fidei, et regni senatusconsulto obluèctari.

Quòd hæc, et alia complura gesserim, quæ mallem fructu suo, quàm præconio nostro innotescere, vestris, Academici, auspiciis et benevolentiae plurimùm deberi, lætus ac lubens agnosco. Et rogandi porro mihi estis, multumque monendi, ut dignitatem hujus Academiæ, à ministro haud satis digno nimium periclitantem, junctis undequaque et collatis viribus, far-

tam

tam tectam conservare velitis, qualemque illam accepistis, inclytam, celebrem, invidiâ et convicio omni majorem, talem posteris transmittatis. Vos præsertim alloqui mihi liceat, venerabiles Præfecti; cæterique egregii viri, patres, et fratres; quibus in collegiorum aularumque moderamine, cura aut potestas aliqua committitur. Vestra quidem mecum res agitur, eademque fors, labente ævo, non paucos è vobis manet. Quantò dehinc ordinatior disciplina, moresque in melius compositi, vestro subsidio, evaserint; tantò magis et facilem et honorificam provinciam vobis ipsis in posterum præparabitis. Et est certè vobis in celeberrimo hoc morum, scientiarumque emporio, merx longè pretiosissima, alumni et pupilli fidei vestræ concrediti; charissima, non hujus modò, sed et venturi sæculi, pignora. Hos si privatim integros præstabitis, utique et salva erit resp. Academica. Communis omnium agitur incolumitas, honos, utilitas: omnibus obnixè contendentibus, haud incassum conabimur; et quam partimur inter nos operam universi, erit singulorum levis pariter ac prospera. Atque hoc proculdubio multo tum faciliùs, tum feliciùs,

præstabimus, si demus operam, illorum quibus præsumus, reverentiam, pietate et meritis conciliare, non minus quàm authoritate exigere; dignitatemque nostram, simul et diligentiam, sic omnibus probare; ut invidiam virtute superemus, et ex malevolis amicos, ex amicis amicissimos faciamus. Ita tandem parentes erroris sui, nostræque integritatis conscios, cogemus, à refugis et semidoctis tenebrionibus filios suos repetere, et inter nos collocare, per Academiæ gremium in ecclesiæ sinum ritè transferendos.

Atque hunc præcipuè ob finem comitia hæc primitus instituta videntur; ut scilicet ecclesiæ, gentique universæ palam fiat, quid sit, quod in statione hâc nostrâ molimur et proficimus. Et vident sanè omnes, qui non perditè cæcutiunt, quantâ quotannis copiâ, viros, et docendi peritiâ, et morum integritate præstantes exhibeamus: ut non opus sit, magistros à subulâ et textrinâ accersere, qui doceant quod ipsi non didicerunt, cæci cæcorum duces. Nos quidem, deo studiis nostris gratiosè adspirante, præstamus, ut eorum semper abundè sit, quos ille emitti velit in messem suam.

Et

Et certè vestrum est vicissim, hospites, quotquot adestis, generosi et nobiles, qui illius messis fiduciarium patroni estis, vestrum est, quoad potestis, præstare, ut nullus, quem ille nolit, fungus, excors, lymphaticus, in illam temerè suam immittat, five falcem, five facem. Filiolos vestros, nobis in disciplinam et culturam traditis : piè id verò, et amanter, atque in rem vestram : Neque enim facilè fallimus spes vestras, in iis qui non fallunt nostras. Ex quolibet quidem ligno non promittimus vobis Mercurium. Verùm hic labor utcunque, hæc fides nostra apud deum constabit, quòd paterna curâ et sollicitudine omnes prosequimur : quòd horas illis et studia nostra de die ; noctes etiam sæpenumero insomnes impendimus, ut eos vobis, ecclesiæ, et reip. sobrios, castos, bonis artibus et pietate imbuitos, possimus tandem reddere. Atque hoc demum sunt collegia, bibliothecæ, scholæ ; et, in universum, Academia nostræ. Quibus, pariter et iis omnibus qui benè illis faciunt, cupiuntve, deus opt. max. affluenter benedicat. Cui, pro immensâ suâ erga nos bonitate, sit omnis honor, laus, et gloria, in sæcula seculorum. AMEN.

III.

ORATIO HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Cum ad officium Vice-cancellarii, in secundum annum, admitteretur.

Octob. 7°. 1674.

QUANTUM ludat in rebus humanis fortuna, neminemque ante obitum beatum dici posse, utinam mihi, Academici, aliunde potius, quàm ex præfenti solennitate, comprobare licuisset. Siquidem ego, postquam elapsi anni laboribus et periculis qualitercunque defunctus fuerim, jamque in portu navigare, ipsumque littus tanquam pede tetigisse videri poteram; en iterum in altum rapior, procelloso mari denuo jactandus, et, nisi vestra mihi affulserit Cynofura, ventis et fluctibus ludibrium debiturus.

An

An quòd ita de me statuere voluistis, ut præteriti regiminis errores secundis curis emendem? An quia disciplinam Academicam tam felicibus auspiciis fundatam, vestrâque imprimis solertiâ tam firmiter stabilitam esse confiditis, ut unius biennii dispendia sine dispendio tolerare possit?

An denique, quòd, absente summo nostro rectore, difficiliore sint mutationes; et commodius vetera, licet pejora, retinentur, quàm de novis deliberatur; meque adeò ad hoc munus iterum obeundum, non tam designari opus sit, quàm derelinqui? Quicquid demum fuerit, redit mihi, ut video, *labor actus in orbem*; eadem rota versanda; idem faxum volvendum recurrit.

Atque utinam certè ego is essem, qui aut hanc indulgentissimi patroni gratiam per venerabiles delegatos mihi factam*, aut vestrum tam pronum atque benevolum in me assensum, tantillum absolvere potuerim: Ut cum me,

* In Hiberniam proficiscens Cancellarius Delegatos suos constituerat, R. Bathurst, Vice-can. J. Fell, T. Yate, T. James, and R. Allestree: qui, nimirum, R. Bathurst ex potestate sibi commissâ Vice-cancellarium renuntiant in annum secundum.

provinciae haecenus administratae haud penitus pudeat ; utique nec pœniteat deinceps, grave, sed non inexploratum onus, vobis imponentibus, subiisse.

Quid autem, currente anno, inter nos actum sit, quid vestra ope adjutus praestiti ; et ipse superioribus comitiis pro more exposui, et ipsi, credo, sponte meministis. Ex illo tempore Oxonio penè totus carui, imò caruit potius seipso Oxonium : et, durante vacationis hujus ἀωραξία, Academiam in ipsa Academiâ requisivimus.

Nolo itaque cramben istam vobis recoquere ; cum parum jam superfit, quod ultra apud vos aut queri, aut gratulari, possim. Adeò nihil interea gestum, nihil immutatum, ut vel ipse caupo, bipedum audacissimus, Bacchi suburbanus institor, quem dudum finibus nostris exterminatum iri speravimus, fato suo nondum concefferit. Imò viget floretque exitiale temporis et pecuniarum vestrarum barathrum ; talique subsidio fretus, cristas erigit, fontemque suum non tam proprio latice, quàm vestris imbribus, perennem fore, sibi pollicetur. Primus, credo, et unicus post homines natos, qui
refra-

refragante Academiâ, ipsâ etiam civitate infensâ, mortales oculos contra utrosque attollere ausus est.

Nobis verò quid ultrà agendum restat? Excussa sunt jamdudum scrinia nostra: producta in medium privilegia, chartæ, diplomata: quid fecerint majores nostri, quid nobis jure liceat, liquidò ostensum est.

Quorsum hæc? Vix, puto lecta; certè neglecta sunt omnia: in longum diem, et ad Græcas quasi calendas, amandantur quæ misimus. Obstat gens hominum togatis haud admodum favens; et prætextus emolumentum publici: Quò enim plus bibitur, inquiunt, eò magis ditescit regis ærarium. Quasi verò animarum pretio emendum esset, ut fiscus nummulis aliquot scholasticis augeatur; nec opulentior foret respublica piâ et sobriâ juventutis educatione, quàm unius ænopolii tributo.

An ergo adversario, prout nuper perfido et transfugæ tonsori, omne cum privilegiatis commercium solenni programme interdiciendum est? Ita quidem innuere visus est abiturus Cancellarius, et ipse, ut verum fatear, fervidè volebam: sed suadent aliqui tali remedio,

ferò, nec, nisi reliquis omnibus deficientibus, utendum esse.

Unicum ergo in præsens superest ; ut si non scripto, at verbo saltem, solenniter et feriò denuntiem : illos mihi dehinc habendos fore, non studiorum modò, sed et causæ Academicæ desertores, imò proditores, qui popinam istam, reclamantibus privilegiis nostris, et quiritante disciplinâ, tandiù nobis obtrusam, commercio vel auxilio suo qualitercunque sustentant. Et spero me hâc præmonitione factâ, nullius malam gratiam initurum, si indiscriminatim, ab omnibus, quos hâc in parte delinquentes inveno, pœnas juxta statuta exegero ; mulctam sc. pecuniariam, in publicos Academiæ usus erogandam. Mihi etenim necesse est, ut, juribus nostris et privilegiis tutandis, pro virili incumbam : aliis, ut ea violent, eorumque oppugnatores ope, aut opibus adjutent, non est itidem necesse.*

Quapropter vestram, egregii Procuratores †, cæterique omnes curarum mearum participes, vestram, inquam, fidem et diligentiam ob-

* Nonnulla omittuntur.

† Abr. Champion e Coll. Trin. et Nathan. Salter e Coll. Wadham.

nixè imploro ; ut, quod aliàs strenuè facitis, nunc etiam honorem, studia, libertates academicas, sedulò mecum vindicetis ; vicinumque hostem, bonis moribus, exercitiis, crumenis vestris tam perditè infidiantem, in castris suis aggredi, et latitantes intus copias, junctis viribus, profligare velitis.

Equidem non sum nescius quantopere apud nonnullos vinum veritati præpolleat ; quamque gravi quorundam odio, et convitio, peragenda sint quæ diximus. Verùm stat mihi memet exuere ; frontemque et animum contra oppugnantium murmura, et malevolorum calumnias, etiam invitâ naturâ obfirmare.

Interea tamen apud æquos rerum æstimatores benigniorem censuram sperare audeo : talem sc. me esse, qui nullum, aut laboris, aut invidiæ gravamen, detrectare cupiam, ut vobis, Academici, rebusque vestris prodesse quoquo modo possem.

IV.

O R A T I O H A B I T A

In * Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Cum comitia Vice-cancellarius rite concluderet.

Julii 12°. 1675.

SENTIO, Academici, lætusque ac lubens
agnosco, quantâ cum patientiâ et candore,
exercitiis hisce nostris, dicam, an vestris, aures,
animosque hætenus adhibueritis.

Et poterat quidem facilè triduanus hic pro-
lusionum labor, longas oscitationes, nauseamque
vobis jamdudum peperisse; si non hinc pero-
rantium lepos et acumen, illinc vestra audien-
tium mens prona et benevola, tot horarum
tædia commodè fefellissent.

* Sc. Theatro.

Quo

Quo feliciùs mihi cecidisse videtur hodierna dicendi alea ; quòd, gratum fessis opus, extremam pro more clausulam imponere jubear ; et sponte exire gestientibus, quasi carceres et repagula laxare.

Nolo itaque periodum hanc meam, quæ puncti rationem habere debet, in longum latumque diffundere, finemque huic solennitati sine fine imponere : quin potiùs ita me temperabo, ut non tam materiæ amplitudini, quam temporis reliquiis, vestræque imprimis fatietati, orationis meæ modulum accommodem.

Quid tamen plenius, quid uberius foret, quàm mihi, et de studiis Academicis, et pro Oxonio dicere ; ubi religionis et bonarum artium semina, literarum monumenta, tot familiarum gaudia, præsentis ævi decora, et futuri spes, reconduntur. Videor mihi, auditores, in promiscuâ hâc, quam cernitis, togatorum congerie, videor mihi è longinquo prospicere, magistratus, et episcopos ; senatores, et consiliarios. Et quamquam hodierno die, fatis nondum evolutis, indiscriminatim hic coeant, sive privati futuri, sive politici, tandem distinguet eos sua cujusque fortuna ; trabeâque aut infulâ, decorandos,

ec-

ecclesiæ et reipublicæ gubernaculis feliciter admovebit.

Nimirum istoc est sapere, non cùm inter lares paternos consenuerit semper abecedarius puer; imò nec si præceptis quidem, institutisque quantumvis optimis, domi abundaverit; verùm ubi in maximâ celebritate, frequentibusque commerciis adoleverit; cùm in mediâ reipublicæ luce versatus fuerit; cùm, à tenero, sapientum templa, disciplinarum emporia, perlustaverit; sic tandem itur ad veram scientiam; sic digni evadunt, qui summa ecclesiæ, fori, reipublicæ, munia capefferint.

Discant forsitan alibi juvenes quæ sibi præcipiuntur; discunt hic, etiam quæ aliis. Vident improbata quorundam vitia, et fugiunt; observant virtutes, et æmulantur. Turpe ducunt à paribus vinci; pulchrum et nobile majores superare. Certè si honos alit artes; si incenduntur omnes ad studia gloriâ; ubi tandem hæc speranda sunt, nisi in publicis eruditorum conventibus? Subsidunt planè, et evanescunt, inter paucos, et domesticos. Ingens hic, et egregius ad virtutem stimulus; cùm non priùs laudanda feceris, quàm plurimorum laudes et

ap-

applausus certò percepturus sis. Pertentat humana pectora, nescio quæ tacita et generosa ambitio: hinc excitatur animus: hinc in magna attollitur, qui aliàs privatim languescit, et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit. Qui diutiùs in umbrâ moratur, caligat ad apricum; et cùm studia sua palam proferre debuerat, reformidat vultus hominum, novisque et inexploratis percellitur; nec audet in propatulo ostendere, quæ nunquam nisi in conclavi exercuit.

Neque certè minima hæc publicæ educationis laus est, quòd sanctiores sæpe amicitiae, et usque ad senectutem duraturæ, initia sua illinc sumunt; ut, qui juvenes iisdem studiis simul imbuti sunt, non minùs ferè religiosâ quadam necessitudine coalescant, quàm si iisdem sacris initiarentur. Siquis inter hos ad alicujus dignitatis fastigium evectus sit, norunt omnes qui, et qualis, olim fuerit; quibus studiis, quâ indole notabilis: quantas de se spes jampridem juvenis dederit: ut nemo fere magnis in republicâ negotiis par sit, qui non idem olim egregia quædam ingenii sui specimina in Academiâ exhibuerit.

Interea, vel in hoc saltem proderit commercium Academicum, quòd non patitur procacem

E

et

et novissimum hæredem, nimium rapi in admirationem sui; vestiumque, aut profapiæ splendore, plus æquo intumescere. Multum sibi tribuebat sericatus pusio, dum solus in aulâ paternâ se jactaverat, dum se nemini comparabat, dum non habuit improbulus quicum contenderet: Videt nunc doctiores, et tacet; videt animosiores, et se continet; videt etiam comp-tiores, et cristas demittit: tandemque se minor, nativam stultitiam exuendo, sanioris disciplinæ candidatus in posterum evadit.*

Neque aliter certè fieri potest; cùm non solum in publico omnia videant ad statutorum normam administrata, verùm etiam cùm in quovis collegio, tot ubique morum magistris, tot quasi præceptoribus occurritur; ubi artes, scientiæ, linguæ, et quicquid uspiam est, quod vel adolescentium institutioni, vel adultorum exercitio, usui esse possit, minore forsan præfatione, et ostentu, sed majore cum fructu, indies exponitur.†

Hæc cùm ita se habeant, quot illos Anticyris dignos judicabimus, qui, posthabitis Acade-

* Quædam omittuntur.

† Quædam omittuntur.

miis nostratibus, ad exteras se conferunt ; ubi si non fidei naufragium faciunt, at certè de moribus haud minimùm periclitantur ?

Tantine ergo est ingenuum juvenem pelago committere, ut videat debacchantes in Lugduno suo Belgas, aut digladiantes per compita Patavinos ? Ubi omnia pro libitu geruntur, nec Mars ipse licentiosius ullibi grassatur, quàm illic Musæ : ubi strictis indies pugionibus, vel explosis sclopetis res agitur ; et pluribus ferè sicariis occures, quàm philosophis. Nos certè non ita religionem nostram, imò nec philosophiam pudefacimus.

Sed nec minùs illi, ecclesiæ, patriæque desertores censendi sunt, qui filios suos Academiae jam maturos, tenebrionibus penulatis, et semipaganis, erudiendos tradunt. Adeò certè infano consilio, ut non tam filii tutoribus, quàm ipsi curatoribus egere videantur. Quasi verò philosophia, quæ hucusque universitatum hospitio, collatisque plurimorum consiliis gavisa est, jam ad umbraticos magistellos, et puerorum conventicula migrasset ; ex eâdem cathedrâ cum alpha et beta ediscenda. Certè nisi majorum providentia Academias nostras, tanquam geminos reli-

gionis et scientiarum statores, posuisset; jamdudum defectores isti crassam ignorantiam, ipsamque planè barbariem, reipublicæ intulissent.

Verùm est et aliud, hominum, dicam, an Titanum, genus, cælo pariter terrisque invisum; nec Academiis modò, sed et imperiis subruendis, natum: Qui, cùm jamdudum religioni, probitati, bonisque moribus valedixerint, nunc tandem bonis artibus, imò ipsi etiam rationi, nuntium mittere non verentur. Adeò nil mirum si philosophi, si christiani esse desinant, postquam jam homines esse desierunt. Damnant hi egregii viri, tanquam humile quiddam et puerile, disciplinarum angustiis coerceri, librisque et studiis implicari: imò communi hominum sensu, notisque ratiociniis duci, pusilli, et degeneris animi esse clamitant. Ipsi interea vesani quid agunt? aut qualem vitæ rationem apud se instituunt? Scilicet inter pocula et comeestationes exolescere, in libidinum cæno volutare; nil non sibi permittere, quod aut dictu turpe est, aut factu nefarium, hoc magnum, hoc generosum putant, eademque imberbi nepotulo, tum ipsi commendatum eunt, tum ab aliis tradi et monstrari cupiunt.

Tales ergo cum sint, qui Academias, qui ecclesiam nostram fusque deque habeant, nos certè, Academici, contemptum hunc, cum cælo et virtute communem, adeò non respuimus, imò gratulamur potius, ultroque amplectimur: nec ab iis unquam probari nos cupimus, qui deo, bonisque omnibus improbantur.

Sed fallor, aut genium habet Oxonia; et ringentibus licèt malevolis, florebit usque. Cùmque per mille paulo minus annos, tot principum gratiâ, tot præfulum et magnatum patrocinio, tot denique doctorum toto orbe celebratorum nominibus inclaruerit, etiam nunc sacrosanctum caput læta attollit; cælestibus auspiciis, regisque serenissimi præsidio, æternùm stabilita.

Atque ego certè haud parum mihi gratulor, laudoque fortunas meas, imò benignitati divinæ gratias habeo quàm maximas, quòd, saltem in hâc sæce sæculi, Academiam vobis præstare possim nihilo se minorem: quòd, ne absente quidem Honoratissimo Cancellario nostro, detrimenti aliquid per me ceperit resp. literaria. Et longa fane *almæ matri*, *decem* isti, quibus aberat, *menses fastidia* attulissent; nisi visum fuisset illustrissimo heroi tam grave damnum dele-

gato in vicarios ministerio * compensare; potestatemque illam, quam vobis acceptam refert, quamque usibus vestris tam honorificè sustinuit, in sinu vestro aliquantisper deponere. Effecit nimirum indulgentissimus patronus, ut neque candidatorum desideria trans mare † prosequenda, viarum tædio elanguescerent; neque nos ipsi negotia Academica indies subnascitura, ventorum et fluctuum arbitrio committere cogeremur. Ita qui solo oceano, remotisque terrarum spatiis, à nobis divelli potuit, ne sic quidem se divelli passus est.

Tanto igitur auspice, tuisque, reverendissime Archipræsul §, nunquam non fretus influentiis, Spartam hanc quam nactus sum, si parum ornare, at multum certè curare, fatis habui: ita ut stationem hanc, altero hoc anno mihi demandatam, ne uno quidem die hætenus deferuerim. Sive id fato meo ductus, five animo rebus vestris addictissimo, fecerim, non dico: Illud certè fidenter assero, habuisse vos ministrum, vel ita duabus curis imparem, vel saltem ita hâc unâ occupatum, ut neque studiis, neque

* Vide sup. Orat. III. pag. 41. Not.

† In Hiberniam. § Sheldon.

commodis propriis vacare potuerim, dum vestris invigilo. Ah ! quoties ego musæum meum, aliud acturus, repeto ; librosque frustra dilectos, aut limis oculis auspicio, aut saltem leviter et incassum tracto : et, tanquam vulpes illa Æsopica, speciosum vas lambo, sed pulcem quæ intus est, attingere non conceditur.

Fuerit forsan aliorum consulatus gloriosior : si placet etiam, felicior : mihi sufficit, si veri laboris, solertiæque exemplum, successoris meo reliquerim.

Neque tantopere mihi se commendat hic annus, quòd aut dynastas Suecicos, aut Archithalassum Batavum, aut serenissimum nuper advenam Neoburgensem * recepimus ; quàm quòd uberius efflorescant artes ; quòd pietas et virtus indies excoluntur ; quòd provinciam hanc meam fartam tectam exhibeo, et, quantum per disciplinæ offensiones licuit, pacatam, et benevolam.

Neque

* “ Jun. 4, 1675. I gave my Lord Chancellor an account
 “ of our Reception of the Prince of Newburgh : In shewing
 “ him the several chief Colleges, Recitation of verses at
 “ Christ-Church, in the forenoon of June 2. In the afternoon
 “ a convocation, shewing the Schools, and Library, creating
 “ him doctor of civil law, with the Orator’s speech. Musick
 “ in the Theater, &c. and this morning presenting him with

Neque enim cum præ incuriâ quidvis perpetrandi licentia quietè permittitur, hoc pacem appello; sed cum mores ad legis amussim exege-
ris, cum bonis benefeceris; cum vitia, fren-
dentibus licet impiis, exterminaveris, ea demum
vera pax est, id firmissimum regiminis stabi-
limentum.

Hoc igitur nomine, si quorundam fortè ma-
lam gratiam commerui, nec pudet me, Aca-
demici, nec pœnitet. Ego quod mei erat offi-
cii, prout licuit, exegi: Illi, quantum in suo
defecerint, ipsi viderint. Mihi quidem ne-
cesse est, ut statutis juribusque Academiae præ-
standis, pro virili incumbam: aliis, ut ea vio-
lent, eorumque oppugnatores ope aut opibus
adjutent, non est itidem necesse. Iniquum
planè fuerit, ut quisquam mihi de iis succen-
seat, quibus faciendis juramento teneor; cum
ipse interim quod sibi et liberum et honestum

“ two fair volumes printed at the Theater, viz. *Hist. et Antiq.*
“ *Oxon.* and Loggan’s *Oxoniae Scenographia*. All was exceedingly
“ well taken.” E Memorabil. MSS. Vice-cancellariatus sui.

Joh. Gul. Princeps de Newburgh, Comes Palatin. Rhenens.
Dux Bavariae, &c. admissus est ad gradum doct. in jur. civil.
Jun. 2, 1675, Annor. 18. De reliquis, si tanti sit, videsis A.
Wood, *Ath. Oxon. Fast.* col. 197, 199. Ed. II.

est

est non facere, animi tantum causâ, et quia sic volupe est, facere voluerit.

Ego mihi imperium non arrogo in ingenuos, in probos, in verè Academicos: horum unusquisque sibi procancellarius est; neque alio regimine opus habet, quàm quod exercet ipse. In cæteros, perpaucos tamen, si quando duriusculè animadvertisse videar; sciant velim, se non meâ, sed Academiae causâ laceffitos: suæque pervicaciæ, non severitati nostræ, pœnas dedisse. Rogabam ego, suadebam; monitis, minis instabam; quid ultra potui? Certè non eo fine vinorum pretia moderabar, ut immoderatiùs biberentur; præsertim illic loci, ubi compotores non modò pecunias suas, sed et fidem universitati datam, imò privilegia, regimenque Academicum, unà perditum ibant. Sed evasit tandem vino fortior veritas; victasque manus dederunt, qui tamdiu jura nostra inficiati sunt. Quanto molimine, quàm ancipiti luctâ, quàm gravibus impensis ea victoria steterit, non est jam dicere: — *longa est injuria, longæ ambages.* Mihi satis est, quòd, submoto Baccho, omnis in posterum rixæ et querimoniarum ansa tollitur: — *nec veterum memini, lætorve malorum.*

Subit

Subit potiùs, Academici, vobis, mihi que gratulari, quòd, in concionibus recitandis, piissimi regis desideria, quæ apud bonos mandati instar obtinere debent, tam prompto obsequio prævenistis : quòd prædicationes vestræ, ut semper elegantes, et præ aliis eruditæ, ita nunc ne hâc quidem in parte deficiunt, quâ solâ omnium gentium sæculorumque oratoribus aliquoties dissimiles extitistis.*

Nec despero, quin tandem regiæ voluntati pariter obtemperaturi sint, crispuli quidam et καρηνομήλες theologî ; qui immani et calamistratâ cæsarie se ostentant, vel potiùs abscondunt. Neque enim levi nonnullis offendiculo est, devotum sacris caput, cincinnis et crobylis adulterandum tradere : quæ, si vel mulieribus ipsis denegaverit apostolus, quanto magis viros, præsertim ecclesiasticos, dedecebunt ?

Mihi credite, fratres, non est hoc laicorum invidiam, et, quem tantopere deprecamur contemptum, amoliri : nec istiusmodi lenociniis, aut suam pontificii dignitatem tuentur, aut schismatici suam : *fas est et ab hostibus doceri*. Nos, si honorem et reverentiam clericis debitam, con-

* Quædam omittuntur.

ciliare cupimus ; non ea moribus, cultuque sæculari ; sed vitæ sanctimoniâ, et gravitate sacerdotibus dignâ, demerebimur : ne aliàs domi pulchelli et pectinati ; foris, odio, et despicatui simus : et cùm nobis Ganymedes videri volumus, populo Gorgones habeamur. Verùm hæc obiter, et ad paucos.

Constat interim Academiae Oxoniensi integer et illibatus honos : suasque illa messes continuo pergit in ecclesiæ et reipublicæ sinum liberè effundere.* — Jamque en vobis, hospites, fatam deo sobolem ! en magnum ecclesiæ incrementum ! Nullus inter hos partus abortivus ; nullus non vitalis. Tales si quando se offerant immaturi, aut obnoxii ; hos in alteram plerumque Academiam relegamus, benigniorem semper experturos Materteram, quàm Matrem. Quòd si et nobis eadem adesset *indulgentiarum* copia ; si tam facilis et expeditus, ne dicam, projectus, ad gradus Oxonienses pateret aditus, haud dubium est, quin prolem multo adhuc numerosiore quotannis ostenderemus.

Sed nostrum est, Academici, gradus conferre, non prostituere : nec audiet unquam Alma

* Quædam omittuntur.

Mater, aut honorum tam malè prodiga, aut pecuniarum tam sordidè appetens, ut merentium præmia indignis, et cauponantibus, impertiat.

Valeat ergo, per me licet, transfuga et degener progenies; dummodo nobis reservemus genuinam pullitiem, exploratores radios firmo et irretorto oculo sustinentem. Et o felicem Angliam cui tam fertilis seges, tanta indies operariorum copia, in messem Domini succrescit! Felices et nos, quibus hi labores, hæc otia concessa sunt: dum per alias regiones bella, rapinæ, incendia, grassantur; tantumque studiis deficitur, ut de victu et vitâ denique ipsâ laboretur.

Quid demum aliud restat, quàm ut deo optimo maximo, pro immensâ suâ erga nos bonitate, gratias laudesque referamus; nosque ipsos tantis beneficiis haud penitus indignos præstare, totis viribus enitamur. Vos, hospites quotquot adestis benevoli, favete animis, et Academiae huic nostræ, summoque ejus auspici Carolo, læta omnia, ac prospera mecum apprecamini.



V.

ORATIO HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

*Cum ad officium Vice-cancellarii, in tertium
annum, admitteretur.**

Octob. 7°. 1675.

QUONAM meo fato, Academici, fieri
dicam, ut ego peracto jam biennali mi-
nisterio, emeritus qualitercunque, et officio
bis defunctus, ad anteaetæ vitæ munia, infœlix
Virbius †, denuo resurgam ?

* Hanc orationem, five e præcedentibus fere concinnatam, five
in sequenti plerumque reconcinnatam, dignam sane quæ non
penitus intercidat, contractam valde, servatis utique partibus
haud alibi verbatim repetitis, et salvâ totius utcunque compage,
cogimur exhibere.

† Qualis Hyppolitus vitæ post mortem restitutus, et inter
viros bis. Virgil. Æn. VII. v. 767, 777.

Jam-

et ingratus meritò videar, si candorem vestrum, atque æquum in me animum toties expertus, aut unquam tantæ benignitati vim facerem, aut ea technis et dolo malo efficere sperem, quæ celeberrimus hic conventus vel semper cum favore concedere solet, vel nunquam sine ratione negare.

De hoc igitur viderint illi, qui majoribus, ut fas est credere, negotiis occupati, præfectorum confessibus rariùs interfunt; vel saltem, qui tanti esse non putant officio suo, vestrisque desideriiis, hâc in parte, satisfacere. Quod ut in posterum rectius curetur, illos quorum interest, venerabiles viros, seriò et obnixè rogo. Per me certe non stabit quo minùs omnia in apri- cum maturè proferantur; ad universos, quan- tum licet tempestivâ præmonitione deferenda. Neque enim aliter, credo, melius tum dignitati hujus domûs, tum etiam meæ ipsius securitati, providebitur, quam si omnes, junctis viribus, et collatis utrobique ratioceiniis, communi Acade- miæ honori et utilitati, uno ore atque animo, consulamus.

Atque ita rursus Caucaſo huic alligatus, la-
boribus curisque haud ignotis, jecur meum de-
vorandum

vorandum præbeo. Et cùm illam, quam optabam
 εὐθανασίαν hodierno die assequi non licet, en!
 ego, quod moribundi solent, paulisper me
 erigo, viresque deficientes, ad mandata vestra,
 ægrè sustineo. Vos adjutrices manus porrigite,
 et succurrite Vice-cancellario toto sequente
 anno morienti.



VI.

O R A T I O H A B I T A

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Cùm Vice-cancellarii munus deponeret.

Octob. 9°. 1676.

ILLUXIT tandem, Academici, longum mihi exoptatus dies, quo, emeritis stipendiis, durâque militiâ exauctoratus, tot munerum vacationem honestâ missione consecutus sum.

Tertius, et quod ultra est, exigitur annus, cùm me, fors iniqua, leviorum curarum fatagentem, fasciumque istorum strepitus meritò expavescentem, in scenam hanc, si qua alia, negotiosam, imo et periculosam, renitentibus humeris, et obtorto collo, traxit. Experti jam
invicem

invicem fumus, ego, et respublica : Experti etiam vos, antecessorum gloriæ tenuitatem meam conferentes, et quantos hæc cathedra ostentare possit, et quantillos pati.

Atque utinam certè talis ego fuissẽm, qui aut gratiam hanc toties ab illustrissimo Cancellario mihi factam, aut vestrum tam pronum atque benevolum in me assensum, qualitercunque absolvere potuerim : ut neque me suscepti laboris mei, nec vos fiducia et æquanimittatis vestræ, ullatenus pœniteat.

Neque verò adeò fui vecors, aut vanus animi, ut me, tanquam ad dictaturam aliquam, aut imperium, vocatum putaverim ; sed ad fidelitatem, obsequium, vigilantiam : ut statutis Aca-
demix præstandis gnaviter insudem ; ut vestris suffragiis regar ; vestris consiliis obtemperem ; ut denique totum me, noctes diesque, usibus vestris, bonoque publico impenderem.

Et habuistis quidem ministrum, ut de me pauca prædicem, vel ita duabus curis imparem, vel saltem ita hâc unâ occupatum, ut neque studiis neque commodis propriis vacare potuerim, dum vestris invigilo.

Vixi omnium horarum homo, omnium interpellationibus opportunus, nemini minùs obsecundans, quam mihi : Ita ut toto hoc triennio, exceptis tribus vacationum autumnalium diverticulis, stationem hanc meam ne uno quidem die deferuerim.

Quid interea temporis effecerim, quamvis mallem recordatione vestrà, ipsisque rerum momentis, quam præconio meo innotescere ; ne tamen ita infeliciter rebus meis defuisse videar, ut nihil interim emolumenti vestris attulerim, date veniam, si, præter ea quæ nuperis comitiis pro more exposui, reliqua nonnulla, toto consulatu meo gesta, huic tempori et loco magis idonea, vobis in memoriam revocavero.

Bina gessimus pro privilegiis nostris bella : alterum, in causâ collegii Magdalenensis * ; ubi non

* In registro Collegii D. Magdalenæ, singulari humanitate mihi patefacto, ne vestigium quidem comparet hujusce negotii. Credibile est, utcunque privati collegii speciatim res ageretur, auctoritatem suam, quâ licuit, ipsam Academiam contra *potes-tatem visitatoriam* reposuisse. In registro prædicto, nullius litis, hoc tempore, sive causæ, sit mentio : cujusdam visitationis nonnulla, licet obscura, supersunt indicia, viz. “ Julii 28, 1674. “ Commissarii dom. visitatoris visitationem tenuerunt, quam “ prorogarunt ad vicesimum quartum diem Junii, anni sequen- “ tis.” — “ Junii 24, 1675. Visitationem anno elapso ad “ hunc

non unius modo societatis, sed universæ communivitatis Academicæ, quies et salus vindicabantur. Super alterâ causâ, integro biennio dimicatum est: hinc stetit celeberrima totius orbis Academia, illinc caupo vinarius; primus, credo, et unicus post homines natos, qui refragante Academiâ, ipsâ etiam civitate infensâ, mortales oculos contra utrosque attollere est ausus. Sed evasit tandem vino fortior veritas; victasque manus dederunt, qui tamdiu iura nostra inficiati sunt. Quanto molimine, quàm ancipiti luctâ, quam gravibus impensis ea victoria steterit, piget referre. Obstabant scilicet gens hominum togæ haud admodum favens; obstabant etiam, quod nollem factum, quidam ex togatis: popinamque istam, reclamantibus

“ hunc diem prorogatam, tenuerunt Reverendissimi visitatoris
 “ commissarii, in magnâ aulâ collegii; quam identidem conti-
 “ nuârunt de die in diem, juxta instrumentum sigillo episcopali
 “ munitum, usque ad diem sextum martii proximè sequentem.”

Nec minùs, in Academiæ registro, summum silentium. Visitator hoc tempore collegii memorati fuit Georgius Morley, episcop. Winton. vir animi liberalis, at in jure dicendo nonnunquam, nimis arroganter, ex arbitrio suo judicium ferentis. Vide numquid huc spectent ea, quibus infra compellat H. Clerke, ejusdem Coll. Præf. viz. “ Quâ prudentiâ et modera-
 “ tione domesticos fluctus composuisti, Tuorumque animos leni-
 “ ter demulcere pergis, eâdem quoque, &c.”

privilegiis nostris, et quiritante disciplinâ, tamdiu nobis obtrusam, commercio suo sustentare non sunt veriti.

His duobus exceptis, in reliquis omnibus, privilegia, potestatemque mihi traditam, nullo adversante, administravi; nisi quod semel atque iterum depeculatores oppidani in felonum bona prædatrices manus injecerint: Nam et vinorum pretia per complures annos ultra modum adaucta, promulgato edicto, facile coercui. Vecturæ taxationes diu ad libitum factas, et pro rhedariorum insolentiâ, in immensum crescentes, ad justum modulum redege; ut jam integrum unicuique sit, earum rationes ad Programmatis* normam exigere.

Tonforum vulgus discinctum, incompositum, sine lege, sine ordine, sine limite excrescens, in legitimam societatem compegimus; juraque et ordinationes, quibus in posterum regi possint, vestris auspiciis, indiximus.

Sed nec tacere mihi fas est curiam Vicecancellarii, nisi me fallant juristæ, tum majore causarum frequentia cohonestatam, tum etiam

* Anglicè, penes editorem, Impres. et MSS. Dat. Nov. 24, 1674.

sub integerrimo juxtà ac peritissimo assessore meo *, rectius institutam. Et parum certè mihi visum est, quòd de jure meo tantisper decesserim ; dummodo habeant causidicorum filii quem sibi in facultate suâ imitandum proponant, et a quo optimæ praxeos rationem et methodum ediscere tandem possint.

Juniorum exercitia, quantum licuit, a me frequentata, sicubi res postulabat, in integrum restitui : eo semper meliore successu quo diligentius magistri, quorum intererat, operam suam mihi commodare dignati sunt. Atque hìc æquum duco, ut egregiis illis viris, qui desideriiis meis, et officio suo, hâc in parte non deerant, gratias habeam quàm maximas : sine quorum ope unius Vice-cancellarii vigilantia, tam vario, tam multiplici labori, par esse nequaquam possit.

Vobis autem inter primos multum debere mihi fas est, egregii Procuratores † ; quos affines curæ, et communia mecum onera, propiore necessitudine conjunxerunt. Et laudo fane

* Thoma Bouchier. Juris civilis professor fuit regius, et aulæ Sti Albani præfectus. Commissarius itidem diocef. Cantuar.

† Johan. Jones ex Æd. Christ. et Edvard. Waple, e Coll. Di. Jo. Bapt.

fortunas meas, cui tam ingenui, tam fideles, et pristinae vitae confortes, et hodierni obitûs testes, contigerint.

In determinationibus quadragesimalibus tam malè olim cum Academiâ actum est, ut per aliquammultos annos, baccalaureorum numerus qui ad festum ovorum se sistere debuerant, quartâ ferè parte mutilaretur.

Suffecit scilicet nonnullis, quòd, semel hoc titulo insigniti, inani nomine apud suos venditare se possent: gratiâ primitus concessâ, tanquam charactere quodam indelebili, sibi placebant; de conditione *ad determinandum in proximâ quadragesimâ*, planè nihil pensi habuerunt. Ita *ἐψάσπιδες* isti, dum militiae scholasticae terga vertebant, non solùm Procuratoribus fraudem fecere, verùm etiam ipsius Academiae famam et celebritatem haud leviter imminutum ibant. Hujus morbi remedium temporibus meis reservatum est, ratoque per venerabilem hanc domum decreto, in posterum providetur; *pari cautione obligandos fore baccalaureos ad determinandum, quâ magistri ad incipiendum.*

Sed nihil est in quo mihi vobisque justius gratulari debeam, quàm quòd in concionibus

reci-

recitandis piissimi regis desideria, quæ apud bonos mandati instar obtinere debent, tam prompto obsequio prævenistis : Quòd prædicationes vestræ, ut semper elegantes, et præ aliis eruditæ, ita nunc ne hæc quidem in parte deficiunt, quæ solâ omnium gentium sæculorumque oratoribus aliquoties dissimiles, ne dicam minores, exististis. Scilicet hoc, non ipsa solùm exercitii illius ratio et decor, verùm etiam superiorum expectatio, et, cui toties fidem dedimus, universitatis consuetudo postulabat. Et, si unus forsitan, aut alter, invitâ Minervâ concionator, hæc spreverint ; quos vel natura vel otium, vel debita tantis auditoribus reverentia, destituit ; non id disciplinæ Academicæ, sed ipsorum aut perditæ socordiæ, aut saltem infelicitati imputandum est.

Verùm frustra de exercitiis præstandis laboratur, nisi ea pax ornet, ac gubernet. Atque illa quidem, si tempora ritè recognosco, nunquam apud nos altior fuit, aut imperturbatior. Nullæ vel in scholis rixæ, vel cum oppidanis dimicationes, vel cum exteris bella : nulla nos calamitas publica, nulla pestis, aut incendia vexarunt : omnia tranquilla ; Musis amica
omnia.

omnia. Ne illi quidem balatrones clamosi et infames, qui in solennibus vestris processionibus turbare omnia solebant; nunc tantillum se opponere, aut vel semel hiscere ausi sunt. Meministis, credo, Academici, cum vulgus scholasticum, habent enim et Musæ suum vulgus, senatoriis hisce conventibus nimis audacter sese ingerens, Procuratores, eorumque deputatos, officiis suis cedentes, sibilis, aut, quod a malis pejus sonat, plausu, excipere consueverant. Inter hos agmen ducebant, quotquot fuerant popinarum aut lupanarium coloni, togæ propudia, nebulones enormes, aut obnoxii: et prout quisque officarius muneri suo obeundo sedulo incubuit, tenebrionum istorum latibula excussit, fontes digno supplicio affecit; verbo dicam, prout statutis Academiæ, addo et conscientia suæ, ritè consuluit, ita demum turbæ huic rudi et obstreperæ explodendus, vobis etiam spectantibus, proponebatur. Ego hydræ hujus capita, irrogatis publicè pœnis, amputavi, nunquam, uti spero, in posterum repullulatura.

Verùm aliud restat monstrum exitiale et detestabile, neque ulli, credo, Herculi unquam edomandum: quo non solum multorum bonorum

rum existimatio læsa est, verum etiam pax et honor totius Academiae carpitur plurimum, atque imminuitur. Calumniam intelligo, et effrænem illam obtrectandi licentiam, quæ, apud quosdam, non sine gravi politiaæ literariæ dehonestamento, in comitiis nostris philosophicis, diu invaluit: Ubi, pro ingenuo lepore et acumine, pro argumentis, et disputationibus scholasticis, scurriles nugæ, dicteria inamæna et insipida, contumeliæ crassæ et fictitiæ, pudæ factis togatis, et offensis hospitibus, venditantur. Ubi quicquid doctrinæ et eloquentiæ deest, et deest sæpe quamplurimum, hoc supplet rudis et Macaronica barbaries, aut saltem joci obscæni et illiberales. Planè quasi, Musarum et Charitum loco, immunda aliqua Celæno, aut Erinys, felle et veneno armatæ, interessent. Sperabam, fateor, in tanto eruditorum delectu, posse ad hoc munus invitari viros doctrinâ et indole clariores, quàm ut nomen sibi ex aliorum ignominiâ quærere opus habeant: verum res, ut videtur, severa, et formidolosa est, hoc, quod vocamus, **INGENIUM**: Nec cuicunque datum est, ita Nasutum esse, ut non sit Polypus. Hinc fit, ut opus id plerumque detrectent,

qui

qui maximè sunt idonei; pauci aggrediantur, absit enim ut de omnibus loquar, nisi qui Andabatarum more, cæci et obvoluti, in obvium quemvis, sine arte, sine discrimine, incurrunt. Ego equidem ita innocuos sales, et facetias probo, ut nemo magis; imo, etiamsi pungant aliquoties, aut vellicent, non inficior. Est ubi illa neque juniores dedecent, nec adultioribus offendiculo esse debent. Quando hoc non factum? quando non permissum? Sed quem non percellat justa indignatio, quoties obscurus aliquis, et infirmi subsellii magistellus, pluteum, doctioribus reformidatum, conscendit: famamque ex facinore aucupans, in viros ætate et meritis reverendos, pro libitu debacchatur?

Et si semel putidulo scommate, joculove, quantumvis impudico, vulgi plausum excita-
verit; si ad lepidum illud *Doctorum* nomen, quod unicum pro multis facetiis habetur, pueros in cachinnum solverit, ut surgunt homuncioni cristæ! ut sibi placet misellus, tanquam de victâ Carthagine triumphâset! At certè, Academici, haud adeo penitus eviluit iste, quicquid est, *Doctorem* titulus, et olim magni habitus, et quo vos majorem nullum conferre hodie potestis,

potestis, ut apud balatronem quemvis insulsum, et inficetum, ludibrio exponi mereatur: Fallor, ô boni, an et huc omnes, seriùs aut citiùs, properatis: et licèt aliqui non assequantur, exprobrat tamen nemo, nisi qui nullius meriti sibi conscius, desperat posse unquam attingere.

Verùm ego ulcus hoc diutius non tango; quin potiùs ad alia pergo, quæ Academiæ nostræ magis honorifica, deinceps memoranda restant.

Neque verò hic silentio prætereunda sunt, aut spectatissimi viri Christophori Justelli * manuscripta volumina Bodleianæ nostræ dono missa, ulterioris beneficentiæ pignora: nec quæ, Londini impressa, a bibliopolis istis ingratis et versipellibus, postliminii jure recuperavimus: Imò, non sine summo labore et tædio, tandem effectum est, ut bibliotheca ipsa sibi benefica sit; amandatisque plurimis, qui redundabant, codicibus, nova spatia, simul et novos authores, in rejectaneorum loca substituendos, procuravimus.

Magna sunt, tum quæ de publicâ catechesei apud nos instituendâ, molitur Clarissi-

* Sc. Canones Ecclesiæ universalis, Gr. ab ipso prius edit. Plura adjecit filius ejus Henricus Justellus, Parisiensis.

mus Busbæus *: tum etiam quæ de Musæi Tradescantiani ceimeliis, urgente Reverendo admodum, et de Academiâ nostrâ impensè merito, † Episcopo Lincolnienfi, pollicitus est vir ornatissimus D. Elias Ashmole ‡ : Hoc sc. historiæ naturalis ; illud orthodoxæ religionis, ingens stabilimentum futurum. Utriusque saltem fementem chronica mea jaëtabunt : plenam messem, aliis suo tempore celebrandam relinquo.

Quòd si et fortunati habeantur illi *quorum jam mœnia surgunt* ; nunquam, credo, obnixiùs in ornandis et instaurandis collegiis § , quam hoc triennio, laboratum est. Et ne, dum in privatis superbit Academia, de publicis erubescat ; nos hortum botanicum, detritum et squalentem, tum cultu nitidiorum, tum etiam plantis multifariis e Syriâ, Africâ, et utrâque Indiâ transvectis, locupletiorum fecimus.

* In duas tandem lecturas abiit hoc institutum : alteram in Æd. Christi stabilitam, triginta libris annuis hodie dotatam ; alteram in Coll. Balioli, viginti libras, olim totidem marcas, annuatim persolventem. Facta sunt hæc vivente Busbeio. Vid. Lib. cui Tit. “ *The Case of Impropropriations, &c.* ” Lond. 1704. octavo. Auctore White Kennet, pag. 344.

† T. Barlow.

‡ Elegantissimi tandem, quo reponerentur, ædificiî jaëta sunt fundamenta, Maii 15, 1677.

§ Præcipuè Coll. Reg. Trin. et Nov.

Vicum

Vicum Theatro Sheldoniano proximum, luto et fordibus immerſum, imò impervium, tandem magnificâ iſtâ et nobili viciniâ non indignum præſtitimus.

Sed nullo nomine digniùs memorabitur hic annus, quàm quòd templum Academicum, jamdiu mutilum, obſoletum, inconcinnum, fatumque reliquis ædificiis publicis planè diſpar expertum, tandem, ſerò licèt, mænibus integris, auguſtiori facie, et commodiore pegmatum diſpoſitione, ſe viſendum exhibet.

Quin et pſalmodiam, rarâ ac ſubtimidâ cantantium ſymphoniâ celebratam, et vix muſiſſimo cuique agnitam, nunc organo muſico ſupplendam et dirigendam curavimus : Omnia denique ita ordinata ſunt, ut digna hâc Academiâ, digna concionibus veſtris, eccleſia poſtmodùm reperiatur. In quo, ut pecunias publicas paulò liberaliùs invaſi, ita nec propriis* peperci ; pavimentumque ſacrum e vili lapide malè coagmentatum, nunc, meis ſumptibus, teſſellis marmoreis conſtratum, propediem relinquo.

* Libras trecentas liberaliter admodum contulit.

Verùm iniquus essem, nisi hoc, ut et alia, quibus gloriamur, innumera, Reverendi admodum * Præfulis nostri Oxoniensis auspiciis, acceptum referrem: qui, præsens semper et assiduus, opus hortatu suo cæptum, consilio regere, auxilio urgere, favore prosequi, non destitit: Qui licèt tantus olim nobis fuerit, ut vix jam major esse possit; tantillus interim sibi habetur, ut, modò ecclesiæ profit, etiam minimis se immisceat. Adeò, cum neminem unquam Episcopalis dignitas magis ambivit, tum neminem minùs auxit.

His tamen, aliisque impensis non obstantibus, fiscum Academicum, nihilo minùs, quàm acceperim, locupletem, relicturus sum. Nam et a sumptibus forensibus, quantum potui, manus abstinui; et firmarios nonnullos reliquatores, et mala nomina, ad complurium annorum debita persolvenda, redditusque in posterum meliori fide numerandos, cœegi.

Taxationes quasdam, cum jure meo aliter uti potui, a privato, etiam meorum commodo, ad communem utilitatem transtuli: atque ita

* J. Fell.

inferiorum bedellorum stipendia, nimium angusta, absque ullo sumptu publico, viginti libris annuis auctiora reddidi.

Ita denique œconomiam publicam per omnia administravi, ut honori, et necessitatibus, Academiæ, multa ; nihil, uti spero, frustraneis usibus, aut inani pompæ, impenderim.

Atque hæc ego, Academici, pro officii mei ratione, et hujus solennitatis more, futilis nimium præco, vobis edisserui : ut, peracto qualitercunque triennali ministerio, a candore vestro, si non laudatus, at saltem excusatus, dimittar. Satis quidem diu laboratum est, si bene rem gessi ; sin malè, nimium. Et fuerit certè aliorum consulatus gloriosior ; si placet etiam, felicior : mihi sufficit, si veri laboris, solertiæque exemplum successori meo reliquerim.

Neque tantopere mihi se commendant annales mei, frequentibus operibus publicis, aut numerosâ graduatorum progenie, quàm quòd uberiùs efflorescant artes, quòd pietas et virtus indies excoluntur ; quod provinciam hanc meam fartam tectam relinquo ; et, quantum per disciplinæ offensiones licuit, pacatam et benevolam. Neque enim, cùm præ incuriâ, quidvis

perpetrandi licentia quietè permittitur, hoc pacem appello: Sed cum mores ad legis amussim exegeris; cum bonis benefeceris; cum vitia, frendentibus licèt impiis, exterminaveris; ea demum vera pax est, id firmissimum imperii stabilimentum.

Hoc igitur nomine si quorundam fortè malam gratiam commerui, nec pudet me, nec poenitet: Ego, quod mei erat officii, prout licuit, exegi: Illi, quantum in suo defecerint, ipsi viderint. Mihi necesse erat, ut statutis juribusque Academiae præstandis, pro virili incumberem; Aliis, ut ea violent, non erat itidem necesse.

Iniquum planè fuerit, ut quisquam mihi de iis succenseat, quibus faciendis juramento tenebar; cum ipse interim quod sibi et liberum et honestum fuit non facere, animi tantum causâ, et quia sic volupe, facere voluerit. Ego mihi imperium non arrogavi in ingenuos, in probos, in verè Academicos; horum unusquisque sibi Pro-Cancellarius fuit: neque alio regimine opus habuit, quàm quod ipse exercuit. In cæteros, perpaucos tamen, si quando duriusculè animadvertisse videar, sciant velim, se non meâ, sed Academiae causâ, laceffit; suæque

suæque pervicaciæ, non severitati nostræ, pœnas dedisse.

Fallor tamen, aut hinc ortum duxit pestiferum illud fermentum, quo infensi aliquot, et nullis officiis demerendi, bis hoc anno, in Venerabili Domo Congregationis, insufflati sunt. Neque fanè mirum, si inter tot egregios viros, pacis bonique publici studiosos, unus, aut alter Catilina vel Cethegus, consulatum etiam meum infestaverint. Scilicet irasci, et verso pollice quemlibet occidere, regium quiddam, et magnificum habetur: atque hâc saltem potestate sese aliquem credit, qui aliàs nihil est: imperi-umque sibi videtur in *Caputio* gestare, prout Nisus ille olim in *Capillo*; planè non tanquam ad *Regendum*, sed ad *Regnandum* admissus.

Neque verò ardua res est, modò ita quis otio suo abuti velit, per popinas discurrere, qui-ritari, socios clamore accendere; nescientes et incautos in partes suas pertrahere: Sed cui bono? Scilicet, ut tempestatem in pelvi cieat, ut tragœdias inter suos excitet; ut rigidus statutorum fatelles habeatur, cui tamen nihil minùs curæ est, quàm ad statutum vivere.

Ignoscite, Academici, siquid hodierno die coram vobis liberiùs dixerim : nempe hoc privilegio gaudere solent morientes : et ego jam propè mihi videor ἔξω βέλους, et minor quàm cui possit malevoli cujusquam invidia nocere.

Quinimo, sensi jamdudum, cur enim diffitear, veterascenti mihi, et hujus, siue oneris, pertæso, siue honoris, abundè saturo, tædii nonnihil et languoris, sensim obrepfisse.

Magistratus enim quiddam, vini instar, in se habet, quod, licèt suo tempore optimum fuerit, nimiâ tamen vetustate acefcit.

Quid igitur, aut inter privatos æquius, aut bono publico conducibilius, quàm ut in hoc curriculo alii aliis lampadem tradant ; mutuifque et succedaneis operis, nobis invicem suppetias feramus ? Etiam summæ et strenuissimæ virtuti danda est aliquando manumissio ; ne assiduis laboribus defatigata, succumbat tandem, suæque ipsam pæniteat præstantiæ. Quantò justius iners ego, et umbratilis, pulverisque politici ægrè patiens, onus hoc, et demissis olim auriculis susceptum, et iniquâ mente jamdiu toleratum, dorso meo tandem exuere

exuere discupiam? Præsertim cum probè noverim, quàm gratæ sint omnibus mutati regiminis vices; quantumque erga vetera, et obsoleta invalescat fastidium; cui plerumque non tam optimis occurritur, quam aliis. Habet enim delicias suas, et taciti nescio quid oblectamenti, ut rerum, ita et personarum, varietas. Et quanquam nihilo forsan in melius proficitur, juvat tamen novos vultus intueri, nova promissa audire; et spes, etiamsi fallaces, de novo homine concipere.

Quin et hoc etiam plerumque usu venire observatum est; ut publicorum negotiorum cura, quantumvis anxiosa primò, et onerosa, diuturno tamen usu familiaris facta, contemnatur tandem, et faceffat in incuriam. Sive quòd, novitios adhuc et inexpertos, major teneat rei gerendæ sollicitudo, famæque nondum securæ reverentia; an quia primi semper impetus acriores sunt: flaccescit autem animus nimis diu ad idem destinatus; opereque ad tædium repetito, non minùs quàm intermisso, situm ducit.

Prudenter itaque, me iudice, optimoque consilio majores nostri instituerunt, tum Procu-

ratorum, tum etiam Regentium officia, intra unius anni circuitum terminatum iri; ut sic recentes, et vegeti, et ad publica munia expeditiores, lassatis et fatiscentibus, continuò substituerentur. Hinc enim cernimus, et conventus solennes promptiùs frequentari, et exercitia diligentius peragi, et moribus attentius prospici; omnia denique regiminis Academici puncta accuratius observari: quæ si vindicibus usu et ætate obtusis committerentur, haud dubium est, quin temporis tractu, aut labascerent tandem, aut penitus interciderent.

Hæc ego, Academici, jamdudum mecum reputans, tandem obtinui, ut, a statione anticipiti et malefidâ, desinere magis possem, quàm deficere: Et provinciam hanc, spissam adeò, atque operosam, digniori cuiquam uberius ornandam traderem.

Tibi igitur, vir insignissime*, solium hoc augustum quidem, sed molestum, spinisque ac vepribus obsitum, gestiens, et gratulabundus resigno: ut quâ prudentiâ et moderatione domes-

* Hen. Clerke, M. D. Coll. Magd. Præf.

ticos fluctus composuisti, tuorumque animos leniter demulcere pergis, eâdem quoque Aca-
demiam hanc, pace, virtute, disciplinâ, floren-
tem, conserves, ac tuearis.

Atque ego quidem hoc saltem in gratiam
tuam præstiti, quòd cùm antecessores mei,
uterque * jam cæli ecclesiastici indigetes,
splendore suo me præstrinxerint; magnificentia-
que plusquam heroicæ triste, et non imita-
bile, exemplar successori obtulerint: Ego
tenuitate meâ effeci, ut cathedra hæc, a me
semel occupata, nulli dehinc formidabilis
videatur †.

Extremum restat, Academici, ut vos, ves-
traque omnia, gratiæ divinæ, effusis precibus,
tradam: me quoque candori et benevolentia
vestræ suppliciter commendo; ut sortis huma-
næ memores, delicta mea, lapsusque, quot-
quot fuerint, benignè condonare velitis: ne
ego, post exantlatum longæ trieteridis servi-
tium, id solum effecero; ut tot laboribus, tan-
tis impensis emerim, grande illud infortunium
Vobis Displicuisse.

* Fell. Mews.

† Nonnulla, prolixius, aliunde verbatimque repetita, rescuimus.

Plura apud vos loqui, ejus est, qui diutiùs in publico versari velit. Ego ad me festino; relictisque hisce curarum mearum insignibus, tanquam e lictoris manibus elapsus, alacer et expeditus abeo; ut ipse depositi regiminis solatio, vos renovati beneficio, perfruamini.

ORATIUNCULÆ,

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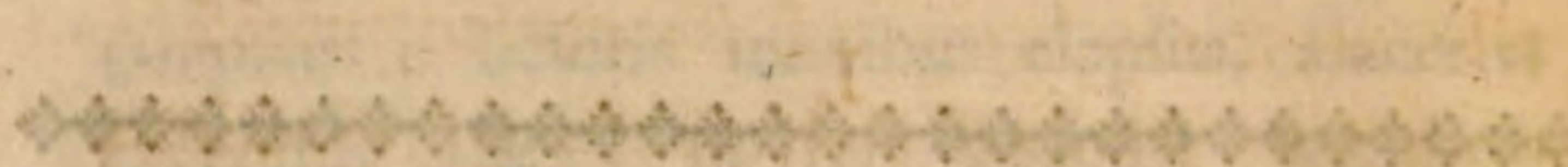
OXON. HABITÆ.

ORATIO

IN

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OXON. HABITA



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I.

ORATIUNCULA HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Feb. 25°. 1674.

De Baccalaureis obligandis ad Determinandum.

NEMINEM credo vestrûm usque adeo peregre in Academiâ versari, ut non probè nôrit, quantus Baccalaureorum numerus exercitiis Quadragesimalibus quotannis se subducatur.

Sufficit nimirum nonnullis, quòd semel hoc titulo insigniti, inani nomine apud suos venditare se possint. Gratiâ primitùs concessâ, tanquam caractere indelebili, sibi placent: De conditione *ad Determinandum proximâ Quadragesimâ* plane nihil pensi habent. Ita *ἐψαγπιδες* isti, dum militiae scholasticæ terga vertunt, non
solum

folùm Procuratoribus fraudem faciunt, verùm etiam ipsius Academiae famam et celebritatem haud leviter imminuunt.

Neque novum est hoc quod querimur. Per multos jam annos invaluit mos peffimus; damnatur usque, sed et usque retinetur: Et quod solent inertiora jumenta, cùm gravius aliquid infligitur, recalcitrant, sed pergunt, iniquè ferunt, sed ferunt tamen: idem et nobis usu venit: deferuntur scholæ; indignatur Academia; quiritantur officarii; nec hilum ultra proficitur. Vertente anno, en iterum recrudescit malum: ita ut ex plusquam ducentis et viginti Baccalaureis, vix jam centeni et quinquaginta se ad festum ovorum præsentandos sistant; futuræque hujus anni Determinationes quartâ ex parte mutilentur.

Deliberatum est jamdiu, quonam remedio huic morbo occurri possit. Eo tandem devenit, ut, lege sancitâ, in posterum provideatur, pari cautione obligandos fore Baccalaureos ad *Determinandum*, quâ magistri ad *Regendum*.



II.

ORATIUNCULA HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Feb. 25°. 1674.

De Re Typographicâ.

ANNUS jam fere tertius elapsus est, ex pro Procuratio rei nostræ Typographicæ, usufructuariis quibusdam, sub communi Universitatis sigillo, legitimè demandata est: Viz. Dom. Josepho Williamson, Dom. Leolino Jenkins, D. Doct. Fell, D. Doct. Yates; egregiis certe et venerabilibus viris, magno rerum usu, summâque erga Academiam fide, probatissimis.

Eâ scilicet conditione, ut solutis annuatim ducentis monetæ libris, prout antea fecerant bibliopolæ Londinenses, potestas excudendi codices

dices omnigenos, nobis a beatæ memoriæ Carolo primo concessa, in ipsos, tanquam in Aca-
demia deputatos, transferatur. Hoc insuper
addito, ut liceat ipsis, si velint, eandem potes-
tatem, virtute novæ dimissionis, in alterum tri-
ennium redintegrare.

Quantos exinde progressus fecerint operæ
nostræ typographicæ, quàm locupleti supellec-
tile augeantur, quot volumina pepererint, obste-
tricante impri mis tuâ, Reverende Decane*, in-
defessâ solertiâ, non est jam dicere. Videt orbis
literarius memorabiles effectus, et, ætatem ul-
tra, magnos; majores propediem visurus est.

Exacto jam tempore præstituto, petunt præ-
dicti assignati, ut, juxta pacta dudum conven-
ta, pristina dimissio, sub iisdem conditionibus
renovetur. Interim sanctè profitentes, quod si-
quando Universitati commodum videbitur, vel in
partem impensarum succedere, vel etiam inte-
gras operas per se, et solitariè, administrare,
ipsi omnia, æquissimis conditionibus, vobis sub-
mittent; jureque suo cedere, et vel huic etiam
pacto renuntiare, paratissimi sunt.

* D. Doct. Fell.

Proposita nuper res est apud Delegatos rei
 Typographicæ ; singulis, uno ore, consentien-
 tibus. Proximum restat, ut autoritate vestrâ,
 sub sigillo publico, nova fiat dimissio, ad
 formam pristini exemplaris, mutatis mutandis,
 expressa *.

* Apponebatur sigillum.



III.

ORATIUNCULA HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Novemb. 10^o. 1675.

*De Mag. Salle, Gradu Doctōris in S. Theolog.
insigniēdo.*

SUPERSUNT duæ literæ jampridem
ad nos datæ. Prima est in gratiam egre-
gii viri D. Andreæ Salle, Theologi Hiberni :
qui ante menses aliquot a Cancellario com-
mendatus, Academiæ visendæ causâ huc advene-
rat : Sperans etiam se tanto præsidio fretum,
honoris Academici aliquid subinde reportaturum.

Sed me, ut fors tulit, absente, negotiisque Aca-
demicis, tunc temporis, propter Vacationem lan-
guentibus, re infectâ discessit ; cum animo tamen,
voti, datâ proximâ opportunitate, redintegrandi.

[*Legantur, si placet, ipsæ Literæ.*]

Abunde constat, cùm ex aliis fide dignissimis, tum etiam ex libello * ab ipsomet edito, venerabilem hunc virum, quondam apud Hispanos, in Academiis Salmanticensi, Pampelonensi, et Palantinâ theologiæ professorem, non modo plurima in regionibus transmarinis eximiae suae doctrinae specimina dedisse, verùm etiam erroribus pontificiis tandem abdicatis, sanam et orthodoxam fidem, ab ecclesiâ Anglicanâ receptam, ex animo amplecti et prædicare.

Videtis quàm non segniter Illustrissimus Cancellarius, pium advenam, eundemque contraneum suum, favoribus Academicis commendatum iri cupiat; ut, quæ in hostium castris insignia et emolumenta veritati evangelicæ posthabuit, ea, ipsi, jam socio et auxiliari facto, vestrâ aliquali dignatione compensari possint. Gratum Nobilissimo Patrono opus, vobisque ipsis haudquaquam indecorum, feceritis, si multorum laborum, egregiæque indolis et eruditionis virum, honoribus vestris insignire gratiosè dignemini †.

* Cui Tit. *A Recantation made in St. John's Church Cashell, in Ireland.* Lond. 1674. quarto.

† Quæ de secundis dixit literis, haud tanti videtur ut hic apponamus.

X

IV.

ORATIUNCULA HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

Nov. 10°. 1676.

De Tonforibus Oxoniensibus in sodalitium legitimum compellendis.

ALIA res nos vocat, diu multumque jactata; quæ, cum omnibus Tonforibus notissima fit, non dubito quin ad aures vestras facile pervenerit.

A multis jam annis observatum est, Tonforum nostrorum vulgus adeo in immensum excrescere, ut sine lege, sine ordine, ferantur omnia; non solum in ipsius communitalis præjudicium, verum etiam Academiae nostræ, cujus dictioni subiecti sunt, aliquali dehonestamento.

Nam ut cætera præteream, nihil apud illos usitatus est, quàm ut servi, post unius aut alterius anni tyrocinium in arte suâ positum, præ-

mat-

maturè emancipati, protenus in patresfamilias evadant. Iidem mox, lucelli causâ, alios sibi mancipio adsciscunt, quos cum alendo non sunt, manumittunt illico, hominum mendicabula, et artis suæ opprobrium. Adeo frequentes sunt hujusmodi superfætationes, ut quot capita, tot fere Tonfores numerentur. Constipant officinas, difflluunt in vicos, obambulant collegia; Tonforum plena sunt omnia: obtrudunt se proficiscentibus, invadunt redeuntibus; obvio cuicunque, *barbara tela*, forfices et novaculas, intendunt.

Neque hic sistit malum. Habemus etiam Tonfores, qui, ut cum Martiale loquar, *non tondent, sed radunt*: et cùm ars sua ad vitam tolerandam haud sufficiat, ad aliena, etiam turpissima, divertunt. Maleferiatorum gratiam omnibus lenociniis demereri fatagunt: Ipsique otio abundantes aliorum nequitiis et voluptatibus dexterrimè subministrant. Pisces, aves, lepores sectantur; immo, quod animal est præ cæteris omnibus fraudi opportunum, etiam *novitios Scholares* in laqueos suos pelliciunt: Imberbium ora, si non smegmate, at certè fucis oblinunt, et quibus genas non possunt, marsupia saltem expilant.

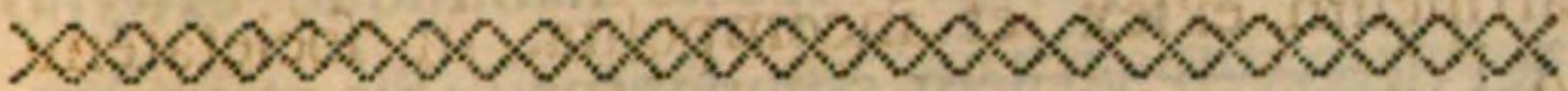
Quò melius his aliisque incommodis obviam eatur; consultum est, ut turba hæc artificum exlex et incompofita, in focietatem statutis regulisque idoneis ordinatam, compingeretur: Atque ita, uno quasi fasciculo colligata, commodiùs tractari et gubernari possit.

Neque vero novum hoc est, aut inauditum. Similis jurisdictio, usque hodie, in coquos exercetur. Imo hanc ipsam Tonforum communitatem, non alio quàm nunc molimur, regimine olim administratam fuisse, ex antiquis Academiae monumentis liquidò constat: Ita ut societas hæc, non tantùm de novo condita, quàm jure postliminii restituta videatur.

Habetis instrumentum a sagacissimo et indefessæ solertiæ viro *, archivorum nostrorum custode, primitus elaboratum: mox et jurisperitorum manu interpolatum, eorumque tandem calculo comprobatum. Vos audite, et ferte sententiam. — Sed credite hoc a vobis petere Tonsores vestros, cùm *stricta Novacula supra est* †: ita neminem puto, præter Imberbes, ausurum refragari.

* D. Doct. Wallis.

† Martial.



V.

ORATIUNCULA HABITA

In Domo Convocat. Oxon.

De bedello facultatis theologicæ superiori eligendo.[*In Locum Nortoni Bold.*]

Jun. 6°. 1676.

NON est, Academici, ut in negotio per se
tædii et formularum pleno, longiori ser-
mone vos morer. Debebatur fatis, ut videtur,
alteruter bedellus theologicus. Uter duorum is
fuerit, jamdiu, credo, inter Parcas litigatum
est. Tandem, quæ est tenuioris conditionis se-
curitas, evasit ictum Inferior, quo Superior
nunc occubuit. Qualis ille fuerit, dicere
nihil attinet. Sed qualis esse debeat quem de-
nuo electuri estis, paucis, si placet, expediam.

Sit,

Sit, opto, sobrius, sedulus, fidelis ; obsequio dexter, ac præsens : specie habituque externo ad decorem virilem compositus. Sit etiam negotiis tum intelligendis aptus, tum gerendis promptus et expeditus : quique Academiae nomine, siquando res postulat, ad magnates et aulicos, legati munere, si non honorificè, at saltem non indecorè, fungi possit.

Tales certè viderunt majores nostri. Et supersunt usque hodie reliquiæ veterum bedellorum haudquaquam poenitendæ : Qui agiles et assidui, nec pristinis vitiis onusti aut torpentes, officio suo, etiam in proVectâ ætate, nullâ ex parte defunt.

Non sum nescius, quàm vario ambitu, quàm flagrantibus votis, in hæc partium studia deprecimini. Neque enim adeo sum vecors aut vanus animi, ut quod quisque vestrûm apud se præfinivit ego nunc importunus sollicitem, aut alloquio meo intervertere quoquo modo sperem. Date tamen veniam, si quod vestrûm non pauci identidem sponte agnovistis, hoc ego impræsentiarum vobis in memoriam revocavero : Scilicet nuperas quasdam, neque enim omnes arguo, bedellorum electiones haud ita penitus

penitus feliciter, aut in honorem aut utilitatem Academiae cessisse, ut cum antiquis illis conferri possint. Neque verò necesse est quenquam a me nominari vobis, cum ipsi recordemini.

At certè non adeo eviluit hoc quicquid est muneris publici, ut combibonibus, et maleferiatis, et decoctoribus asylum fiat. Baculus iste usibus magis honorificis destinatus est, quàm ut vacillantes, aut ebriosorum gressus, aut obæratorum fortunas, sustentet. Stet solidus, oportet, taloque bene suffulto, cujus humeri hæc gestamina dignè capeffiverint.

Neque multum prodest, quòd bedelli quotannis fasces istos, sive columnas, officiorum suorum insignia, ad pedes vestros solenniter deponant. Nempe mite genus hominum sumus gens togata, quibus de incommodo cuiquam inferendo nulla unquam satis longa est cunctatio: ita ut ægrè semper et invitè ejiciamus, quem tamen magno emeremus nunquam fuisse admissum. Prudentiæ itaque erit, id cautè et consultò statuere, quod nonnisi semel statuumdum est.

Quod ad me spectat, ego in hoc usque momentum vacuos affectus, liberumque et inoccupatum

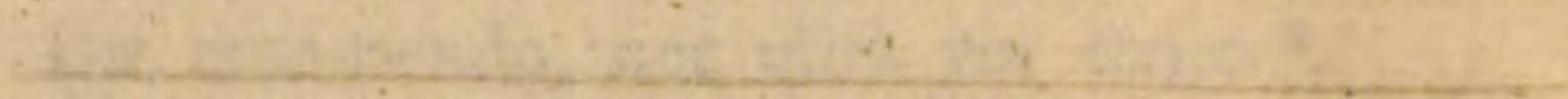
cupatum suffragium mihi servo. Tros Tyri-
usve fuerit, proinde habeo; modò honori Aca-
demico, vestrisque, et successorum meorum
usibus, rite consulatur. Hæc eadem curæ ves-
træ commendo, nec ultrà vos teneo *.

* Eligebatur Christoph. Minshull Coll. Nov. Soc. Candidatis
unà Nich. Crutch Coll. Bal. Soc. et N. Violet, in curiâ Vice-
canc. Advocato. E Cod. MSS. A. Wood. No. E. 32. duod.
In Mus. Ashmol.

MISCELLANEA



MISSCELLANEA



PROGRAMMA



De correctionibus macturicis recitandis

CUM Macturicum Universitatis exigat (Tit. XIV. §. 1.) Ut omnes collegiorum Professores

Socii, et Scholares, omnesque faciat et di-

missa

regimentum; etiam etiam, ipse in capitulo

modum tenent; nec cunctas, aut cunctas

promissam, nam.

Hos omnes, impiiis vero correctiones, al-

olue, ministerio ecclesiastico, defunctos, et

peru peru monendos duximus; ne in posse-

tum enormi et laborato capitulo se ostentent

aut alias fastoso vestitu laicorum delicias tenu-

tentur: Quin potius in universo cultu, deco-

tem et gravitatem servent, conditioni et insti-

tuto suo congruam, nec ostentationis ansam

præbeant, sive illi dum illam avidè quærant;

sive alius, qui nollent invenire

in



M I S C E L L A N E A.

P R O G R A M M A.

De concionibus memoriter recitandis.

CUM Statutum Universitatis exigat (Tit. XIV. §. I.) *Ut omnes collegiorum Præfecti, Socii, et Scholares, omnesque sacris ordinibus initiati, non modò, prout clericos decet, vestiantur; verùm etiam, speciatim in capillitio modum teneant; nec cincinnos, aut comam nimis promissam, alant.*

Hos omnes, imprimis verò *concionatores*, ali-
osque ministerio ecclesiastico destinatos, *sub*
pœnâ juris monendos duximus; ne in poste-
rum enormi et laborato capillitio se ostentent;
aut aliàs fastoso vestitu laicorum delicias æmu-
lentur: Quin potius in universo cultu, deco-
rem et gravitatem fervent, conditioni et insti-
tuto suo congruam; nec offensionis ansam
præbeant, five iis qui illam avidè quærunt;
five aliis, qui nollent invenire.

In-

INsuper cùm statuto cautum sit, non solùm ut baccalaureorum *declamationes*, prout laudabiliter fieri solet, verùm etiam, quod adhuc in votis est, ut in disputationibus ordinariis, non minùs respondentium, quam opponentium *præfationes, memoriter recitentur.* - (Tit. VIII. §. 6.) Cùmque multo magis in *concionibus* habendis, ipsa exercitii natura et conditio, quæ imprimis oratoria est, expeditum, apertum, et liberalem dicendi morem efflagitet: Contrà autem, cùm concionatoribus *lectioni* incumben-
tibus, chartisque suis implicitis, eloquentiæ vires et gratiam haud parum frangi et debilitari compertum sit; inertiamque istam principi, pariter ac populo, improbari:

Ne mos supinus et indecorus, oratoribus antiquis, quæ ethnicis, quæ christianis, penitus inauditus, neque hodie uspiam apud externos usitatus, insignis cujusdam et peculiaris socordiae maculam nobis inureret: neve morbus Academiae sensim obrepens, tandem in universam ecclesiam dimanaret; visum est, quantumvis leviter gliscenti malo, hâc præmonitione, maturè occurrere.

Quòd

Quòd sc. unusquisque, post sex Hebdomadas abhinc numerandas, coram Academicis *concionem*, five Anglicè, five Latinè habiturus, illam, more majorum, à principio ad finem *memoriter recitare* tenebitur ; ita ut, vel non omnino, vel saltem perrarò, nec nisi carptim, et stringente oculo, librum consulere opus habeat.

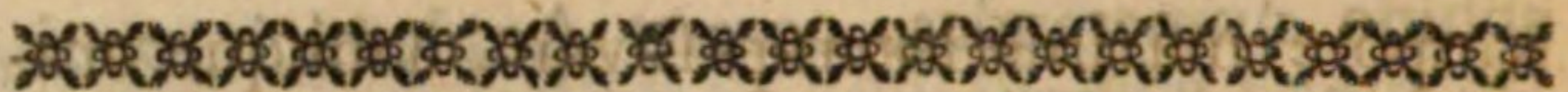
Siquis autem antiquam hanc et laudabilem *Universitatis Consuetudinem* non observaverit, adeoque officio suo, et honori Academiae hâc in parte defuerit ; sciat se iisdem vicibus iterandis obnoxium teneri ; et exercitium illud, utcunque *lectionis* nomen mereri possit, pro *concione* tamen minimè habendum fore.

Sperat interim mater Academia, monitionem hanc nemini duram aut iniquam videri posse ; iis præsertim quibus ætas adhuc vegetior est, et citra senectutis gravamina consistens. Quandoquidem natura memoriam, saltem modicam, nulli negavit ; omnibus, modò cultus, et exercitatio accesserint, egregiam datura est.

R A D. B A T H U R S T,

Vice - Can. Oxon.

Nov. 24. 1674.



ORATIUNCULA

In Schola Nat. Phil. Oxon. habita,

Post finitas Declamationes, Maii 12°. 1674.

*Cum tres Scholares servientes, qui Procuratores
officiis suis cedentes sibilis exceperant, facti
sui pœnitentiam flexis genibus egerunt *.*

SI revera pœniteat vos peccâsse, O Juvenes,
tantò propius abestis ab innocentia. Co-
gitate tamen quàm fuerit facinus hoc vestrum,
cùm semper indignum, pacique et disciplinæ
Academicæ

* Hâc insuper ab unoquoque palam recitatâ criminis palinodiâ,
ab ipso, tunc temporis Vice-Cancellario, præscriptâ. “ Ego
“ A. B. humiliter atque ex animo agnosco, me graviter admo-
“ dum contra bonos mores, pacemque Academiae, peccasse ;
“ dum solennem ejus processionem, importuno clamore et stre-
“ pitu, nuper inturbavi : Præsertim vero, quod superioris anni
“ Procuratores palam insectari, sibilisque ac dicteriis impetere,
“ non sum veritus, quos ob egregiam fidem et diligentiam in
“ republicâ administrandâ, summo honore prosequi debueram.”
“ Pudet me plane istius commissi mei, et pœnitet. Quod ut
“ mihi misericorditer condonetur, a deo, Academia, ab ipsis
“ denique

Academicæ inimicum, tum isto præsertim tempore maximè intempestivum, nobisque omnibus non uno nomine erubescendum.

Habuiſtis flagitii veſtri oculatos teſtes, non ſolùm oppidanos, qui opprobrio noſtro jugiter inhiant, erroribus inſultant: verùm ipſi etiam ruſtici, tunc temporis ad mercatum confluentes, aliquid inter nos videbant rure ſuo magis inurbanum. Et nequid ignominia noſtræ deeſſet, aderant undique melioris notæ Generoſi, quibus mos eſt ad conſeſſus judiciales, illo ipſo die, ſolenniter congregari.

Hæccine tunc decebant Togatos, Ingenuos, Academicos? Qui paci, virtuti, religioni, nomina ſua tradiderant? At quantò deterius in vos, infimæ fortis homunciones, quadrabat huiusmodi inſolentia! Quos magis oportebat hu-

“denique Procuratoribus, aliisque omnibus quos ſcandalo aut
“exemplo læſerim, ſuppliciter ex obnixe peto.”

“Promitto inſuper, ſancteq̃ue recipio, me nihil quicquam
“in poſterum admiſſurum, quod pacem celeberrimæ hu-
“jus Univerſitatis oppugnet, diſciplinam corrumpet, aut ho-
“norem ejus qualitercunq̃ue imminuet. Quod faxit deus.”

E MSS. Memorabil. Vice-Cancellariatûs ſui. Procuratores, indignè adeò laceſſiti, fuere Magg. Abr. Campion e Coll. Trin. et Nat. Salter e Coll. Wadh.

milem

milem abjectamque vitæ conditionem modestiâ et obsequio ornare; et, quam negaverat natura, dignitatem, meritis ac virtute redimere.

Quamvis enim in amplâ fortunâ conspectiora sunt crimina, in parvâ tamen crassius et impudentius peccatur. Habet hoc in se minùs poenitendum *infælix paupertas*, et *res angusta domi*, quòd, etsi quandoque *virtutibus obstet*, at certe vitiis raro obstetricatur; nequitiaque et libidinum fomitem providè subducit. Ut frequentior, ita et excusatio est equorum illorum petulantia, quos indulgentis magistri palpum, et lautiora pabula, sternaces reddunt: sed demittunt plerùmque auriculas, quibus gravis dorsum sarcina, aut nulla ventrem onerat saburra. Quas non turbas dabunt generosiores et ὑψαύχενες ἵπποι, si strigosi, et conductitii, sub ipsis etiam clitellis recalcitrant!

Haud tamen usquequaque infeliciter nobis ea res cessit. Cunctos enim, quibus e *meliore luto præcordia*, degeneris hujusce proterviæ expertes, et fore sperabam, et nunc fuisse gaudeo: eoque nomine, non illis solùm, verùm mihi met ipsi quoque impensè gratulor.

Sed

Sed nimirum vos etiam, turbatores et nefarios, pudet jam facinoris vestri, ac poenitet : Ita quidem et spero et credo. Memineritis tamen non verbis, imo nec lacrymis quidem, elui hanc maculam. Summâ modestiâ, et morum castitate, in posterum opus erit, ut haud penitus indigni veniâ nunc fuisse, aliquando videamini.

Quod ad me attinet, testor fidem meam, quàm anxie et dolenter hæc impero ; et do mihi poenas graviores quàm a vobis exigo.

Sed quicquid demum fuerit, hoc certe fixum animo atque immotum habeo ; non finire, cujusquam in gratiam, saluberrimam Academiæ disciplinam ullâ ex parte labefactari. Sit quidem illa filiorum suorum parens amantissima ; esset vero hoc, plane, non amanti, sed deliræ, si pateretur eos ad suam ipsorum perniciem, pariter et matris infamiam, impunè debacchari.

Mihi interim abunde suffecerit, etsi ad paucos vindicta, modò ad omnes exemplum peringat : ut si quis dehinc facta vestra imitari non verebitur, illorum tamen exitum noverit perhorrescere.

*Venerabili et eruditissimo D. Gerb.
Langbain, S. S. Th. D. Coll. Regin.
apud Oxonienses Præposito, et Archi-
vorum Academicorum Custodi.*

[*Cum * Monastici Anglicani, Vol. I. M. S. jam
prælo destinatum, mihi † commodaret.*]

REDIT ad te, Vir Dignissime, cujus nuper
mihi copiam? fecisti, liber, dicam? an ar-
hivum Et gratulor mihi cui ad hæc cascæ vetuf-
scrinia patuerit aditus, securo à pulvere et for-
dibus: Gratulor sæculo huic, quòd saltem se-
mefas longinquioris ævi reliquias cum blattis
et tineis divisas habeat. Prodeunt quidem hæc,
pro materiæ et temporum ratione, horridula;

* *Mibi Monastici.* MSS. Tanner. Typis mandatum prodiit
istoc vol. 1655.

† *Commodasset.* MSS. Tanner.

sed quæ vel sic quoque suas habeant videres, nativâ simplicitate commendatiores. Siquis, ea, tanquam levicula et rejectanea fugillet; meminert ille magnum jampridem Camdenum non aliter Britanniam suam edidisse, quàm ut limatissimi operis reliquias, etiam non contemnendas, posteritati transmiserit. Ut enim in auro formando, gemmisve expoliendis, scobs ipse et præsegmina pretium ferunt; ita et hic fit: neque facilè quis tanto cum delectu historiam condiderit, quin supersit aliquid inter quisquilias et rudera, quod lectorum fortè non nemo præoptaverit. Quanquam autem, in evolvendis exterorum historiis, nil nisi reges, et prælia, et augustissima quæque deprecimus: de patriâ tamen, nescio quæ, nos tangit curiosior sciendi libido; ipsæque rerum minutiae adeò non fastidio sunt, ut sæpe in deliciis habeantur. Humanum nempe hoc est, ut ægrè patiamur nos quicquam nescire de iis quæ amemus. Quò magis fas est, ut lectores sibi non iniquos polliceatur hic liber: nec enim Prafinum ille, nec Venetum, effert; dumque quid factum fuerit, ob oculos ponit; quid fieri debeat, nemini præstituit. Cucullatorum gratiam adeò non

captat, ut speret tamen neminem orthodoxum infensum fore, quod ostenderit, qualisnam illa nostrorum, five pietas, five error, fuerit, quo alias quascunque gentes superaverint.

Neque enim cuiquam authori vitio vertimus, si veteris Romæ origines, deorumque* gentilium ædes, sacerdotes, ritus, monstraverit, ipse immunis ethnicismi. Bardorum nostratum aut Druidum memoriam sollicitè exquirimus; quidni et papalis hujus satellitii, jam ferè non minùs profligati? Nihil præfenti sæculo detrahimus, dum præterita contemplamur. Si meliora nostra sint, habemus quod gratulemur: sin contrà, quod imitemur. Nemo igitur nobis opponat, patres nostros interfecisse monachos, nos autem eorum monumenta condere; cùm, me quidem iudice, optandum foret, ut omnes evangelicæ veritatis hostes tam magnificè sepelirentur.

Reliquum est, ut doctissimis illis, quibus hæc debemus, palæologis, latas laudes accinamus; tibi que ipsi, D. qui non modò te rei antiquariæ inexhaustum penum exhibes, verùm

* *Deorum.* MSS. Tanner.

etiam doctrinæ omnigenæ, et indefessæ sedulitatis exemplo, Spartam tuam, ipsamque adeò Academiam, ornas, atque instruis. Vale.

Tibi omnibus officiis addictissimus,

RAD. BATHURST.

* Coll. Trin.
Nov. 26, 1654.

[*Hæc epistola, ut pro certo habeo, paucis Monastici exemplaribus impressis præfixa est : Sed mihi nondum contigit videre. †*]

* Deest MSS. Tanner.

† Deest hæc notula MSS. Tanner.



JOHANNIS LYDDALL

EULOGIUM.

[*Ex. Lib. Benefact. Bibliothec. Coll. Trin. Oxon.*]

JOHANNES LYDDALL, Artium Magister, natus apud Uxmore in comitatu Oxoniensi, postquam ad annos aliquammultos hujus collegii socius vixerat, tandem inter instabiles religionis et reipublicæ vices, obstinatæ integritatis vir, et nimium sibi constans, sodalitio excidit. Dehinc in commensalium ordinem migrans, æquo in omnes animo, nec adversis rebus infenso, sed unicè ad virtutem contendente, perstitit : neque adhuc eum a nobis divelli, vel nostra erga ipsum benevolentia, vel ipsius erga nos studium sustinuit. Nullos non labores in erudiendâ juventute etiamnum pertulit ; ingruentemque post bella civilia ἀμεσσίαν, summâ solertiâ profligavit. Tutoris, prælectoris, muneribus obeundis identidem
 impe-

impetratus, sanam et genuinam philosophiam auditorum animis iniecit. Perdius et pernox in studiis fuit: aut si quando intermiserat, animum tamen, ad sublimiora quæque erectum, perpetuò circumgestavit. Nemo ad scrutanda naturæ penetralia aut promptior, aut sagacior: Nemo in mathematicis magis lyncæus: Nemo medicinæ fundamenta, per anatomiam, botanicen, spagyriam, feliciùs posuit. Nec tamen facile dixeris, utrum dotes hæc modestius possederit, an candidius impertiverit: adeo sibi nihil novit, aliis omnia. Exacto jam anno ætatis suæ tricesimo tertio, postquam diu cum adversâ valetudine luctatus est, nulli mortalium gravis, omnibus desideratus, tandem empyicus obiit, mense Octobris, A. D. 1657.

Amico, et Symmystæ, B. M. P. Rad. Bathurst, Med. D. Socius, et Bibliothecarius. An. 1658.

Rev. V. Rob. Harris, S. T. P.

Co Trin. Oxon. Præs.

[Pro H. Perin *.] Pro gradu A. B.

REVERENDE PRÆSES,

VIDEAR ego iniquus nimis mearum
fortunarum decoctor, si post tot favoris
tui imbres et soles et zephyros, non jam ali-
quanto lætiùs succrescam, et honesto quodam
fastu in altiora, annitar !

Atque hoc saltem nomine excusatum iri spe-
rat ambitiosa ingenioli mei paupertas, quòd dum
sub curâ et auspiciis tuis Aliquid evadam, for-
matricem dextram commendaverit infelicitas
materiæ. Nunc nuper almæ Matris † indul-
gentia, et aliud, doctioribus erubescendum §,

* Coll. Trin. Oxon. Sup. Ord. Comm. circa An. 1651. Ejus
in gratiam factum, deinceps deprehendes Carmen Anglicum. E
Nostri pupillis videtur fuisse.

† Sc. pro uno termino dispensatio. R. B.

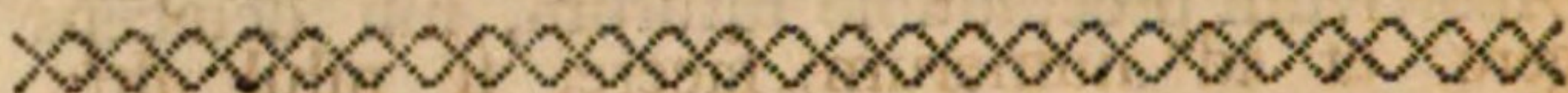
§ Sc. armigeri fil. nat. max. R. B.

privi-

privilegium, me vix triennalem fætum parturit.
 Abortivum proculdubiò futurum, nisi deinceps
 in benignitatis vestræ sinu, tanquam Bacchus
 in Jovis femore, fovear, et vitalis fiam. **Tua**
 sola dignatio me reddit haud plane immeren-
 tem; nec tantùm titulum viro donabit, sed,
 quod majus est, virum titulo, eumque,

Tibi omni obsequio addictissimum,

H. P.



E I D E M, pro *Eodem*,*

Baccalaureo Determinaturo.

REVERENDE PRÆSES,

A DEO res est ardua e quovis stipite fieri Mercurium, ut ipse magnus ingeniorum formator, ad hoc opus identidem invocandus sis. Habes hic, si fas sit fateri, ferventiora vota, quæque acriùs feruntur ad suum centrum, utpote quòd propinquiùs. Si subtimidus aut vacillanti fide tua sollicitarem limina, nec meam agnovisse videar gratitudinem, nec tuam clementiam. Supplicis formidinem castigat nota humanitas.

Nunc undique ad studium quadragesimale, scholasque pulvere philosophico ferventes, festinantur. Me quoque, licèt imparem athletam,

* *Raptim. R. B.*

nescio

nescio quis fatalis impetus ad hæc certamina protrudit ; suadetque saltem umbonem jungere, et ad numerum facere, si nihil ultra possim.

Eo sane fidentiùs tuum mihi calculum polliceor, quod a te hætenus, tanquam a Vespasiano quodam, tristis nunquam discefferim.



PRÆFATIUNCULA *,

Pro *Eodem*,

Cùm interpreteretur Martialis. Spectacul. I. †

UT vos dignè præfari possim, auditores, optanda mihi foret non qualis hodie, extemporanei rhetoris lingua; sed solennes curæ, et amussitati sensus, et consona tam atticis auribus oratio. Neque enim me latet, quàm infalsa res sit illum pro cathedrâ loqui, quem silere potius decuit, vel ultra Pythagoræ quinquennium. Certe ego hic vobis *Spectaculum* creo, quo non aliud *Amphitheatrum* hoc nostrum exhibuit portentosius; dum qui nuper philosophiæ cathemenus in subselliis hisce pulverem scholasticum collegerim, nunc audaculus inter academicos Quirites caput exeram, et docere velim adhuc docendus. In hoc saltem confido, me securiùs peccaturum, quòd pro hebetiore infelicis oratoris stylo, ingeniosissimi poetæ acumen vobis oppigneravero.

* In Prælectionem, puto, pro gradu A. B. in aulâ collegii rite habitam.

† *Raptim. R. B.*

EPITAPHIUM ROBERTI HARRIS,

*Coll. Trin. Oxon. Præf. **

M. S.

Robertus Harris S. T. D. Pastor olim Hanwellensis,

Inde per decennium hujus collegii præses.

Perſpicaciſſimus indolum ſcrutator ;

Poteſtatis arbiter mitiſſimus ;

Merentium fautor integerrimus.

Quem prudentia et rerum uſus ſæculo inſtruxerant,

Cælo fides et pietas.

Felix et præpotens animorum regnator ;

Aliorum affectibus in concione imperitans,

Nuſquam non ſuis.

Post evangeliſii labores annis LIV ſtrenuè deſudatos,

Post ſocietatem hanc optimis diſciplinis,

Et invidendâ concordîâ ſtabilitam ;

Vivido etiamnum et vigente ingenio,

Cum deſertor animi corpus ineluctabili morbo

Succumberet,

Annorum et famæ ſatur,

Feffæ mortalitatis exuvias hic depoſuit,

Prid. Id. Decem. A. D. 1658. Æt. 80.

* Poteſtate delegatorum parlamenti ſubſtitutus eſt præſidens, 19 Feb. 1647, in locum H. Potter, ab iiſdem per vim priùs ejeſti. Extat vita ejus conſcripta, Angl. a Gul. Durham. Lond. 1660, octavo. Moriens legavit bibliothecæ collegii libros, ad valor. Quindecim librarum.



EPITAPHIUM LAURENTII ROOK,
*Professoris in Astronomia Greshamensis, et Societat.
 Regal. Soc.*

M. S.

Hic subter, five dormit, five meditatur,
 Qui jamdudum animo metitus est,
 Quicquid aut vita aut mors habet,
 V. C. Laurentius Rooke, e Cantio oriundus.
 In Collegio Greshamensi,
 Astronomiæ primùm, dein geometriæ professor,
 Utriusque ornamentum et spes maxima.
 Quem altissima indoles, artesque omnifariæ,
 Mores pellucidi, et ad amussim probi,
 Consuetudo facilis et accommoda,
 Bonis doctisque omnibus fecerunt commendatissimum.
 Vir totus teres et sui plenus,
 Cui virtus, et pietas, et summa ratio,
 Desideria metusque omnes sub pedibus dabant.
 Ne se penitus sæculo subducere mortuus possit,
 Qui iniquissimâ modestiâ vixerat,
 Sethus Ward Episcopus Exoniensis,
 Longas suavesque amicitias
 Hoc saxo profecutus est.
 Obiit Junii 27. Anno Dom. 1672.
 Ætatis suæ 40.

PRÆLECTIONES

QUESTIONES

MEDICÆ

PRÆLECTIONES

QUESTIONES

M. E. D. I. C. A. E.

1701



PRÆLECTIONES TRES

De RESPIRATIONE.

Habitæ in Schol. Medicin. Oxon. A. D. 1654.

Pro Gradu M. D.

PRÆLECTIO PRIMA.

TRIA hic ab * authore proponuntur enarranda, quæ nobis quoque susceptæ provinciæ limites definient. Primum est de modo respirationis, qualiter scilicet quibusque instrumentis peragatur. Secundum, de causâ ejus efficiente, seu primario in corpore motore. Tertium, de causâ finali, sive usu cui inservit.

Primò itaque contemplanda veniunt organa, respirationis exercitio dicata: sunt autem illa varii generis; quorum quælibet non sine magnis authoribus principatum in hoc opere sibi vendicant: viz. pulmones, diaphragma, et mus-

* Galeno. R. B.

culi thoracis abdominisque : quas partes unumquodque sustineat, restat jam dicere.

Primò igitur occurrit pulmo, qui vulgò præcipuum, si non solum, respirationis organum habetur, unde et nomen Græcè à spirando obtinuit : et reverà, nisi rem penitus indagemus, totum respirationis opus in hâc officinâ perfici primâ fronte videatur. Hoc solo aer absorptus, tanquam Æolio utre, concipitur : hic ubi deest, ut in plerisque piscibus, omnia muta, *nec vox aut verba sequuntur.*

Verùm cùm non sit negandum pulmonem aeris inspirati conceptaculum esse ; ipsumque, tanquam follem, attolli vicissim, deprimique : adhuc tamen quæro, quâ machinâ, aut quibus uncis, ambiens aura, sive pellitur illuc, sive trahitur ? Cùm enim omnis motus, in quâcunque corporis parte, per musculos aut fibras efficitur, pulmoni autem neutrum horum adesse constat ; restat, ut neque ipse majorem suapte vi movendi potestatem habeat, quàm hepar, aut lien, reliquave ejusmodi texturæ viscera, quæ ex inertis solum parenchymate, vasisque ad hunc usum minimè coaptatis, fabricantur. Hinc est quòd confosso et hiant thorace, prout in sequentibus

tibus dicetur, pulmo, licet integer manens et illæsus, per se tamen segnis concidit penitus et flaccescit. Ut itaque utris aut vesica intumescit, sed non nisi flatu forinfecus inspirato; utque follium latera distenduntur quidem, sed admotâ prius manu divellentis: ita res hic se habet; tum pulmones, sed aere alienis viribus illuc ap- pulso, alieno motu primitus subministrato: Qualisnam et unde hic fit, restat proximè differendum.

Duo igitur, quæ dixi, in respirationis opere ritè explicando, æquali ferè ambitu se ingerunt. Diaphragma scilicet, et muscoli thoracis, abdominisque, hi quidem in avibus, illud autem in nostri generis animantibus: Nisi quod utrisque horum repudiatis, tertium nuper substituit vir * doctissimus, summique in physiologiâ acuminis, † in apologiâ suâ pro Harveo contra Parisanum. Sic autem ille: “Respiratio, in-
“quit, est actio mixta; animalis enim est, qua-
“tenus, ope musculorum thoracis, celeriores
“eam, aut tardiores facere possumus: Natu-

* Amicus authoris singularis: Ut patet ex lit. MSS. in Mus. Ashm.

† Ent. apolog. p. 167. sed et idem Hoffman. in Galen. de usu part. l. 6. c. 10. et Arist. quos vide. Moeb. c. 14. M m. et refut. ibid. M m 2. 6. R. B.

“ ralis, quatenus non finit nos torpere, ne dor-
“ mientes quidem, sed pari cum vitâ passu am-
“ bulat : et hoc quidem juxta vulgatiorem phy-
“ siologorum sententiam. Verùm mox addit ;
“ tumescere pulmonem à principio naturali,
“ motu scilicet sanguinis ad finistrum cordis
“ ventriculum ; ad quem eo pacto pellitur,
“ quo oleum ad lampadem : Ideoque, inquit,
“ ad quaternos vel quinos cordis pulsus unica
“ duntaxat contingit respiratio ; quia plusculum
“ sanguinis requiritur ad pulmonum elevatio-
“ nem ; quod ubi factum est, sanguis in auri-
“ culam sinistram paulatim depluit, indeque
“ evenit necessaria pulmonum subsidientia.”
Hæc ille. Verùm, ne in tanti viri sententiam
eamus, facit 1°. quòd si pulmones à sanguine in
corde propulso intumescerent, sequeretur, ut,
quemadmodum sanguis, etiam injussu nostro,
in pulmones pellitur, ita et respiratio eâdem
lege, nobis quoque nolentibus, succederet ; cùm
tamen constat, non modò nos pulmonum itus
reditusque ad libitum modulari, verùm etiam
penes nostrum arbitrium esse, utrum omnino
respirabimus, vel non : ut suo tempore dicetur.

Secundo,

Secundo, In vivorum dissectione, thorace aperto, licet usque cor moveat, et sanguinem propellat; subsidunt tamen pulmones, nulloque motu incitantur; quod non fieret, si cordis impulsu moverentur. Reliquum itaque est, ut motus iste pulmonum originem suam debeat vel thoraci, vel saltem diaphragmati. Ne thoraci addicas, idem vir magnus è Prospero Martiano opponit, quod in apoplexiâ * ubi respiratio saltem diminuta est, si non ablata, muscoli tamen pectoris evidenter operantur: et contra, in paralyfi manifestâ musculorum thoracis, nulla adest spirandi difficultas. Sed neque diaphragmati in movendo pulmone partes aliquas concedit; quoniam nullibi, inquit, cum eo colligatur. At quid hisce objectionibus reponi possit, facile constabit, cum verior respirationis modus proponetur in sequentibus.

Ut ergo sciamus, quænam partes sive diaphragmati, sive reliquis musculis in defungendo respirationis munere assignandæ sint, consideranda est respiratio quoad diastolen suam et systolen, inspirationem sc. et expirationem;

* V. Dunum. c. 7. de apoplecticor. resp. Item p. 73. et 75. c. 76. 77. R. B.

quarum utraque rursus à Galeno non malè distinguitur in liberam et violentam, sive etiam violentissimam; quæ tamen omnes, secundum magis et minus, tot gradus et discrimina admittunt, ut innumeras propemodum peculiare respiraciones assignare liceat, prout nempe usus ejus major vel minor fuerit, adeoque famulari sibi plures vel pauciores musculos postulaverit.

De inspiratione, eâque liberâ, primùm dicemus; de reliquis suo loco. Ad inspirationem igitur liberam, sive ordinariam, vel, ut aliqui vocant, naturalem, unicum diaphragma sufficere, videtur, reliquis interim musculis inertibus, et illius motui tantummodo obsequentibus. Est autem ipsum diaphragma musculus quidam substantiâ carnosâ per ambitum constans, in medio verò circulum nerveum habens loco tendinis, ad quem fibræ carnosæ à thoracis peripheriâ tanquam ad centrum porriguntur. Quemadmodum igitur reliqui omnes muscoli contrahendi se, et vicissim relaxandi potestatem, quamvis hanc quidem passivam, habent, quò melius motibus sibi à naturâ destinatis inserviant: ita et hic fit; nempe septum hoc transversum, inter utrumque, quos dirimit, ventrem, suspensum,

sum, tanquam flabellum quoddam, ultrò citrò-que fluctuat; motuque isto indefinente, aeris hauriendi reddendique vices alternatim obit; dum, modò in fornicem laxatus intra thoracis cavum affurgit, illudque angustat; modò in planitiem se recolligens, jecur, stomachum, et reliqua intestina unà secum deprimit, adeoque pectus ampliat.

Atque sic quidem se habet diaphragma in inspiratione, Expirationis verò principium omnino necesse est ut alibi quæramus. Quanquam enim facile constat diaphragma inter inspirandum suapte vi, deorsum contrahi; quia tamen in expiratione non laxatur tantùm, sed etiam sursum in thoracis spatia arcuatur, et regionem abdominis quasi concamerat; meritò quæri potest, quâ vi, aut quibus machinis, istiusmodi fornix supra basin suam extruitur? Non gratiâ fibrarum suarum aut muscutorum: ab illis enim, uti audivimus, deorsum trahitur; neque aliter à proprio pondere: Restat ergo, ut istius ascensûs causam aliundè petamus. Ut enim ad aliud quodcunque corporis membrum huc atque illuc flectendum, non facit unus aliquis musculus contrahendo se vicissim et relaxando;

sed requiritur alius huic ex adverso respondens, qui eo contracto laxetur, et laxato contrahatur: horumque alterutro transversim dissecto, alter ei compar statim in se convellitur: ita etiam hic res habet; quotiescunque sc. diaphragma in se retractum inferiora viscera desuper comprimit, necesse est, ut motui huic cedant abdominis muscoli: rursus his constrictis, retrò compelluntur eadem viscera, et diaphragma vicissim cedens et se relaxans, versus thoracem sursum trudunt. Quòd autem abdominis musculi hoc officio fungantur, vel inde liquet, quòd in expiratione venter non tam sponte subsidere, quàm vi contrahi videtur; quod cuilibet in se experiri obvium est: sentiet enim ferè se æque facile expirare cùm pronus penduloque abdomine, quàm cùm supinus jacuerit. Cùm tamen si expiratio fieret per meram abdominis subsidentiam, in hoc certè casu omninò nulla foret. Quin et in tussi magnâ, clamore et peroratione multâ, labor plerumque, et dolor circa ventris musculos sentitur; quod quidem ipsorum officium in expirando non minimum arguit. Neque hoc fatis; verùm etiam opus est ut tensiones et reciprocationes musculorum istorum, cum

cum diaphragmate alternatim, et velut ad rhythmum fiant: Etenim si utrique simul contrahantur, necesse est ut omnia immota maneat, veluti in æquilibrio: quòd si alteruter tantum, etiam sic quoque omnia quiescerent, tanquam hâc bilancis parte jam præponderante. Hinc est quòd in fætu aut fæcibus egerendis, respiratio planè cohibetur; quippe connitentibus simul diaphragmate, et abdominis musculis, ita ut neuter alteri decedat; non aliter quàm in tetano rigescit membrum, utpote æquis hinc inde viribus convulsum; sed nec minus figitur, si resolutis alterutrinque musculis in oppositam partem contrahitur.

Atque istiusmodi quidem diaphragmatis et musculorum abdominis alternans motus, respirationi non tantum liberæ sive ordinariæ, sed etiàm paulò violentiori, abundè sufficere videtur. Neque enim existimandum est, quandocunque aerem moderatè inspiramus, expiramusque, pulmones aut ad summam capacitatem inflari, aut verò penitus depleri; quin potiùs eos ita denùo aerem haurire ac reddere, ut nonnihil pristini habitûs inclusum adhuc ipsis supersit. Quemadmodum in foco modicè ventilando,
neque

neque follium latera amplissima diducere solemus, neque ad extremas angustias comprimere. Quod cuilibet in se experiri obvium erit, cum post moderatam et ordinariam inspirationem, sentiet sibi liberum esse, ut profundius adhuc, si velit, aerem hauriat: et similiter, ordinariâ expiratione peractâ, poterit etiamnum, ulteriore conatu, multò plus aeris emoliri. Nempe hoc fit quia diaphragma intra concessa sibi spatia modestè ludit, neque itus reditusque, quàm possit maximos, conficit. Quòd si ad ultimum virium tendatur, tunc evenit ut extrema trahens, nempe costas spurias, quibus annectitur, imas thoracis partes secum deorsum ducat: unde etiam deorsum secundum longitudinem thoracem adhuc ampliari necesse est. Quamquam enim in veris costis deorsum trahendis thorax angustatur magis, comprimiturque, prout mox dicetur: secus tamen evenit, cum, diaphragmate solo agente, spuriae costæ, unà cum ipso, deorsum feruntur: quæ quidem ob hanc potissimum rationem ad sternum non pertinent, ut sc. liberiùs deorsum à diaphragmate, ad longiorem thoracis cavitatem parandam ducantur; neque superiores interea simul sequantur,

tur : iis enim omnino contrarium accidit ; nempe, ut, dum deorsum feruntur, constri-
gant thoracem ; fursum verò dilatent. Huc
accidit, quòd in summâ diaphragmatis tensione,
aliquoties etiam sternum unâ sequi videatur,
eâdem sc. de causâ, et ob eundem finem :
quanquam hoc in nostri generis animantibus,
obscurè admodum ; in pennatis verò eviden-
tissimè deprehenditur. Atque hæc quidem ex-
trema est diaphragmatis actio. Hic forsitan
non abs re erit causam exquirere crebri istius an-
helitûs, qui equis adeo familiare symptoma est :
ii enim, cùm per loca nimis acclivia conten-
dunt, vel stomacho repleto, ad cursum, aut
vecturam, vehementius incitantur ; inde sæpe
fit, ut suspiriosi * in posterum evadant, cætera,
ut plurimum, satis fani et vicaces. Illa iis
multò magis conspicuè quam aliis palpitant,
anumque habent ultrò citròque fluctuantem.
Hæc autem omnia fieri videntur ob diaphragma
præ nimia contentione luxatum ; non secus ac
alii corporis muscoli, lapsu, aut saltu, aut ali-
ter quomodolibet, vim passi, tono suo relax-

* Anglice, *broken-winded*. V. quid super hac re contra Aqua-
pend. adferat Spigelius. V. Aquapend. p. 58. Respir. R. B.

antur ;

antur : hoc solum discrimine, quod alii quidem musculi quiete detenti, operique suo ad tempus supersedentes, pristinum robur acquirunt : Diaphragmatis autem fibræ semel violatæ, propter perpetuum respirationis usum, tonum suum recuperare non possunt : unde et morbus iste veterinariis plerunque pro incurabili habetur. Cùm autem diaphragma jam laxius et imbecillius reddatur, ita ut intestina fortiter deprimere, adeoque profundè spiritum trahere, non possit ; inde necesse habet, ut respirationis parvitatem crebritate compenset : ob eandem quoque rationem intestina laxiùs et inordinatiùs volvuntur ; nec enim diaphragma satis tensum et forte est, ut iis intra debita spatia cohibendis sufficiat. Ideò autem symptoma hoc solis ferè equis accidere videtur, quia illi præ cæteris omnibus ad violentiores impetus, idque non sponte suâ, sed equitum vel aurigarum imperio citantur. Verùm hæc obiter : quæ tamen eo libentiùs adfero, quia * Galenus hominis cujusdam meminit, quem cum equus in præcordiorum regione calcitrâisset, ita ut oborta

* Galen. de loc. aff. 4. c. 5. Schenk. obj. 250. 251.
l. 2. R. B.

effet septi transversi inflammatio ; is, licet à periculo tutus evaserit, à læsâ tamen respiratione liberari nequivit. Et alibi de quodam refert, qui imposito * præcordiis refrigerante medicamento, difficultate respirandi laboraverit. †

Haftenus itaque liberæ respirationis fines constituti sunt, quatenus nempe illa à diaphragmatis motu cum abdominis musculis alternato, gubernari videatur. Quòd si majoris profundiorisque anhelitûs necessitas urgeat, tum non solum diaphragma ad extremas usque metas utrinque tenditur, abdomenque itus reditusque majores peragit ; verùm etiam requiritur, ut alii quoque utriusque ventris musculi suppetias ferant ; quorum actio, prout magis minusve intenditur, respirationem violentam aut violentissimam efficit. Inter hos autem censendi § sunt tum illi qui thoracis proprii vocantur, tum intercostales ‡ interni externique. Horum historiam accuratiùs tradere, non est hujus loci. Anatomicos et cum primis Aquapendentem consulant, quibus otium et animus est ulteriùs inquirendi.

* Galen. Meth. Med. l. 10. c. 9. R. B.

† V. etiam Beneven. c. 15. R. B.

§ V. Seb. 20. c. R. B.

‡ V. φ. 12. δ. R. B.

De prioribus observavit Tacquetus, animal, iis licet penitus abscissis, nihilominus respirare; ideoque asserit eos ad respirationem nihil conferre: Immerito sane: neque enim si è quadrijugo curru unum aut alterum equum subducas, et currus nihilominus procedat, ideo dixeris equos istos ad promovendum currum nihil valuisse. Certè si inter hos unum, qui * ferratus major hodie vocatur, contemplemur; fatebimur nihil a naturâ ad hoc opus comparatius fieri potuisse: quippe qui à totâ scapulæ basi exortus, figillatim in omnes, usque ad nonam, costas, mordicus inferitur. Ita ut eas validissimè sursum trahere velet: Spurias autem non attingit, utpote quas deorsum cum diaphragmate ferri, ad thoracem inferius ampliandum diximus. Huic ex adverso respondet musculus abdominis obliquè descendens, qui cum illo ferratam compagem efficit, dentesque habet iisdem costis alternatim insertos, ut tantâ hic vi ad constringendum thoracem polleat, quantâ ille ad dilatandum: Quod quidem cum in aliis animabibus non obscurè, tum in por-

* Galeno et Aquapendenti vocatur musculus in simis scapularum situs. R. B.

cis manifestissimè deprehenditur : quos si vel minimam etiam vocem emittentes conspicias, videbis obliquum quendam in ventre motum, secundum musculi hujus ductum, abdomen confringentem. Cum igitur costæ situ aliquantulum devexo pendeant ; angulumque cum spinâ recto minorem faciant ; ita sc. ut pars earum antica, quæ ad sternum coit, posticâ quæ spinæ adnectitur nonnihil inferior sit ; necesse est, ut, quantò proprius pars demissior ad superioris elevationem accedit, adeoque orbitam rotundior minisque depresso perficit ; tantò etiam capacior aream intra thoracem efficiat. Hoc igitur est quod præstant tum intercostales externi, tum alii thoracis levatores ; nempe ut costarum partes anteriores et magis declives sursum adducant, ita ut eundem, quantum licet, horizontalem situm cum posterioribus fortiantur, angulumque cum spinâ recto propiorem constituent. Contra, qui interni sunt, origine et positione illis decussatim contrariâ, pectori vicissim contrahendo apprimè inserviunt. Ut autem costæ motibus hisce obedientiores sint, et commodius sursum deorsumque a musculis suis flectantur, ita à naturâ comparatum, est,

ut earum extremitates cartilagineæ tantum sint; quod si quandoque ossæ evadant, prout in senibus solent, respirationem tunc seigniorum et minus profundam fieri observavit Hippocrates. Neque aliter se res habet in paralyti musculorum thoracis; nempe necesse est respirationem violentiorem, quatenus ab illis pendet, aliquantulum inhiberi*: Liberam tamen, modo salvum sit diaphragma, cum abdominis constrictoribus, rectè nihilominus procedere nihil impedit. Hos autem thoracis musculos, quatenus, tum ad inspirationem tum expirationem, conducant, longe satius fuerit in volucribus expendere; quandoquidem in hominibus et quadrupedibus minùs operosè exercentur, motusque sublestos magis et obscuros præferunt. In avibus itaque quandoquidem diaphragma vel plane nullum dixeris, cum Fabritio; vel cum Harvæo membraneum saltem, et quasi analogum quoddam: ideo natura quod intus in diaphragmate defuit, exteriore thoracis fabricâ abundè compensavit; ita ut non modò facillimè respirent; sed vocem etiam in cantu diversimodè modulentur. In iis

* Fabrit. Aquap. de resp. 40. Sed et v. p. 83. R. B.

igitur

igitur five viventibus five mortuis, omnino clarè conspicias, ad costarum motum fursum, intercostalia spatia dilatari : contrà verò costis deorsum motis, angustari. Videbis etiam costulas, quæ in homine cartilaginibus respondent, cùm deorsum moventur, thoracem dilatare; cùm verò fursum, contrahere. Atque hi quidem motus, ut facillimi et obsequentissimi, ita et evidentissimi sunt; adeò ut facilè dixeris in hominibus et quadrupedibus diaphragma præcipuum esse respirationis organon; in pennatis verò musculos exteriores: nisi fortè quis vespertilionem avibus accensere maluerit; qui quidem intus, non volucris, sed muri, simillimus est*.

Quoniam autem avium respiratio tantoperè à costarum motu regitur; ideò commodissimè videtur à naturâ institui, ut et earum pulmones lateri utrinque adhæreant; finesque asperæ arteriæ in abdomen usque perforatæ sint: Ita nempe fit, ut, diductis conductisque lateribus, aer, per pulmones transeundo, ad intimam usque ventris cavitatem hauriatur, et vicissim per

* *Foëbr.* p. 82. ubi v. plura. et de pulm. avium. vid. *Valch.* *Coiter* in *obs. anatom.* p. 131. *R. B.*

eosdem facillimè regrediatur: quod in iis quibus pulmones laxi et liberi pendent, non ità facile fieri potuit: unde et istiusmodi adhæsio in hominibus rarò,^a et vix nisi in phthificis et^b anhelosis^c reperitur. Et de hâc quidem pulmonum perforatione narrat Harvæus se in struthiocamelo meatus plurimos reperisse, qui digitorum apices facilè exciperent: in gallo etiam Indico, ipsoque gallinaceo^d, et omnibus ferè pennatis, immisso in trachæam stylo transitus, à pulmonibus in cavitates abdominis apertos et patentes asserit: dubitabundus etiam, annon in homine pariter, dum vivit, aer per dictos meatus in thoracis cavitatem penetret. Atque hoc quidem non leviter suadere possit, quòd, si quando medicamenta amara^e, aliasvè ingrata in thoracis vulnera injecta fuerint; protenus eorum sapor pulmoni imbibitur, et in

^a V. Helmont. p. 371. R. B.

^b V. Bartholin cent. 3. obs. 6. p. 19. R. B.

^c Highmor. p. 177. R. B.

^d V. River. obs. 82. L. 1. et Schenk. obs. 1. 2. Harv. de Gen. p. 5. R. B.

^e Quandoque etiam in liberè spirantibus v. Seb. 57. a. 58. a. R. B.

^f Adde huc quod Barthol. obs. 17. cent. 4.

ipsum os ascendit : Imò turundam ipsam è thoracis vulnere tussì rejectam suâ experientiâ narrat Tulpus *. Neque sanè ulterius dubitandum foret, quin aer per branchias in pectoris cavum transeat, si modò verum esset quod afferit † Helmontius ; nempe tantum aeris uno spiritu in vesicam inflari posse, quantum excedat integri pulmonis magnitudinem : verùm mihi certe experimentum comprobaturo, res aliter successit. Narrat quidem Aristoteles se tunicam pulmonis vidisse foraminosam : et utcunque id miretur ‡ Galenus, ait tamen Alexander Benedictus, se idem sæpè comperisse in cato domestico, cùm pulmonem ejus folle inflavit : traditque Thomas Bartholinus Walæum § aliquoties poros hosce pisi magnitudinem æquantes observâsse. Verum hæc ut aliquando contingere non inficiamur ; ita ordinariè et se habere non liquet, ¶ nisi in penatis. Si enim pulmones ita pervii sint ; cur submersis, aqua omnis in branchiis

* Tulp. obs. 15. l. 2. R. B.

† Helm. p. 356. R. B.

‡ V. Schenk. obs. 43. l. 2. R. B.

§ Anal. l. 2. c. 9. p. 200. R. B.

¶ Sed v. Riolan. ench. p. 2. 10. w. R. B.

subsistit, neque ullatenus in thoracem usque pertransit? Et mihi certè bonâ fide constat, canem strangulatum pulmones multo aere repletos habuisse*; quod minimè foret, si eorum branchiæ, dum vixit, foraminibus perviæ fuissent: Idemque experimentum in strangulatis dissectis multo proculdubio frequentius occurreret, si restis nodus à collo non solveretur, verùm aeri aliàs per fauces exituro, viam præcluderet. Equidem non negandum est empyicorum sputa purulenta è suppurato latere per has vias ad fauces derivari: quin et interdum idem pus per venam pulmonariam in sinistrum cordis ventriculum delatum, inde per arteriam magnam ad emulgentem transmittitur†, cum ipsâ demum urinâ excernendum; cujusmodi historiæ apud practicos non semel occurrunt. Verùm Platerus et Riolanus aliique, ex frequenti pleuriticorum dissectione, negant hæc fieri, nisi quando ipsum etiam pulmonem ulcus infestat, ejusque membranam priùs erodit, ut puri, præsertim copioso, viam patefaceret‡. Utcunque illud saltem

* Quære an ita res se habeat in avibus aquâ suffocatis. *R. B.*

† V. Highmor. anat. p. 178. 179. *R. B.*

‡ V. Sennert. prax. l. 2. p. 2. c. 17. Pecquet. p. 81. *R. B.*

observatu dignum est, quod de Harcero insigni chirurgo Hispano refert * Th. Fienus ; qui ulcera pulmonis et phthisin fœlicissimè curabat, secto thorace, injectisque per foramen decoctis, quorum virtus aliàs ad loca tam remota non facilè pertingeret.

Hucusque, Auditores, vidimus respirationis organa, quænam sc. et qualiter à summo artifice constituta sint : verùm quomodo diaphragma, cæterique muscoli ad pulmones aere implendos deplendosque faciant, restat jam, quantum licet, mechanicè explicare. Neque enim puto me genuinæ philosophiæ filiis facturum satis, si facultates aut qualitates, tanquam omnipotentes è machinâ divas, solvendo huic nodo inferrem ; aut cum † Sennerto, at quanto viro ? dicerem, quòd, “ Quamprimum pulmo attrahendi aeris necessitatem percipit, mox vis ejus naturalis attractrix excitatur, et aerem attrahere conatur.” Nobis certè non licet esse tam disertis. Primò igitur hoc pro rato habendum est, Vacuum juxta naturam non dari :

* Th. Fien. de Operat. chirurg. tract. 5. c. 2. R. B.

† Senn. Instit. l. 1. c. 11. p. 118. R. B.

quod sic intelligo, non quòd negem inania quædam spatiola, quæ nullibi fortè non sunt, sed hiatus potius insignes, qui rarò quidem, nec nisi vi et arte, inferuntur: Quemadmodum et corpora nostra porulis non facilè carere possunt; cùm tamen vulnera et lacerationes ægerrimè ferant. Ideò autem secundum ordinem naturæ non datur istiusmodi vacuum, quòd, cùm omnia hujus quem incolimus globi corpora, sive graviora, sive quæ levia vocamus, circa idem centrum, quàm proximè possunt, stipantur; si quando contingat aliquod eorum loco suo dimoveri, protinus tanta moles corporum supernè incumbentium, aliud è circumstantibus, juxta leges æquilibrii, in ipsius locum urget, eò semper promptius, quo illud fluidius est, aut motui obedientius. Hinc est quod in suctione, siphonibus, antliis, cucurbitis, et similibus, aqua et aer, cæteraque ejusmodi texturæ corpora, dimotis aliis, tam facilè succedant: prout e. g. videmus in syringâ; ubi, subducto manubrio, pars ejus quæ prius in tubo recondita erat, jam in auras prodit; cumquè plura corpora non possunt simul esse in eodem loco, necesse est, ut aer iste qui evulso manubrio locum dedit, non,

non, ubi prius fuit, maneat, sed aliò se transfe-
rat : at neque hoc quidem potest, nisi et aer sibi
proximus loco suo pariter decesserit, ob eandem
rationem ; atque ita porrò ; donec tandem fit,
ut aer v. g. vel aqua orificio proxima in ip-
summet syringæ canalem urgeatur ; quem ma-
nubrium modò extractum destituebat. Atque
ita ejusmodi planè motûs orbiculatio peragitur,
ac si, prehensâ abside, rotam manu circumege-
ris : nempè pars illa absidis quam tangis, non
priùs circuitum orditur, quàm pars toto cir-
cuitu ultima, urgentibus intermediis, in ipsius
spatia successerit. Quod si accideret orificium
illud syringæ in alterâ extremitate obthurari ;
utique nec manubrium ex alterâ evellere vale-
bis, cùm omnia plena sint, nisi et incumbentis
desuper atmosphæræ pondus unà summoveas,
spatiumque corpori huic ex intermundio vindi-
ces. Hinc est quod in hydriis irrigatoriis non
depluit è fundo aqua, nisi osculo superius ada-
perto : Neque dolia, evulso licèt epistomio, la-
ticem fundunt, nisi foramine prius in summi-
tate pertuso : in quo si vesicam intus collo sus-
penderis, ita tamen ut osculum ejus, fistulâ
aut arundine impositâ, aeri pervium sit ; non

citius lagenam deprompto inferius liquore impleveris, quàm supernè reperiās vesicam aere distentam, haud secus ac si plenis eam buccis inflāsses. Atque hæc quidem verissima est inspirationis imago; ubi pulmones, vesicæ illius instar, non suapte vi, sed propter depletum thoracem, implentur. Quod ut liquidius constet, utque ista respirationis primordia investigemus, supponamus in præsens, omnia intra pectoris cavum quiescentia, et in situ suo maximè naturali, laxo, et otioso, qualiter solent in mortuis reperiri: Conspicietur illic diaphragma sursum, cor versus, curvatum, ita ut ad spatium quod quartæ aut quintæ costæ respondet, convexi summitate pertingat; concavum autem ejus, ventriculus et intestina suffarciunt: Utique hic necesse est thoracis cavitatem, propter incurrentem diaphragmatis gibbum, maxime angustari; tantumque illi spatii decedere, quantum ferè hemisphærium supra planum suum extumescens, continet. His ita positis, incipiat aliquis diaphragma suum sic arcuatum in planitiem contrahere, ita ut utrumque ventrem æqualiter interjaceat; sequetur protinus, ut et depressis jam intestinis extrudatur abdomen, simulque

mulque vacuefacta thoracis spatia evadant ampliora. At verò abdomine jam foràs prominente ; necesse est ut aerem sibi proximum loco summoveat, atque ita ille alium, et deinceps ; donec tandem aer ori naribusque vicinus per laryngem in pulmones pellatur, eosque inflando, spatia thoracis à descendente diaphragmate relictà, suppleat : mox, eodem diaphragmate in fornicem relaxato, arctatur iterum pectus ; atque ita pulmones partim extrinsecus compressi, partim mole suâ subsidentes, deplentur et flaccescunt. Hinc est quòd in anginâ desperatâ, si quando contingat spiritûs viam præcludi, ita ut ægrum brevi suffocatum iri necesse sit ; his angustiis non alius saluti locus est, quàm ut jugulum ipsi confodias, adeoque per orificium illic incisum novam aeri viam aperias : quo factò, respiratio per foramen hoc manu factum nihilo seciùs quàm per fauces et buccas et labia succedit.

Et eodem prorsus * modo res se habet, quotiescunque magnum vulnus thoraci inflictum in ipsius usque cavitatem penetraverit : tunc enim aer, quà data porta, non tantùm per os

* V. Dun. fol. 91. 92. 93. 94. R. B.

ægri, sed et per ipsius vulneris orificium, modò dimoveantur pulmones, ne ipsum occludant, ibit redibitque. Imo si ægrum os suum comprimere jubeas, non aliam quàm per vulnus viam, eamque cum sonitu, frequentabit, ita ut candelæ flammam dissipet. Atque hoc quidem est quod toties vulgo chirurgorum imponit; qui cùm causam istius ventilationis non intelligant, ex flatu illo per vulnus erumpente, confossum pulmonem arguunt*. Ego certè hoc in militibus nupero navali bello per thoracem vulneratis, non semel expertus sum, quòd quamdiu hiatus vulneris, applicatâ manu, vel aliàs obthurabatur, faciliùs respirabant, quàm dum apertus foret: imò eorum unus cui patentior vulneris hiatus fuit, loqui vix potuit, nisi illo occluso: ita nempe cautum est, ne possit aer aliâ, quam quâ debuit, per pulmonem, viâ, pectus subingredi; aliter enim neque vocis neque alii cuivis usui, inservit†. Quòd autem non aer solùm, sed et omnia corpora thoracis cavo proxima, ipso jam vacuefacto validissimè incumbunt, ita ut quamprimùm

* Highmor. Disq. anat. l. 2. p. 3. c. 3. p. 188. R. B.

† Simile quid narrat Sennert. prax. l. 2. p. 239. R. B.

possunt

possunt, in relictâ spatia succedant, ostendunt ea quæ de turundis in thoracem cum impetu absorptis, narrant oculati testes * Hildanus et Tulpius. Imò multo majus est quod de duobus à se dissectis refert † Ambrosius Paræus; quibus cum diaphragma telo pertusum esset, alteri totus ventriculus, alteri pars magna coli intestini per vulnus in superiorem ventrem ‡ irrupit. Interim et hoc fatendum est, prout in vivorum dissectione facile constabit, quòd si alterutrum tantum latus, illæso altero, § transverberes, lobi pulmonis, qui ex illâ parte sunt, vix amplius inflantur; dum interea per lobos alterius lateris satis benè respiratur; nimirum propter membranam illam intergerinam, quam mediastinum vocant, quæ aerem in perforatum latus intrantem ex illæso penitus excludit. Si autem vel in medio thoracis institutur sectio, ita ut mediastinum aeri pervium fiat: vel, si utrumque latus gemino vulnere, iisque satis magnis, patulum fiat, ita ut aer per illa confertim irruat; tunc certè pulmones

* Fabr. Hildan. Cent. 1r obs. 46. Tulp. l. 2. obs. 15. R. B.

† Paræus chirurg. l. 9. c. 30. R. B.

‡ Aliud his confimile, vid. Sennert. prax. l. 2. p. 2. p. 2. c. 15. R. B.

§ Thad. Dun. fol. 92, 93, 94. R. B.

statim

statim concidunt, nullo jam aere per asperam arteriam subintrante. Atque hoc, nisi fallor, * Platero, aliisque non paucis, imposuit, qui, thorace licet per utrumque latus confosso, negant pulmones concidere aut respirationem deficere.

Fateor quidem si vulnus angustum sit, aut emplastris, vel aliàs, occlusum, respirationem satis commodè procedere: quod si magnum et hiulcum fuerit, certè, si qua fides multoties et feriò contemplanti, ibit quidem redibitque diaphragma, verùm tanto semper minus dimoti aeris per os in pulmonem subibit, quanto plus ejus per vulnus in thoracis cavitatem ingreditur. Quum autem Sennertus ulterius opponit, quòd, transfixo pectore, pulmones adeò non concidunt, ut eorum lobi per vulnus extumescent; hic certè ad *ἀντοψίαν* provoco: si quis enim vivo animali thoracem ictu penetraverit, videbit pulmones è vulnere emicantes, non tunc quando aere inspirato distenti sunt; sed inter expirandum potius, cùm jam flaccescere incipiunt; ita enim à diaphragmate raptim ascendente, pars eorum per orificium vulneris

* Plater. apud Th. Fien, chirurg. tr. 5. c. 4. p. 40. R. B.

exploditur. Adeò non opus est ut in hac disquisitione tantum se torqueat vir rei anatomicæ exercitatissimus Highmorus, pene ad extirpationem totius speciei canum, ut ipse loquitur: cùm non dubitem quin rem accuratius intuentes facile mecum sensuri sint. Et quanquam neminem hætenus anatomicorum hoc animadvertisse noverim; nisi tamen res plane ita se habeat, ut dixi, luam ego cassæ observationis infortunium.

Hætenus ergo de famosiore respirationis modo, qualis sc. in nostri generis animantibus reperitur. Superfunt et aliæ quædam respirationes analogæ, aut minus perfectæ, nobis tamen non penitus reticendæ. * Et primo quidem respirare etiam insecta manifestum est, non solum quia cibos e longinquo odorant, quod sine inspiratione non fit, sed etiam quia vocem emittunt, ut in apum et muscarum bombo liquet: Atque hoc quidem faciunt, non solum abscissis alis, † sed et capite ipso; modo membrana illa sive septum transversum, quod

* V. Hipp. de ratione vict. l. 2. R. B.

† V. Scal. exerc. 273. p. 823, 824. ubi vid. plur. hujusmodi. R. B.

Aristoteli *διαζωμα* vocatur, integrum maneat. * Quin et diutius sub aquâ detentæ, aut capite oleo, vel etiam melle, peruncto, moriuntur. Imò si oleo, demersæ sint et suffocatæ, ultimò aeris bullulas è caudâ emittunt. Quædam tamen sunt insectorum genera quæ non tam uno aliquo organo, quàm toto corpore, respirare dixeris : illo nempe respirationis genere quæ Galeno *διαπνοή*, sive perspiratio, dicitur.

Etenim vermiculi quidam vivunt etiam in partes dissecti †, ut de scolopendrâ narrat Aristoteles, et de millepede à se observato Augustinus in libro § de quantitate animæ. Et tamen hæc, ut et omnia reliqua, oleo aut simili viscido immerfa, quædam etiam vel illita, exanimantur ; ita sc. præclusâ perspirationis viâ : quâ rursus aceto reaseratâ, reviviscunt. Quæ cum ita sint, neque illa interea pulmo-

* Browne Enq. l. 3. c. 26. p. 148. V. Arist. de resp. c. 9. R. B.

† Plin. l. 11. c. 19. Ælian. l. 4. c. 18. et Basil. Hexam. 8. apud Aldrovandum. Harv. contra Riolan. p. 81. V. Seb. 27. w. 18. a. Aldrovand. de Insect. R. B.

§ C. 31. R. B.

nem, aut pulmoni quid analogum habeant, credat quis totum corpus * iis perspirabile esse, seu, ut loquitur Hippocrates, εἰσπνεῖν καὶ ἐκπνεῖν. †

Quo fanè modo, nihil vetat ipsas quoque plantas respirare ‡; quatenus, nisi permessa fuerit aeris libertas, intereunt. Quòd si quædam plantæ sic in aquis crescant, ut in auras emergant nunquam; illæ certè cum aliis comparatæ, censerì possunt quasi pisces comparati cum animalibus quæ extra aquam vivunt.

Et certe, ut semel finiam, constat etiam pisces ipsos respirare, licèt medio quidem, organisque multum diversis: nimirum aquam ore hauriunt, et per branchias emittunt, eodem plane fine quo nos aerem: Imò aer ipse vel immediatè haustus, vel saltem per aquam innuatus, iis omnino ad vitam necessarius est. Verùm de his fusiùs dicendum est, cùm respirationis causam finalem, sive usum, explicare opportunum fuerit.

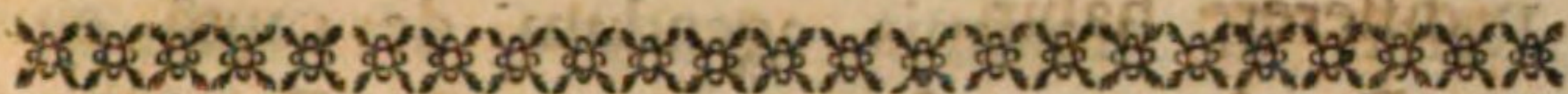
* Aldrovand. de insectis. in prologom. R. B.

† Hippocr. l. 6. Epidem. sect. 6. Seb. 45. v. φ. ξ.

‡ Seb. 76. 77. 79.

Interim hæc sunt quæ de ejus modo, qualiter sc. quibusque instrumentis peragatur, edifferere habui.

Proximum restat, ut de causâ efficiente, seu primario motore dicamus; quod pensum est crastinâ lectione absolvendum.



PRÆLECTIO SECUNDA.

IN lectione superiùs habitâ, respirationis instrumenta, modumque agendi, proposuimus: eamque quoad inspirationem et expirationem, quâ liberas quâ violentas, consideravimus. Ostendimus nimirum quo pacto, thorace à contracto deorsum diaphragmate, costisque, quoties usus postulat, sursum elevatis, dilatato, aer ambiens, ab utroque ventre dimotus, tandem per laryngem in vacuefactum thoracis specum propellatur; adeoque pulmones, per se licet motui inhabiles, instar vesicæ inflat: qui mox ab abdominis, et quandoque thoracis, musculis contractis, laxatoque sursum diaphragmate compressi, eundem aerem vicissim efflant. Ita ut ex alternatâ diaphragmatis et musculorum abdominis contritentiâ, fiat libera respiratio; ex musculis verò

M

utriusque

utriusque ventris in subsidium vocatis, pariterque se contrahentibus et laxantibus, violenta. Restat in proximis agendum de causâ ejus efficiente, seu primario motore; cujus scilicet impulsu, ad aerem intra pectus hauriendum reddendumque incitamus.

Etenim si respirationem contemplemur quatenus eam pro libitu acceleramus, retardamus, inhibemus, intendimus, remittimus; cuivis obvium erit, ut motum istum planè voluntarium judicet: Cùm autem è contrario animadverterit, nos non modò tunc respirare quando nihil consultò et cum προαιρέσει agimus, ut amentes solent; sed etiam in somnis quoque torpentibus planè sensoriis; imò etiam in apoplexiâ et passione hystericâ, cùm deficere non tantùm ratio et sensus, sed et vita ipsa videatur; tunc certè haud facilè crediderit respirationem ad arbitrium nostrum gubernari; sed, pulsus instar, à perenniori magisque stabili principio ortum ducere. Hinc est quòd plerique facultatem illam neque merè naturalem neque voluntariam esse statuunt, sed ex utrâque mistam: naturalem sc. quia perennis est et necessaria; voluntariam, utpote quam nutu nostro quomodolibet

dolibet modulamur. Verùm quia in superiori-
bus docuimus respirationem, non virtute pul-
monum, sed à diaphragmate solum, aliisque
peculiaribus musculis peragi; musculos autem
omnes ad animalis solummodo arbitrium contrahi
et laxari: congruum utique est, ut et ipsa res-
piratio juxta eandem normam procedat: Ita
ut, cùm nervi, musculos respiratoriis passim
intertexti, sint tanquam habenæ equis adaptatæ;
voluntas certè sit tanquam auriga, ad cujus libi-
tum currus huc illuc flectitur. Quod igitur
ad præsentem disquisitionem satis sit, suppona-
mus, quod neminem puto non concessurum,
principium aliquod *ὀρμηλικόν*, five placeat Ani-
mam vocare, quæ, spiritus animales è cerebro
per nervorum canales in universi corporis mus-
culos distribuit; non aliter quam elater in ma-
chinâ omnes quæ intus sunt rotas circumagit.
Musculus autem est pars corporis laxa et porosa,
sed et membranâ densâ undique inclusa, et ves-
tita; cujus principium, five caput, nervorum ca-
nalibus pervium est: finis verò five cauda solidiori
alicui parti infixæ: Unde necesse est, ut spiritu
animali confertim eum inflante, secundum la-
titudinem distendatur, secundum longitudinem

verò contrahatur ; adeoque partem, cui infixa est, ad se trahet. Hæc musculorum actio quomodo peragatur, et quàm sit pollentissima, hoc experimento, mihi, aliisque comprobato, appositè constabit.

Sumatur vesica flaccida et nondum inflata, ejusque orificio canna, aut fistula aliqua robustior intrudatur, atque ita utrumque ad transversum aliquod lignum, aliudve idoneum sustentaculum, firmissimo nodo adaptetur : tandemque ad vesicæ fundum pondus aliquod satis magnum suspende, ita ut terram attingat. His ita coaptatis, fortiter infla vesicam, et videbis pondus illud quamvis sexaginta librarum, vel ultrà, uno spiritu atolli. * Idem plane hic fit in quovis musculorum usu : quotiescunque sc. animal vel secundum partem aliquam, vel secundum totum movetur. Atque hoc est quod tum in aliis musculis, tum maximè in temporali sentimus ; ubi applicato digito inter mastican- dum, tensum quiddam et duriusculum subtus deprehenditur ; quod reverà nihil aliud est, quàm istius musculi inflatio et contractio. Hinc fit ut quanto validiore conatu unum aliquod

* Adde ϕ . 10. ξ . R. B.

membrum intendimus, tanto magis, quoad cætera, segnes fimus et imbecilles : nimirum quia tota spirituum vis, dum his musculis inflandis confertim incumbit, reliquos destituit. Atque hâc fortassè de causâ animo delinquentes si supini jaceant, citiùs ad se redeunt ; quia sc. stando vel etiam sedendo, nonnihil spirituum contendendis musculis insumitur : Neque tamen æquè commodè in faciem cubent ; sic enim pectoris et abdominis musculi superjacente reliqui corporis pondere premuntur, et ad respirationem inhabiles fiunt. Cùm igitur musculorum motus, adeoque respiratio ipsa, ita se habeat, necesse est ut ab influxu spirituum animalium, et consequenter â voluntate, dependeat. Neque verò hic opus est ut inter spontaneum et voluntarium nimis subtiliter distinguamus, cùm utrumque ab eodem principio *ὁρμητικῶ*, et mediantibus iisdem spiritibus, peragatur : quin etiam ad utriusque exercitium animal, sive sit rationale, sive secus, ob bonum aliquod apprehensum, incitatur.

Quanquam non diffiteor multa esse quæ bonum illud, cujus gratiâ voluntas semper agit, nonnihil sæpè oblitterant, faciuntque ut quasi

nullo fine proposito agere videamur ; adeoque nec ea velle quæ reverà volumus. Ita sæpè caput scalpimus laceffente pruritu ; nec interea, quid, aut quare agamus, animadvertimus ; aut postquam egimus, recordamur : Hoc tamen ex voluntate, licèt non ex consilio factum. Ita palpebris niſtamus ad lubricandum oculum ; quis tamen iis tam crebrò motitantibus semel mentem adhibet ? Quid quòd in actionibus etiam majoris momenti, consuetudo voluntariæ quasi in naturalem faceffit, et voluntatis imperium debilitare videtur ? Ita citharædus, nondum satis peritus, cautè et consultò digitos chordis ad-movet, et cunctabundus in singulis hæret, donec, quam proximè tangat, apud se tandem statuerit ; Hoc voluntatis opus esse quis neget ? Postquam tamen istiusmodi modulationes diutino exercitio faciles evaserint atque obviæ, ecce jam quàm incogitanter omnia ad normam agit, digitis pænè impulsu domini ad chordas properantibus. Ita pueri in addiscendâ vernaculâ hæſitant primò et balbutiunt ; mox lingua iis veluti sponte movet, et articulata verba etiam inter somniandum procudit. Adeo minimè mirum est si respiratio, licèt motus sit
non

non minùs voluntarius quàm iste palpebrarum aut digitorum aut linguæ, nihilominus etiam in somnis procedat. Cùm enim motus diaphragmatis, reliquorumque muscutorum ipsi infervientium, non modò jam longo usu edoctus sit, sed et nunquam intermittente vitalis auræ indigentia perpetuò laceffit; facile erit ut credamus illum animalibus etiam dormientibus obvium esse. Si enim inter somniandum fessa latera aliquoties mutamus; et, pungentibus aut vellicantibus, membra aliquantisper subtrahimus; quantò faciliùs, partes motui tam promptè obsequentes, tam diu exercitatas, tantâ denique necessitate extimulatas, ad aerem intus hauriendum etiam in somnis movebimus? Et rectè quidem asseruit Galenus animam dormientibus non penitus operi superfedere, sed remisso solùm vigore agere, et nervos, quos habenas corporis dixi, aliquantò laxiùs intendere. Hinc est quòd aliqui inter dormiendum sedeant vel equitent, idque adeo non penitus ignaviter, ut, si forte lapsus periculum immineat, subito expergiscantur. Nec equis aliisque nonnullis animalibus infrequens est ut stantes dormiant: Avibus etiam fere perpetuum. In omnibus

etiam et hoc observatu dignum est, quod inferior maxilla similem actionem tonicam etiam per somnum conservat, et à superiori non discedit nisi in valde ignavis et languentibus.

Videmus insuper sphincteres musculos, tanquam fidos janitores, nunquam non præesse custodiæ suæ; ita ut ne quidem altum dormientibus permittant quicquam excerni, nisi tono suo per morbum resolutio: Ideoque pueri majusculi si quando noctu stragulâ permingere soleant, quod sæpe solâ incuriâ faciunt, tandem præ pudore aut plagarum metu, in melius mutant: Quod omnino fieri non posset, nisi voluntas ipsorum vesicæ imperaret, noctu, non minus quàm interdiu. Sed parum hæc sunt, si cum iis conferantur quæ noctambulones agere solent; quorum historias apud authores videre est. Sæpe etiam occurrunt et alii, qui quamvis e lecto non surgant, brachia tamen et pedes in somnis jactant, tanquam luctantes aut cursitantes; clamant, rident, plorant, disputant, versus faciunt, et quid non? Atque hæc omnia præstant motu musculorum et spirituum, longè magis difformi et vario quàm ad respirationem requiritur. Hæc tamen voluntariè

tariè fieri quis negat ? Cùm tantillum ad voluntatem interfit, five à phantasiæ five intellectûs dictamine ad actiones obeundas incitetur. Et verisimile quidem est, animam adeò nunquam opus suum intermittere, ut ne in somnis quidem non semper aliquid meditetur : Novi enim aliquammultos, qui licèt, manè experrecti, nihil se somniaffe dejerabunt : postquam tamen diurnarum rerum occurfus memoriam ipsis refricaverit, multorum reminiscuntur quæ per somnium antè cogitabant. Adde quòd in affectibus ubi cerebrum laborat, tantò semper deterius se habet respiratio, quantò plus à voluntatis imperio decedit : Hinc phrenetici rarum et magnum et inordinatum spirant ; quia nempe mens jam effrænis ad alia acriùs fertur, actionum verò animalium ferè obliviscitur, ita ut neque cibum capere curent ; neque alvum aut vesicam levare, nisi plurimùm urgente necessitate, sustineant.

Utile, autem hic fuerit ut, cum Galeno,* notemus voluntariorum operum alia quidem liberiora esse ; alia verò affectibus corporis quodammodo inservire : Priora itaque, ut loqui

* L. 2. de mot. musc. c. 6. R. B.

v. g. aut incedere quolibet tempore à nobis et sine obstaculo fieri possunt, adeoque absolute libera sunt : Posteriora verò, ut egerere, aut mingere, intra tempus quoddam fiunt, et ad mensuram. Et nonnulli quidem ultro loqui noluerunt per annum integrum : At qui excretiones cohibuerit, vel diebus quidem paucis, quis unquam fuit ?

Et hujus quidem generis est respirationis opus, imò multò magis urget, cum neque ad horulam unam sine mortis periculo supprimatur : Quanquam et hic quidem, sicui istiusmodi mors placeat, liberum est ; non minùs quàm gladio se confodere, aut * aliter quovismodo sibi vim inferre.

Siquidem narrat Valerius Maximus de prædone quodam à Romanis capto, qui sponte compresso spiritu et inclusâ, ut ait ille, intra pectus animâ, inter ipsas custodum manus, ne dicam expiravit, sed, vivere desiit. Et meminit † Galenus servi cujusdam barbari, qui cùm mortem sibi consciscere decrevisset, prostratus

* L. 9. c. 12. vid. Seb. 15. R. B.

† L. 2. de motu musc. c. b. Sed videtur asserere in aph. 23. neminem cohibere spiritum posse. V. Seb. 15. λ. 16. R. B.

humi,

humi, respirationeque cohibitâ, longo quidem tempore immobilis erat: postea verò paululum volutatus, hoc pacto mortuus est. Simile quidam de captivo Americano apud Raul eum nostrum legisse memini.

Atque hæc quidem satis sint ut ostendamus causam efficientem seu primarium motorem respirationis, esse merè voluntarium. Supereft jam ut de causâ ejus finali, five usu cui inservit, dicamus: Est autem ille varius et multiplex; adeoque non malè distinguendus in primarium et secundarium: Atque hujus quidem generis non pauci sunt, de quibus inter omnes satis convenit: Primarius verò et potissimus finis, quis non sit, faciliùs, quàm quis sit, dixerim: Utrumque tamen suo tempore aggrediemur. Inservit itaque respiratio ad edendam vocem, dum spiritus ad fauces elisus five articulatè five inarticulatè emittitur: Ad odorandum quoque, dum in nares halitus odor cum aere attrahitur: Ad tussendum, excreandum, sternutandum, emungendum; dum spiritus exigitur non sine quodam impetu violento et repentino. Ad alvum, vesicam, uterumque onere suo levandum, constricto sc. diaphragmate, musculisque abdominis,

minis. Addunt etiam, ad præstandum vehementem conatum, in attrahendis amoliendisve ponderibus, vel ictu fortiùs impingendo; dum sc. compresso spiritu tenduntur muscoli respiratorii, ut corpus ad tantos impetus magis obfirmetur.

Est et alia forsan respirationis utilitas nemini, quantum scio, adhuc memorata, quamque nec ausim ego in medium proferre, nisi quod plerique omnes anatomici paucissima de re ipsâ, nedum de ipsius causâ, aliquid dixerunt: Motum intestinorum intelligo, quem peristalticum vocant; quo sc. chylus et ciborum fæces per intestina propelluntur; non aliter ferè quàm cùm farcimina implentes, manu ea constringere solent, pulticulamque ingestam unâ devehere: At ubi manus fit, quæ intestina in vivis animalibus ad eundem modum constringat, nondum satis ostenditur. Hoc ergò primò pro rato fit, necessariò statuendam esse causam aliquam impulsivam quâ fæces alvi per tot mæandros urgentur; cùm incredibile sit ut suo se pondere exturbent, propterea quòd non semper rectà descendunt; sed, nunc sursum, nunc deorsum, per anfractuosa intestinorum volumina

volumina pelluntur. Secundò, hoc etiam experientiâ liquet in vivorum dissectione, motum quendam undosum, qualis in vermibus, aut imâ parte limacum, dum repunt, conspicitur, in intestinis deprehendi. Eundem etiam visu et contactu in vivis canibus et caniculis, cultro licèt illæsis, experiri obvium est. *

Dico itaque non abs re fore, donec aliud magis verisimile proponatur, ut motum hunc intestinorum respirationi acceptum feramus. Cùm enim inter inspirandum diaphragma intestina deorsum et extrorsum protrudit; inter expirandum verò muscoli abdominis eadem vicissim introrsum et sursum premunt; hinc fit, ut, fæces, dum variæ subiguntur et quasi depfuntur, continuò versùs anum, fibris interea unà conferentibus, promoveantur; eodem fere modo, ac cùm arteriam venamve majorem denudatam †, aut animalis cujuscpiam intestina aquâ repleta, in alterâ extremitate pulsamus; ictus ad alteram usque continuatur. Idque eo faciliùs hic fieri dicas, quod in intestinis, saltem tenuibus, fæces adhuc

* Harv. de gener. p. 227. Gassend. Philos. Epi. Volum. 2. Apend. p. xxxviii. a. R. B.

† V. φ. 12. R. B.

molles sint et chylosæ, ideoque lubricæ et motui obediētes : in crassīs verò, prout eæ magis indurescunt, ita plures et robustiores fibræ, præsertim in recto, ad promovendam expulsionem conceduntur.* In utrisque autem flatus, quo semper intestina plus minus tument, non-nihil videtur conducere; quo sc. fæces red-duntur magis volubiles, et constipationi minus obnoxia. Verùm quod præ cæteris ad hujusmodi expulsionem facit, et, à diaphragmatis impulsu ortum ducens, vim quandam elasticam per intestina propagat, est structura et tonus fibrarum; quæ inter respirandum pulsæ progressum fæcum promovent, regressum verò ægerrimè admittunt. Atque hic quidem tonus quamdiu integer manet et illæsus, egestio fæcum bellè procedit; illo autem resoluta et corrupto, omnia protinus figuntur et subsistunt, fitque iliaca passio: Qui quidem morbus, ut hic obiter dicam, licèt, prout aliorum experientia affirmat, ipsique non negamus, ab intestinis contortis, aut in se reductis, aut à fæcibus induratis, sæpè proveniat; non rarò tamen à corruptis intestinorum fibris, adeoque diaphragmatis impulsui recipiendo inhabi-

* V. addenda φ 5. α. R. B.

libus, fieri, mihi persuasissimum est: cùm sæpiùs noverim fæces in intestinis, minimè quidem obstructis, sed ex præcedenti inflammatione syderatis, adeoque quoad fibrarum tonum corruptis, substituisse. Ita ut quemadmodum motum cordis cerebrum sequitur; sic et intestina diaphragmatis; eorumque motus, ad fæcum expulsionem promovendam, secundarius quidam respirationis finis esse videatur.

Quod fanè eo libentiùs credo, quia fætus dum in utero est, et nondum respirat; utique nec fæces, licèt in intestinis stabulantes, ejicit: quod tamen, quamprimum in auras prodit, et diaphragma movet, abundè præstat; etiam cibo nondum sumpto: adeò ut, qui fæces et urinam tamdiu, dum in utero erat, continuit; jam nisi illa foràs expellat, brevi moriatur; * uti constat in iis quos imperforato ano, aut meatu urinario, nasci contingit.

Traduntur et alii, præter hos, usus, adhuc majoris momenti. Et imprimis quidem nihil magis vulgare, quàm inservire respirationem ad refrigerandum cor †. Idque partim propter

* Back. de corde. c. 5. p. 94. R. B.

† Sic Philistion, Diocles, Hippocrates. Seb. 10. R. B.

aerem inspiratum ; partim etiam propter fuligines expiratas : de utrisque seorsim dicemus. Et de primo quidem nonnihil est quod dubitem : Nam primò in plerisque piscibus sanguis minimè calidus est, adeoque nec refrigeratione indiget ; aut si indigeat, hoc certè muneris aqua, frigidior cùm sit, aere meliùs expediret : cùm tamen constat pisces, saltem aliquos, absque aere vivere non posse *. Secundò et hoc notandum est, quòd, ut aer præfervidus incommodus est, ita et aer egelidus ; utque aura moderatè frigida, pectus, cùm exæstuat, juvat ; ita et calida, cum frigescit : Ubi autem cor calore genuino ipsique maximè congruo, fruitur, is non est frigidus potius quàm calidus, sed inter utrumque temperatus. Aliiter fanè in leucophlegmatiâ aliisque constitutionibus frigidis, respiratione non opus esset, præsertim in summo gelu, quo tempore non modò non refrigerari, sed et calefieri cor opus habet †. Neque certè verisimile est naturam, quæ semper intendit optimum, calorem cordi indidisse eo excessu, ut refrigeratione indigeret,

* Gassend. p. 85. R. B.

† Ent. p. 99. R. B.

commodius enim longè erat sine excessu indere, sed providisse solùm, ut si quando contingeret ipsum excedere modum, cor refrigerari per respirationem posset: quomodo itidem, si aliquando à tali modo deficeret, provisum est, ut posset similiter cor resumere vires, et per respirationem non minùs incallescere? Quod ad fuliginum emissionem spectat quæ expirando fit, videatur quidem usus ille non levis momenti; saltem apud eos qui cor tanquam vitæ lampadem esse statuunt, et Vestalem quandam flammulam perpetuò circumferre; ita enim fit, ut calidum quiddam et fæculentum nunquam non exhalet. Atque inde est quòd spiritus * frigidus, Hippocrati pessimus, et morti proximus, habetur; significat enim calorem cordis jam languentem et intermortuum. Et quamvis quidem spiritus ille qui compressis penè labiis tenui quasi filo efflatur, frigidiusculus sit: videtur tamen hoc ideò solùm fieri, quod atomi calidæ jam in auras erumpentes propter fili tenuitatem facilè dissipentur; quæ si crassiore columnâ constitissent, prout patuli et hiulci oris

* Coac. 260. v. Sennert. Instit. p. 820. Prosp. Alpin de prælag. l. 4. c. 10. R. B.

halitus solet, calorem suum diutiùs servassent incolumem: non aliter quam crassum aliquod ferramentum diu ignitum perdurat; dum rudicula aut lamella candens, primo aeris contactu refrigeratur*. Hoc autem ita se habere, suadet vel hoc ipsum, quòd quò manus ab efflantis ore remotior fuerit, eò frigidior sentiat flatum; si verò ori quàm proximè admovetur, non frigidum sentiet, sed calidum potiùs: Quemadmodum si aquam ferventem per angusti oris gutturnium ab alto effundas, videbis ipsius calorem undequaque in fumos solvi, atque ita paulatim evanescere, ut penè frigida in terram cadat. Cùm itaque in omni halitu, five tenui five crasso, calor quidam fuliginosus ab istâ τῆ δερμὸς ἐμφυτῆ ἐσίᾳ oriatur, necesse quidem videtur, ut focus iste cordis, caminum suum, sc. pulmones habeat; ne, fuligine sanguinis undique conclusâ, et in se percussâ, protinus suffocetur; quemadmodum, in cucurbitulis imperforatis, stupa accensa, statim post applicationem, marcescit et extinguatur. Atque isthâc planè methòdo chymici furnos suos regere solent; dum occlusis reclusive osti-

* V. Regium p. 195. Gassend. 329. Berregard p. 4. p. 42. R.B. olis,

olis, ignem ad placitum reprimunt, vel accendunt.

Liceat tamen hic obiter unicum vobis experimentum, idque non ignobile, proponere; quod forsitan nonnullis primo intuitu fidem faciat, posse pabulum in loco arctissimè clauso ardere. Sumat aliquis carbonem, eumque phialâ vitreâ sub Hermetis sigillo à qualicunque aeris commercio secludat, atque ita in ignem conjiciat: videbit illum totos dies * ignitum durare, nec unquam tamen in cineres redigi, aut qualitercunque absumi; verùm si quis rem penitus introspexerit, facilè fatebitur carbonem istum candere quidem seu ignitum esse, ardere verò minimè: neque enim patitur densus iste et soli igni pervius ampullæ paries, quo includitur, ut quicquam inde decedat; ita ut necesse sit ipsum tantos ignis impetus indelibatè sustinere, non minùs quàm aurum probatissimum; cùm in istis angustiis nullos locus sit fuliginibus aliisve particulis inter ardendum dissipandis. Interea tamen nihil impedit quò minus partes igneæ confertim in carbonem impactæ, ipsum, æquè ac vitrum quo includitur, candefaciant quidem,

* Berregard. p. 135. p. 4. Helmont. p. 86. 13. R. B.

licet non comburant. Atque hoc certè pro rato habendum est, totum id quod ardere vocamus, in solo particularum motu consistere; quo cohibito, prout de furnis et cucurbitis diximus, ignis, etiamsi nullæ essent fuligines, protinus evanescit: nam de lampadibus istis subterraneis, qualis in Tulliolarum tumulo reperta traditur, cras credo, quod aiunt, hodie nihil *. Adeò ut hic etiam respirationis usus haud sine prætextu reliquis accenseatur; ut sc. cordis foco per spiracula pulmonum ventilando inserviat. Verum ne et iste præcipuus et adæquatus finis sit, multa sunt quæ obstant: Etenim ut dissimulem ea quæ suadeant cor minimè in se continere ignem verè et formaliter ardentem; sed potius igniculum cæcum et conclusum, quem calorem vocamus, qualis est ille subterraneus, aliisque multi fermentescentes, qui spiraculo non indigent; Illud saltem non prætereundum, quòd non solum pisces sub aquâ, sed et alia animalia præclusis faucibus absque ventilatione sæpe vivant † multò diutius, quam ut ignis aliquis interea in ipsorum cordibus ardeat inex-

* V. Licetum de Lucern. antiq. recond. Wilk. in dædalo. c. 10. 11. 12. Digby of Bodyes. c. 7. § 9. R. B.

† Ut urinatores. anates, mergi, &c. R. B.

tinctus. Adde quòd si sola ventilatio aut fuliginum expulsio præcipuus respirandi finis esset; potuerit certè aliquis non minus utiliter versari in pædore carceris, aut altissimi montis cacumine, quàm inter amænissima vireta; in Sardinia, perinde ac in medio Tibure. Ubicunque denique ignis commodè ardere potest, ibi et nos possimus æquè commodè respirare.

Est et aliud in sanguine recrementi genus, cui expellendo respiratio imprimis destinari videatur*: nimirum humor quidam serosus et phlegmaticus, qui è venâ arteriâque pulmonariâ in branchias secernitur: cui amoliendo omnino respiratione opus fuit, ut unâ cum habitu continuò diffletur. Atque hoc est quòd videmus aerem, utcunque dum hauritur, siccissimum; è pulmone tamen redire crassiusculum et vapidum, propter humorem quem illic induebat; uti constat in halitu ad speculum, vel marmor, vel aliud consimile solidum, emissio †. Neque aliter certè debuit; ne humor in pulmone retitans, præ calore concreceret tandem, et

* Gassend p. 87. R. B.

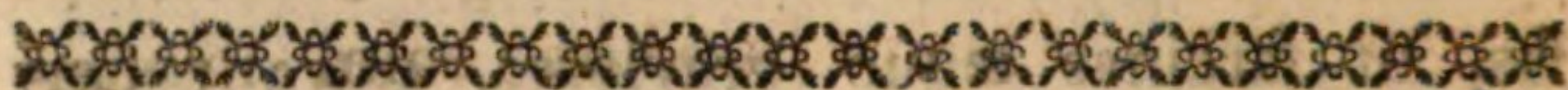
† Unde aerem expiratum altero ferè tanto inspiratum excedere, affirmat Glisson. de Hepat. p. 370. R. B.

asperæ arteriæ ramulos oppleret. Hoc enim facili experimento constabit, si quis post phlebotomiam serum à reliquo sanguine separaverit, et in vasculo super ignem posuerit; videbit sc. humorem illum priùs limpidum et aqueum, in crassum et tenacem concreescere. Sic ut humor ille catarrhosis qui primò tenuis in fauces labitur; à diutino earundem calore, in pituitam lentam et viscidam excoquitur. Neque aliter fit si quando, ruptâ cuticulâ, ros ille sanguinis, per venarum capillarium oscula, exierit; ita enim calore corporis in scabiem exieccatur.

Hoc igitur est quod per respirationem cavisse videtur natura, ut sc. per continuos aeris itus reditusque, pulmonis branchiæ sero suo, aliàs in pituitosam saburram degeneraturo, exterguantur: Atque ista fortasse ratio est cur asthmatici saltem recentiori nonnihil succurrant vomitoria; utpote quæ humores in pulmone stabulantes commovendo, attenuant, adeoque idoneas reddunt, ut, vel cum sanguine remeant, vel per halitum dissipentur. Neque aliâ de causâ aer purus admodum et serenus, cùm sanis saluberrimus sit, pulmonicis tamen non perinde conducit ac alius paulò crassior: quia nempe tenuior

nuior est quàm ut, inductus in branchias, possit humores illos induere; aut, iis oneratus, ipsas, ut sarcinas æquo graviores, extra pectus avehere. Verùm ne rorulenti hujus et serosi humoris è pulmonum branchiis excretio, respirationis præcipuus finis sit, obstare videtur quod supra de fuliginibus dixi; nimirum, ita sequeretur respirationem non minùs commodè fieri in quocunque aere, impuro etiam et stagnante; modò fuerit idoneæ consistentiæ, ut hujusmodi vaporibus imprægnari possit, eosque diffilare. Et utcunque sanè istiusmodi sanguinis defæcatio præcipuum expirationis opus sit; videtur tamen inspiratio, quæ respirationis nobilior pars est, ad majus aliquod institui, quàm ut ideo tantum hauriatur aer, ut possit cum fæcibus efflari.

Hoc quid sit, et quæ alia super hâc materiâ dicenda restant, proximâ lectione, cum bono deo expedientur.



PRÆLECTIO TERTIA.

HACTENUS respirationem, tum quoad instrumenta, modumque agendi, tum etiam quoad causam efficientem sive primarium ejus motorem, tractavimus: . Partim etiam causam ejus finalem, sive usus aliquot, saltem secundarios et minùs principales, attigimus. Cùm autem in respiratione duo occurrunt consideranda, inspiratio sc. et expiratio; atque hujus quidem usum præcipuum statuimus esse, fuliginum, vel potius vapidi humoris in pulmonum branchias transfudati, expulsionem: Superest jam ut de primario usu inspirationis, quæ quidem respirationis multò potior pars est, agamus.

Dicimus itaque inspirationem præcipue inservire ad pabulum nitrosum animali subministrandum,

trandum, quo sanguis ita contemperetur, ut, spiritibus, ad obeunda vitæ munia generandis, idoneus fiat. Quemadmodum enim in sanguine, succus quidam alibilis per cibos continuò suppeditandus, requiritur, sine quo sanguis non nutrit; ita et in aere, qui quidem alterius generis cibus est, pabulum hoc nitrosum omnino necessarium est; eoque deficiente, respiratio ad vitam nihil confert: adeò ut *vivere*, et *aurâ vesci* meritissimè apud poetas idem sonent*. De hoc igitur pabulo nitroso per inspirationem hausto, Primo, quid sit, Secundo, quid ad vitam conducat, Tertio, quomodo conducat, ostendendum.

Dari autem istiusmodi halitum nitrosum ii optimè norint, qui è pædore carceris, locove alio concluso et stagnante, in subdiales auras emergunt: sentiunt nimirum aerem almo quodam et frigidulo spiritu imprægnatum, quo non homines solùm, cæteraque animalia, sed et ipsæ etiam plantæ vegetari videntur et reviviscere. Spiritus hic, ut in terrâ primitus nidulatur, ita exinde in ambientem aerem et aquam sublimatur, et vicissim per aerem aquæ, et per

V. φ. λ. R. B.

utrumque

utrumque terræ communicatur: atque ita circulatione quâdam per omnia diffunditur; et, veluti Platonica inferioris mundi anima,

Totam agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.

VIRG.

Ideo autem illum nitrosum appello, non solum quia, instar nitri, recens quiddam et subfrigidum sapit, sanguinemque et spiritus exæstantes pariter contemperat: sed etiam quia substantiam habet nitro minerali valdè affinem, et tantundem ferè discrepantem, quantum sal fixum differt à volatili. Atque hoc quidem vel inde luculenter constat, quod ubicunque spiritus ille nitrosus intra terram cohibetur, ibi nitri mineralis copia brevi concrescit. Hinc est quòd artifices qui nitrum sive salpetrum, nam * idem hic nobis sonant, ad pulverem pyrium conficiendum, è terrâ excoquunt, non apricam

* Jordan of Baths, p. 47. [sed v. Bellon. in lib. de funere medicato. et observ. l. 1. c. 2. p. 9. Item l. 2. c. 71. et 77.] Et v. Andr. Cæsalpin. de metall. l. 1. c. 19. Wormii Musæum p. 22. mus. calceolar. p. 163. Et si quid Euseb. Niremberg. hist. nat. Heers spadac. p. 18, 19. φ. Sed et. v. p. 50. ibid. R. B.

et vernantem glebam effodiunt, sed cellas potius et conclavia, locosque alios tectos, et soli cæloque impervios. Siquidem illic nitrum exhalari prohibitum, intus cumulatius turget; dum in cæteris, partim à sole in auras dissipatur, partim etiam in plantas elicatur. Idque eo magis liquet, quoniam hæc ipsa terra, quamprimum aperto cælo exponitur, germinat protinus, herbamque profert: interim tamen quanto plus in fæcunditatem expendit, tanto indies minus nitri intus deprehenditur; ita ut falsuginem inde per modum lixivii elicere minimè possis. Denique si eandem terram; superaffusâ multoties calidâ, omni nitro exuas; postea nihil progignit; non vermiculos, non lapillos, aut gramen, imò ne quidem semina ei commissa, licèt solaribus radiis sub vitro exponatur, et aquâ stillatitiâ irroretur*: hæc tamen ipsa, etiam in terram, quam chymici vocant, *damnatam*, sive *caput mortuum*, redacta, si in vasculo sub auras proferatur†, cavendo etiam ne pluvia, aut aliud quidpiam, quod ip-

* Ent. Apol. p. 82. R. B.

† V. Siquid Helmont. p. 88. 30. R. B.

sam facundare posset, incidat, tandem diutino folius rorulenti aeris contactu, iterum nitro imprægnabitur, herbasque germinabit. Ideoque apud nitrarios nostros solenne est, ut, post aliquot annorum quietem, ex eâdem, quam prius effoderunt, terrâ, salpetrum jam renovatam denuò eliciant. Idemque accidere observatur * decrepito sali marino, ex quo spiritus vi ignis separatus est. Atque inde quidem est quòd in hyeme, sùdo cælo, quo tempore aer nitrosior est, nam æstivo calore, sal iste, utpote volatilis, sublimatur altiùs et dissipatur, focus incalescit magis, citiusque absumitur, et cæruleâ flammâ, nitri copiam testatur † : tempore autem pluvio et nebuloso contrarium accidit ; quia sal iste ab humido liquefcit, et cum eo in terram labitur, ut eandem facundet. Hanc ob causam aqua pluvia, præ cæteris aquis, de nitro participat, et magis absterget : quod nôrunt lotrices, quæ potiùs dealbant pannos aquâ pluvîâ, quàm vel puteali vel flumineâ.

Ex his facilè constat, quod dixi, spiritum quendam nitrosum, terram, aquam, et aerem

* Berégard. in meteorolog. p. 7. R. B.

† Ent. Apol. p. 97. R. B.

permeare : Quid tamen hic ad vitam conducat, restat proximè dicendum.

Cùm autem non animalium modò, sed et plentarum, vita sit ; de his primò agemus.

Et vidimus quidem suprà, terram, neque nitro suo exutam, neque à nitrosâ aquæ aerisve imprægnatione seclusam, posse quidquam germinare : Imò si quando plantam aliquam virescentem et lætam intra tectum seduxeris, vides quàm brevi langueat et flaccescat, halitu hoc zephyreo, five *aurâ*, ut Lucretius vocat, *genitabili*, privata. Cernimus quotidie quàm ægrè juniores furculi succrescant, si quando majorum arborum frondes ipsis immineant, et rorem hunc vitalem intercipient. Ipsæ etiam adultiores arbores, quotiescunque circumobsidentur, non tam ramis se diffundunt, quàm cacumine evehuntur, ut eodem cælesti halitu liberiùs potiantur. Adeò verum est plantas omnes, tanquam *cicadas*, *rore pasci* : Siquidem est etiam in istis * quædam veluti respiratio, id est, aerei cujusdam pabuli intromissio ; licèt ea, quod de apoplecticis et † hystericis dixit

* V. *φ.* 70. *R. B.*

† Et Heurn. in Hippocr. Aph. 2. 41. *R. B.*

aliquis veterum, per poros fiat, non per pulmones: quæ et ideò Galeno * perspiratio vocatur, quando sc. spiritus per totum corpus intrò et extrà fertur: “ὀνομάζω inquit ille, “διαπνοὴν τὴν δι’ ὅλης τῆς σώματος ἔξω τε “καὶ εἰς ὠρὰν τῆς πνεύματος.” Imò solo plantas non hoc volatili nitro, secluso illo fixo et minerali, rarò nutriri, docet vel hoc unum, quòd sæpè eas è maceris, mediisque ferè faxis excrescere videmus, ita ut moles plantæ modicum illud terræ, quæ ad radicem est, longè exuperet. De caprifico dudum observârunt veteres, eum in commissuris marmorum succrescere, easque dirumpere; unde Martialis †: *Marmora Messalæ findit caprificus.* — Et alter ille monumentorum vanitati pariter illudit, *Ad quæ discutienda valent sterilis mala robora ficus.* ‡ Nemini non observatu facile est cæpas vacuo aere suspensas germinare, et plus tunc ponderis habere, quàm cùm in bulbo erant; ita ut necesse sit eas aliquid nutrimenti ab ipso

* Gal. l. de salub. diæt. R. B.

† L. 10. Ep. 2. R. B.

‡ Juvenal 10. v. 144. et Pers. 1. 25. R. B.

aere haufisse. * Idem de pulegio, telephio, et sedo majore animadvertere est.

Sic et alias plantas, si non aere solo, at certè aqua nutriri videmus: nam ut de empetro, stratiote, aliisque à veteribus memoratis, taceam; sæpissimè in maritimis occurrit algæ genus †, quod ostrearum testis et faxis innascitur: Neque aliter crescit corallina officinis notissima. ‡ Novimus et nos telephium, fortuito feminis jactu, è phialâ vitreâ aquâ semiplenâ, succrescens, per tertium jam annum germinare. Et, nequid amplius dicam, in quolibet ferè stagno occurrit *lens palustris* §, quæ, terram non attingens, summæ aquæ supernatat, vitamque suam spiritui huic nitroso, per aquam aeremque disperso, acceptam refert.

Atque huic quidem spiritui, sive ab aquâ sive ab aere, hauriendo, imprimis destinatur in arboribus cortex medianus: hinc fit, ut, sublato hoc, vel ad unius digiti latitudinem, idque etiam in subere,

* Bacon Nat. Hist. n. 29: R. B.

† V. Rov. Herbar. Dioscorid. l. 4. c. 29. R. B.

‡ V. φ. 13. β et δ. R. B.

§ Duck-Weed. R. B.

|| Ent. Apôl. p. 83, R. B.

confestim moriantur ; cùm tamen, demptis
cæteris, viz. cortice exteriori, ligno trunci,
ipsaque medullâ, arbores nihilominus superstites
degant : Hic unus ferè est ad quem infitores
respiciunt, dum corticem medianum mediano
applicant, de reliquis minùs curiosi. Hic si vin-
culo arctè constringatur, arbor tardiùs germina-
bit ¶. Unus hic virtute siue medicinali, siue aliâ
præ reliquis pollet; utpote in quo, si * Brosseus
rectè computum iniit, vigecuplo plus salis
hujus vegetabilis, quàm in ullâ aliâ arboris parte,
reperitur. Ut non mirum sit ligni decorticati
cineres lixivio multò debiliora conficere, quàm
si integrum combureretur †. Ab eodem hoc
plantas non vitam modò, sed et virorem etiam
suum acquirere verisimile est : nam et spiritus
nitri in phialâ diutè servatus, mirum quantum
colorum variè viridantium projicit ‡ : Clavi-
usque insignis nuper in Galliâ chymicus, osten-
dit, quomodo per calorem salpetra viridis fiat §.
Quin et antiquis hortulanis mos erat oleribus

¶ Lyddall, *R. B.*

* Ent. Apol. p. 83. *R. B.*

† Platt's Art and Nature, p. 100. *R. B.*

‡ Browne Enq. l. 2. c. 12. *R. B.*

§ Clave cours de chemie, p. 163. *R. B.*

suis aquâ nitro imbutâ irrigatis, virorem conciliare : unde Martialis ;

Ne tibi pallentes moveant fastidia caules,

*Nitratâ viridis brassica fiet aquâ. **

Hodieque in Ægypto usitatum est glebam suam affusâ istiusmodi aquâ fœcundare. † Et nostrates, ut fimos omnes, ita præ cæteris columbinum et similes, utpote aliis nitrosiores, ad eundem usum eligunt. Quâ de causâ etiam veteres olim pluviam tonitrualem, halitu sc. nitroso maximè refertam, reliquis fœcundiorè judicabant : unde illud Juvenalis ;

Et faciunt lætas optata tonitrua cœnas. ‡

Sc. propter tubera inde fœlicius succrescentia. Atque hæc quidem de plantis.

Quantopere verò etiam ad animalium vitam conferat pabulum hoc nitrosum, vel inde manifestum est, quòd, eo deficiente, aer inspiratus, vitæ planè inutilis est. Hinc fit, quòd in con-

* L. 13. Epig. 17. R. B.

† Jordan of Baths. p. 48. Adde huc Virgil. Georgic I. v. 194, et v. Taubman. ibid. et Cerdam. Videtis Platt's Art and Nature, p. 94. 95. R. B.

‡ Juven. Sat. 5. R. B.

cionibus magnis, præ nimiâ loci angustia, aer interdum penè suffocat, animique deliquium parit; quod, recentiore aurâ per fenestram vel aliàs captatâ, statim solvitur. Atque isthoc quidem est quod submarinæ navigationis invento, aliàs utilissimo, imprimis obstare videtur; quia sc. nitrosum aeris pabulum, in navigio sub aquis arctissimè concluso, tot hominibus non facilè sufficiat *. Etenim urinatores pro comperto habent, vas octo pedes cubicales aeris continens, vix ultra horæ quadrantem sufficere, ut sub aquis respirent. Nequis tamen hæc omnia non tam defectui spiritûs nitrosi, quàm tetrarum fuliginum copiae imputaret; meminerit, ejusmodi lipothymias et suffocationes, etiam in laconicis et hypocaustis accidere, nullâ interim halituum mephite aerem infestante; verùm ideò solummodò, quia vitalis iste spiritus nimio calore abigitur, vel corrumpitur.

Idque ulterius probat vel hoc unum, quòd neque in summis altissimorum montium

* Videfis Wilk. in Dædalo p. 183. et Mersenn. physico-math. in magnet. p. 254. &c. et ibid. in Harmon. l. 4. c. 6. monit. 5. p. 368. R. B.

fastigiis * commodè respirari potest, utcunque aer illic tenuissimus et defæcatissimus fit : quia nempe deest vapor iste nitrosus è terrâ prognatus, nec ad supremæ regionis altitudinem facile elevandus. Hinc ab antiquis notatum est, in vertice Olympi tantam fuisse aeris tenuitatem, ut necesse fuerit illis † qui eò ascenderant, secum ferre spongas aceto et aquâ madefactas, easque ad os et nares subinde apponere: Atque etiam hodie ascendentes ad verticem Picûs de Tenariffâ, eò vadunt noctu, non interdiu : et paulò post ortum solis, festinant descendere, ne sc. spiritu nitroso pe. diurnum calorem dissipato, aer jejuniior sit, quàm ut respirationi inserviat. Hanc ob causam, qui in regionibus calidis degunt, meridianum tempus ferè in cryptis, et subterraneis transigunt ; negotiisque forinfecis, nisi remittente solis ardore, non vacant : unde et ‡ Riverius narrat se, ex Galeni præcepto, heclicum quendam, ad speluncam amandando, sepulchro eripuisse. Adeò non

* V. siquid Jos. Acoſta de Periacaca. p. 146. 147, &c. Xanſi in Chinâ, Martinius Art. ſin. p. 42. idem affirmat de montibus provinciæ. R. B.

† Bacon de formâ calidi, p. 200. 201. R. B.

‡ River. du febr. Hect. R. B.

minùs ratio, quàm experientia, suspecta nobis reddit, quæ veteres tradiderunt de animalibus in medio igne viventibus, ut pyrigono et salamandrâ : quicquid de iis contra Eraſtum * diſputet Muſſetus. Verius certè videtur illud quod de cicadâ ab iisdem traditur, ſc. rore illam paſci : neque enim aliter poteſt, ſi, quod aſſerit Muſſetus † et alii, ore careat : habet tamen quandam veluti proboscidem intus plerumque conditam, ſtriſque tranſverſis affabre canaliculatam, quâ rorem pitiffare ſolet.

Mitto hic quæ de Perſarum rhyntace ‡ Plutarchus, et de Indorum manucodiatâ, ſive aviculâ paradifi, Guilandinus § : nota eſt chamæleontis hiſtoria, quem, ſi non unicè, at certè maximâ ex parte, ſolo hoc aereo pubulo victitare poſſe, certiffimum eſt. Ne longiùs exempla quæramus. Nôrunt mecum alii doctiffimum juxta ac ornatiffimum hujus Academiæ

* Muſſet. inſect. c. 25. R. B.

† V. Muſſet. inſect. c. 17. et Alb. Gentil. lect. Virgil. c. 10. p. 92. &c. R. B.

‡ *Ανέμων*, &c. Plut. in Artax. p. 1020. R. B.

§ V. Hiſt. Mexic. p. 318. R. B.

¶ V. Bellon. obſerv. l. 2. c. 25. qui etiam addit vidiffè ſe varii generis ſerpentes qui per 10. menſium ſpaciū ſine cibo vixerunt, aquâ ſolummodo interdum adminiſtratâ. et videſis c. 34. et. v. l. 2. c. 60. ſine. R. B.

antistitem *, qui jam ferè per annum integrum, etiam tempestate, si qua alia, sicciſſimâ, ranam in horto ſuo cavernulâ defoſſam, et craticulâ ferreâ munitam, hodie ſervat; nullâ omnino victûs materiâ ſubminiſtratâ; ita ut neceſſe ſit eam ſolo ambientis glebæ aerisque halitu victitare: interim tamen, tantum abeſt ut fame pereat, ut potiùs vivax et vegeta copioſum ſperma ſtato veris tempore emiſerit. Adeò nil mirum ſi nonnulli pro ſaluberrimo duxerint, inter novalia aratrum ſequi, glebamve recèns effoſſam odorare †.

Hæc de aere. Si autem ad aquas nos vertamus, conſtabit etiam illas nitro imprægnatas ad animalium vitam nihilo minùs facere. Taceo jam quæ de lapidis prunellæ, ſive nitri præparati, in julepis, ad febres alioſque morbos, uſu, dici poſſint; quantumque ipſum ad longævitatem conducere exiſtimet ſagaciſſimus ‡ Verulamius. Neque Hiſpanam hic in partes advoco, quam tradit Rhodiginus per plures

* D. Wilkins. R. B.

† Adde huc quod de viperis narrat D. Ken. Digbæus in tract. de pulv. Sympathet. p. 35. 36. et v. p. 66. R. B.

‡ Hiſt. vit. et. mortis. p. 200. R. B.

solo aquæ usu inedia tolerasse. Sed nec aliū similem melancholicum * Alberto Magno memoratum. Quin et nemini non notum est, hīrudines in pharmacopoliis totos annos solā aquā enutrirī. Res magis postulat ut de spiritu illo nitroso per respirationem, sive veram sive analogam, ab aquatilibus, hausto, differamus.

Et primò quidem constat pisces † omnes istiusmodi pabulo nitroso, vel ex aquā, vel saltem ex ipso aere, captando, indigere. Et grandioribus quidem illis, ‡ qui è balænarum genere sunt, non satis est ut aquam sorbeant, et vicissim per § fistulas, ideò ipsis concessas, expellant; nisi et aerem quoque ipsum per intervalla inspirent; quapropter etiam diaphragma et pulmones, instar terrestrium, habent, dormiuntque et stertunt ore extra aquam elato; tum retibus impliciti, diutiusque sub aquā detenti, suffocantur; tum prædam diutiùs ¶ sub ima vada insecuti, jaculi instar, foràs ad captandam aerem, exiliunt. Reliqui autem mi-

* Apud Bartholin. de vasis lymphat. p. 25. R. B.

† V. Seb. 27. R. B.

‡ V. Seb. 31. α. R. B.

§ Aristot. de resp. c. 12. Galen. de usu l. 6. V. Seb. 28. 29, 30. R. B.

¶ Gassend. in Append. p. 83, R. B.

norum gentium pisces, pulmonum vice, branchias habent, per quas aquam, ore captam, quasi mastigando versus cor, quod circa maxillas situm est, propellunt; harumque motu, siue per senectutem siue alias, cohibito, illi pariter suffocantur*. Quod autem pisces isti aquam ita sorbeant et reddant, non ad refrigerationem cordis, cum ipsorum sanguis et interanea ferè jam frigeant, sed solummodo ad spiritum hunc nitrosum inde hauriendum, ostendit vel hoc ipsum, quod in aquâ utcunque purâ et frigidâ, halitu tamen hoc vitali orbatâ, moriantur.

Hinc est quod, ut animalia terrestria in aere pauco, et eodem, non perdurant; ita et pisces in paucâ et eadem aquâ commorantes, suffocantur: Quod ideò tantum evenire, propter pabuli nitrosi defectum, manifestum est hoc experimento mihi comprobato†: Etenim si pisciculos intro phialam vitream aquâ repletam constitueris, ii solâ aquâ vitam vivacissimam tolerant, modò phiala obthurata non fuerit, nec

* Arist. de resp. c. 16. fine. R. B.

† Rondoletius, et ex eo Gassendus, ponunt phiolam vitream angusti oris, et aqua penitus repletam; quod minime opus fuit: certe enim hoc factò, intra horæ spatium moriuntur. Semiplenam rectius Seb. 63. R. B.

usque ad orificii sui angustias, oppleta; ita enim subito moriuntur; excluso * sc. spiritu hoc nitroso, qui ex aere in aquam se infinuare et solet et debet. Idque ulterius probat quod addit Rondeletius; nempe, si phiala non fuerit penitus oppleta; ludunt intra aquam pisciculi indiscriminatim, quamdiu orificium apertum est; si verò occludatur, enatant certatim † in ipsam aquæ superficiem: sc. quia, patente vitro, spiritus hujus abundè subintrat; obthurato, parum superest quod aquam imprægnare possit.

Quàm autem avidè pisces alnum hunc halitum desiderent, ex eo constat, quòd manè et vesperi, quando aer roris hujus abundantior est, alacres et ludibundi ad summitatem aquæ profiliunt, aurasque vitales captant: idque vei maximè, cadente pluvîâ, aut aere jam fulminis prægnante; quas utrasque reliquis tempestatibus nitrosiores, adeoque et sæcundiores, antea diximus.

* V. Seb. 63. ϕ 62. ω . e Scalig. exerc. 273. f. 2. et ipsum Scalig. p. 830. R. B.

† Scalig. Exerc. 273. p. 829. ω . 830. hæc et sim. redarguit. vid. R. B.

Hinc pisces qui in vivariis servantur, aquâ glacie obductâ, moriuntur * ; meliusque degunt, si pars aliqua † capsæ foraminatæ cui aliquoties includuntur, extra aquam emineat : nisi quòd cancris, locustis, et conchis, aliisque id genus crustaceis et testaceis, ‡ quibus spirituum parum, sanguinis nihil inest, sufficiat una quæ ad fundum aqua est, absque ullâ aeris participatione. Atque huic fortasse aeri ad respirationis usum recondendo, facile quis credat positam esse in reliquis vesiculam istam quæ sub mediâ spinâ est ; nisi quòd § alii putent dari eam tantummodo ad suspendendum in alto corpus, adeoque commodiùs natandum. ¶

Est hic quod quærat aliquis ; si pisces hoc nitroso in aquis victitant ; cur, eodem non obstante, in aere moriuntur ? An hoc fit, quia aer, cùm tenuior et penetrantior fit, non paulatim et quasi manducando, vel ut aqua, in branchias admittitur ; sed affatim et uno impetu ad intima usque cordis penetralia irruit ;

* V. Seb. 64. et Scalig. exerc. p. 830. D. R. B.

† Et. v. Seb. 63. R. B.

‡ V. Seb. 32. R. B.

§ Severin. Zootomia p. 282. v. siquid Rondelet. R. B.

¶ Back. de Corde c. 5, p. 96. ait suffocatis aerem in vesicula absumi. falso. R. B.

spiritusque vitales aut dissipat, aut nimium refrigerando extinguit.

Quod quidem eo facilius fieri credas, quod cor piscium inter ipsas branchias situm est, et tenui tantum membranâ contectum; cum in terrestribus animantibus, licet multo calidioribus, non ita nudatum, aut frigori expositum sit: In iis enim aer prius per os et laryngem, per asperam dein arteriam, ejusque ramos, transit; ibique spiritum suum vitalem, sanguini in venâ pulmonariâ contento, immiscet; qui sic demum renovatus ad cor devenit, exutus actuali frigore, aliàs proculdubio plurimum nocituro. Hinc * quibus confossum est pectus, si per vulnus multus aer se insinuet, graviter ab eo læduntur, adeò ut interdum hanc etiam ob causam suffocentur. Hinc et pisces quibus parva branchiarum apertura irruentem aerem parcius admittit, hoc diutius cæteris extra aquam vivere, experimur †. Sic anguillæ in auras productæ sæpenumero per dies aliquot vixerunt: Et multo quidem longius, ‡ si lutum

* Videfis Dun. 94. R. B.

† Sic murænæ et exoceti sed v. plura, Scal. exerc. 273. p. 829. A. B. &c. ubi hæc Rondeletii redarguuntur. R. B.

‡ Rondelet. l. 4. c. 9. de piscibus. R. B.

aut arenulam nacti, à nimii aeris injuriis se protegendì copiam habent.

Iterum vice versâ quæratùr : Si spiritus hic nitrosus qui respirationis pabulum est, intra aquam fit ; cur non ergo homo satis commodè in aquis respirat ? Nimirum ita fit maximè, quia aqua quæ in pulmonem introducitur, expectorari, prout aer, nequit : adeoque non solum fuligines omnes intus retinentur ; sed neque spiritus hic nitrosus iteratâ inspiratione renovari potest : Namque et ipse aer unus idemque intrò retentus, neque respirando subinde immutatus, non minùs quàm aqua, suffocaret. Huic interim incommodo pisces obnoxii non sunt ; utpote qui branchias habent per quas aquam, seu cum cibo, seu aliàs, ore admissam ejiciant : quemadmodum ejiciunt quoque physteres, aliique cetacei, per fistulam *, quâ nos similiter destituimur ; adèò ut, licet pulmonem habeant, in ipsum tamen non penetrat aqua. Unde si homini à naturâ foramen aliquod ad aquæ exitum è thorace datum esset, potuerit fortasse cum piscibus in aquâ vivere, et similiter respirare : sed et cum piscibus in aquâ

* Negat Scalig. p. 831. de Balæna Cantabrica. v. loc. R. B. vivere,

et similiter respirare: sed et cum piscibus mutus foret; periret enim vocis materia, sc. aer in pulmone collectus. Ideo ergo in aquâ suffocantur homines, quia neque aerem sine aquâ haurire possunt; neque aquam haustam, ut pisces, ejicere.

Haftenus ergo de pabulo hoc nitroso, tum quid sit, tum quantum ad vitam conducatur, diximus; restat adhuc tertium quod suscepi explicandum, nempe quomodo ad vitam conducatur, et quâ tandem ratione fiat, ut, unico hoc deficiente aut præcluso, reliquis etiam omnibus bene se habentibus, animalia, et, per analogiam, plantæ etiam ipsæ, suffocentur. Quanquam aurem nitrum ingeniosè à * Verulamio appelletur quoddam quasi aroma frigidum, atque unicum fere in rerum naturâ sit, quod multo spiritu abundat, et simul refrigerat: respirationem tamea non fieri ad refrigerandum cor, superiùs ostendimus; suffocationemque non impediri à frigore sanguini communicato, ulteriùs probant vel ea ipsa, de quibus novissimè diximus, nempe quòd pisces in aere, homines in aquâ, utcunque, frigidâ, suffocentur.

* Hist. Vit. et mor. p. 201. R. B.

Videtur ergo halitus ille nitrosus, toties à nobis memoratus, omnino ad vitam conducere, quatenus spirituum tum vitalium tam animalium, si modò eas sic distinguere placeat, pabulum est. Sicut enim subducto alibili succo, per cibum ministrando, facultates omnes naturales paulatim labascunt; ita deficiente hoc pabulo per respirationem suppeditato, vitales animalesque non minùs deficiunt. Imò tanto citiùs, hujus, quàm illius defectu, perimus, quanto materia ex quâ spiritus nostri constant, subtilior est, magisque dissipabilis, quàm illa ex qua membra nutriuntur. Et famelici quidem ad undecem circiter dies plerunque durârunt; * at vix est, ut quis per totidem minuta sine respiratione vitam toleret: Sicut flamma quæ in ellychnio est, nutritio halitu privata, ne momento quidem ardet. Hinc fit quòd in morbis frigidioribus, quales vocantur apoplexia et hysterica passio, ubi minima est spirituum per sensum aut motum dissipatio, ibi etiam diutiùs sine manifestâ respiratione vivitur†.

* Videfis Tulp. obs. 43, l. 1. R. B.

† V. Marcell. Donat. Hist. mirab. Adde huc de Apno Heraclidis Pontici, et si quid aliud apud Talenton. Thes. Reconditor. l. 2. c. 2. v. feb. 44. A. 45. B. et 47. c. 48. tot. R. B.

Sic et animalia quædam quæ totâ hyeme in latebris torpent, ideò vix, aut ne vix quidem, respirant, quoniam spiritus per illud tempus feriantes, minimeque exercitio dissolutos habent, donec vernus calor eos ad munera sua fungenda resuscitaverit. Atque hoc est quod voluit olim Asclepiades, cum respirationem ad * Animæ generationem conferre dixit : quin et ait ipse Hippocrates †, ἀνθρώπῳ ψυχὴν αἰεὶ φύεσθαι ἄχρι θανάτου.

Intellexerunt nempe uterque auram hanc vitalem spiritus nostros, adeoque animam ipsam continuò recreantem. Hinc est quòd animo delinquentes aperto aeri exponere solemus ; aut etiam faciem frigidâ inopinato injectâ conspergimus ; ita enim ad aerem raptim insufflandum excitantur, unde et spiritus momento renovatos accipiunt. Neque certè tantâ forsan præparatione, totve ambagibus, quot vulgo creditur, opus est, ut pabulum hoc æthereum in spiritus laboretur.

Quanquam enim spirituum generationem quandam τῷ αἵματι αἰέρωσιν, ἢ λεωτοποίησιν

* Seb. 10. R. B.

† Hipp. Epidem. l. 6. § 5. et l. 1. de diæt. ἀνθρώπῳ ψυχὴν αἰεὶ αἰετῶσθαι Seb. 10. R. B.

communiter statuant; non tamen necesse est ut eam sanguini semper acceptam referamus, ne tanquam vehiculo quidem. Siquidem videmus *λειποθυμίας* solo sæpe odore restitui, ægrosque admotâ tantum naribus aquâvitæ, oculos attollere.

Neque aliud, credo, præstant istiusmodi liquores spiritales, quam ut palatum et fauces, quæ partes sunt valdè spongiosæ et perspirabiles, spiritu suo imbuant, eumque adeo ad interiora cerebri penetralia transmittant: Certè enim ipsorum virtus momento nos recreat, multoque citiùs se exerit, quàm ut stomacho recepti, in chylum et sanguinem priùs, tandemque in spiritus convertantur. Hinc aurigis apud nonnullas gentes exteras in more positum est, ut equis, jam itinere defessis, et languentibus, vinum in os expuant; quo, etiamsi non deglutito, protinus alacriores evadunt. * Et novi ægros, quibus cum vinum in ventriculum demittere nefas esset; idem tamen in ore volvere, ad modum Gargarismi, subito levamento fuit. Quod sanè eo minùs mirandum, quum etiam epithemata, et unguenta aliaque topica in

* Vinum vel in ore detentum Arthriticos dolores mox asperare notat Jul. Palmarius l. de Pomaceo. p. 68. R. B.

morbis non tantum membrorum exteriorum, sed et ipsorum viscerum conducere, experiamur: Haud aliâ certè ratione quàm quia vasorum capillarium oscula ad extimam usque cuticulam perpetuò hiantia, subtiliores medicamentorum partes quâdam veluti inspiratione intro hauriant.

“ Merito itaque Galenus *, Moderata,
 “ inquit, respiratio omnibus aliis membris per
 “ arterias † contingit, (intelligit totum corpus
 “ esse perspirabile,) cerebro vero et cordi duo
 “ præcipua adjacent respirationis organa; illi,
 “ nares; huic, pulmo.” Nempe per hæc
 duo, pulmonem autem imprimis, fit, ut, vasa ista, in quibus omnes animæ facultates hospitantur, sc. nervi in cerebro; venæ autem arteriæque in corde, spiritu hoc nitroso tanquam animæ pabulo continuo saturentur. Et utcunque sanè cerebrum spirituum suorum materiam à corde per arterias carotidas et cervicales maximâ ex parte accipiat; nonnihil tamen immediatè per nares ingeri, ex eo liquet,

* Gal. de usu resp. lacun. p. 487. R. B.

† Videtis Claudium de la Courvee de nutr. fæt. p. 3. c. 9. p. 254. 215. 216. et. p. 99. R. B.

quòd odores momento sensum feriant, spiritusque nostros vel juvant vel lædunt multo velociùs, quàm ut antea per pulmonum et cordis et arteriarum vias illuc pertigerint. Quod ad pulmonem verò attinet, videntur quidem tot venarum arteriarumque ramuli per illius lobos distribui, ut spiritus hic nitrosus per branchias juxta positas illabens, sanguinem copiosiùs imbuat ; non aliter ferè quàm in alembico illo tortuoso, quod serpentinum vocant, liquor stillatitius per multas ambages ascendit, ut ambientis aquæ refrigerium commodiùs admittat. Si, per quos meatus hic transitus fiat, quæras ; ostende et tu mihi, quibus porulis alter ille spiritus nitrosus * qui in nive est, per delicatulorum pocula transit, ut æstiva vina † refrigeret : Quòd si vitrum aut metallum spiritui huic non sint impervia ; certè laxioris pulmonis vasa quantò minus ?

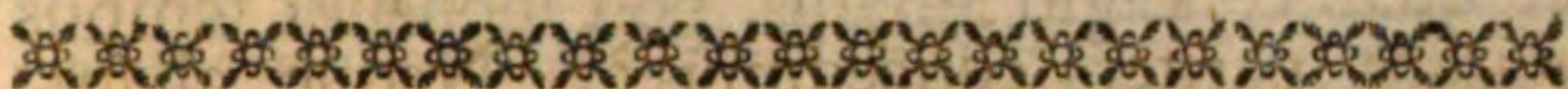
Et si fuliginibus aut feroso humori exitum

* Etiam salpetræ idem est usus. Jordan of Baths. p. 48. R. B.

† [Videfis Nic. Monard. de nive. p. 40. et circiter.] V. Siquid Galenus prout Heers Spad. p. 152. R. B.

per branchias non negamus, quidni per eosdem vel similes porulos, nitroso huic pabulo introitum pariter concedimus? Neque aliam fortè ob causam aerem naribus, non autem solo ore, inspiramus*, quàm ut aliquantulum ejus interea, per ossis ethmoidis foramina, in cerebrum ascendat.

* Videtis Prof. Martian. in Hippocrat. p. 317. R. B.



TRES QUÆSTIONES

In * Comit. Oxon. 1654.

Pro Gradu M. B. Eventilatæ.



QUÆSTIO PRIMA.

An Fætus materno sanguine nutriatur? Neg.

POSTQUAM itaque principiis genitalibus materna arva conferuntur; mirum quidem est, sed Harvæo mille experiētiis comprobatum, materiam omnem feminalem, brevi, vel elabi, vel penitus evanescere; ita ut, per dies complures, nihil prorsus in uteri cavitate reperiatur.

* Sc. in disputat. Vespertialibus. "In Comit. Oxon. 1654," adjecit ipsius auctoris manus in margine. Quomodo tamen hoc fieri potuerit haud video: nam liquet Nostrum suscepisse Grad. M. D. hoc ipso anno, Die Jun. 21: Comitia autem celebrari debent annuatim Die Lunæ proximo post sept. D. Jul. Vespertiæ die Sat. proximè præcedente. Stat. Acad. Oxon. 7. 1. 1.

Interea tamen uterus fœcundo quodam spiritu, et quasi contagio afflatus, post idoneum tempus liquorem quendam clarum et lentum, qualis est ovi albumen, paulatim fecernit: non aliter quàm post ictum venenatum ulcuscula ichorem aut tabum exsudant; vel quomodo plantæ, fœcundo verni solis influxu vegetatæ, turgescunt illicò, succumque, novellis fructibus procreandis idoneum, concipiunt.

Ab hujusmodi liquore membranulâ suâ obducto, quicquid uspiam est animalium ortum ducit: neque enim multò aliter se res habet, siue primordium foràs exponatur, ut in oviparis solet; siue intus ad partum usque foveatur, ut in viviparis; quod enim in ovo sinus et incubatio, id in conceptu uterus et amplexus interior præstant.

Cùm igitur hoc utriusque parentis quasi *σύμβολον* sic constitutum est, primò pars quædam aquosa et valde limpida a reliquo humore fecernitur, quæ propriâ membranâ tenuissimâ et pellucidâ, amnio scilicet, includitur: Humorem alterum crassiores et turbidiores exterior tunica, chorion, concavæ uteri superficiei contigua, totumque conceptum ambiens, complectitur.

Paulò

Paulò post, in colliquamento hoc crySTALLINO punctum rubrum, quod primum vivens dixeris, crebrò micat, et quasi nictitare conspicitur : indeque subtilissimæ venularum propagines, ceu radii, sparguntur, quæ auctiores paulatim redditæ, tandem pabuli gratiâ, quoquoersus per humorem albugineum, ad extimam usque membranam, infinitis furculis disseminantur.

Toto hoc tempore, in mulieribus circiter trimestri, hoc, five ovum, five animal, licet uteri parietibus undique contiguum, nulla tamen vasa habet cum eo communia : donec tandem, quod in omnibus ferè viviparis usu venit, inter ipsum et uterum, caro mollis et laxa, instar spongiæ, succrescat, placentam five hepar uterinum vocant, in quam vasorum umbilicalium extrema porriguntur, nutrimentum fætui ab utero allatura : Adeò ut, quemadmodum in mesenterio per ramos arteriæ Cæliacæ, et mesentericæ, sanguis ad intestina impellitur, indeque per venas regressus absorptum è cibis chylum unà secum ad jecur et cor defert : ita similiter arteriæ umbilicales sanguinem in placentam ingerunt, quem venæ unà cum succo nutritio inde ad fætum reducunt.

Atque hinc fit ut sanguis iste, qui aliàs mulieribus, singulis mensibus, tanquam superfluous, excernitur, gravidis et lactantibus, ut plurimum, sistatur ; quia scilicet nutrimentum illud, aliàs in menstrua redundaturum, prævertitur jam, et in succum lactescentem, vel embryoni per placentam, vel infanti per mammas nutriendo, impenditur.

Hoc autem imprimis notandum venit, quod in placentâ uterinâ, ut et in ipso utero, arteriæ multò plures majoresque sunt, quàm venæ : quod omnino argumento est, materiam aliquam intra fætûs pomæria appulsam, illic deponi ; nec cum reliquo sanguine ad matrem per venas remeare.

Materia hæc totam uteri placentam, ut mel favos suos, implet, et in ejus cavitatibus seu cotyledonibus, tanquam alba mucilago conspicitur ; colore, consistentiâ, et sapore, albumini ovi persimilis. Conceptum verò à placentâ si avulseris, videas illicò, ex singulis cotyledonibus et favis, eorundemque mucore, totidem furculos five capillares vasorum umbilicalium ramusculos, et albentes quidem, non autem sanguine tinctos, tanquam filamenta oblonga, simul extrahi

trahi; quemadmodum herbas è terrâ evulsas radices suæ unâ comitantur. Quapropter meritò placentam hanc, sive carunculas, quasi mammas uteri dixeris; nempe organa albuginoso isti alimento concoquendo, et venarum suctioni præparando, idonea.

Atque hinc est quod philosophi quidam magni nominis apud Plutarchum dixerunt, “*εἶναι ἐν τῇ μήτρᾳ θηλάς τίνας ἢ σόματα, διῶν τρέφεται το ἔμβρυον*.” innuentes scilicet, varorum umbilicalium ora è carunculis tanquam papillis alimentum exfugentia. Quinimò aiebant insuper, quod et ipse magnus * Hippocrates non semel asseruit, licèt Fabritio deliramentum, et Vesslingio magnis difficultatibus obnoxium videatur, embryonem in utero materno fugere, et per os ali: nam, inquit ille, nisi in utero fuxisset, quomodo excrementa faceret, aut protinus à partu fugere novisset? Verba tanquam è tripode prolata. Fatentur enim omnes, humores binos, eosque tenuissimis membranulis diremptos, innatanti fœtui circumfundi; quarum licèt alterum, in amnio, sudorem,

* De form. fæt. 19. et 134. lib. de carn. et de nat. pueri. R. B.

alterum, in chorio, urinam esse, medicorum schola hæcenus asseruit: Verior tamen ratio antiquissimâ authoritate suffulta, liquores hosce foetus alimenta potius esse, quàm excrementa, persuaferit. Uterque enim prius in conceptu reperitur, quàm vel minimum foetus vestigium agnoscatur. Quin et in conceptibus quibusdam irritis planè et infæcundis, nihilominus dicti humores, præsertim exterior deprehenditur. Imò apparente etiam foetu, tam ingens tamen est utriusque copia, ut eos tantilli animalculi excrementa haud facilè dixeris: præsertim cum instante partu, minores pro ratâ evadant, idque licèt foetus jam grandior sit, eoque nomine plus excrementi congerere debuerit, cum alimento copiosiore utatur.

Quid quòd * Harvæus post Arantium negat, meatum illum, quem Urachum appellant, urinam, ut putat, è vesicâ per umbilicum educentem, in homine inveniri posse? Neque diffitentur Riolanus, Veslingius, aliique nobiles anatomici, saltem solidum eum esse et impervium. Proinde non est mirum, vesicam

* Harv. de Gener. p. 186, 278. R. B.

nascentibus plenam et distentam esse, eosque primis diebus ferè perpetuò mingere; propter urinam scilicet illic congestam, quam tamen verisimile est haud ita copiosam fore, quin ut intra corpus ad partum usque contineri satis commodè possit, tum propter defæcatissimam alimenti puritatem, ejusque adeò integram ferè assimilationem: tum etiam propter renes, aliaque viscera, excrementis separandis destinata, vix satis consummatè extructa, nisi dum embryo crassiores, minusque sinceram nutrimenti sui partem depascitur; quod ante ultima gestationis tempora non facit.

Adde, quòd infantes nonnulli, utriusque sexûs, nascuntur meatu urinario imperforato, cætera tamen satis sani, quod nunquam foret, si excernenda esset per vesiculam urina, adeoque in corpus regurgitaret.

Porro humores illi non videntur esse excrementitii, in quos tot ramuli venarum umbilicalium distribuuntur; qui alimentum inde, quasi è præsepi amplo, exfugentes, idem postea in fætum transferunt. Sed neque adeò concinnum est ut natura, quæ commodissimè omnia instituit, fætum in excremento proprio
natare

natare voluerit. His adde, multa animalia nunquam sudare, ut canes et feles ; quin et pennata omnia, serpentes et pisces, ne urinam quidem emittere creduntur : et tamen hæc omnia è liquidis hujusmodi primordiis sunt prognata.

Constat denique, liquorem hunc omnis excrementitiæ pravitatis planè immunem esse, cum neque tetrum odorem spiret, neque acris sit aut falsuginosus ; sed omnino probum saporem obtineat, et lacti aquoso simillimum : Ac proinde statim à partu omnia fere vivipara eum absorbent, jamque natos fætus lambendo detergunt ; cum fætuum excrementa ne attingant quidem.

Idcirco plusquam verisimile videtur, limpidum hunc humorem in quo fætus natat, ei pro genuino alimento inservire ; partemque ejus tenuiorem et sinceriorem, intra venas umbilicales haustam, primogenitas fætûs partes constituere et augere : è reliquo autem, ceu lacte, per suctionem in ventriculum deglutito, ibidemque cocto, et venarum mesaraicarum operâ attracto, novellum embryonem nutrirî et crescere. Videmus autem pullum in ovo, intra aquam, os aperire ; quare necesse est, humorem in fauces lapsum

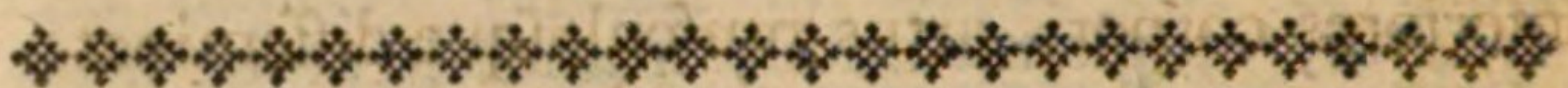
lapsum deglutiat : quicquid enim intra fauces ultra linguæ radicem ad gulæ summitatem pertigerit, id nullum animal, citra vomitum, regere posse certum est : Ideoque veterinarii, qui potiones medicatas aut morsellos, pilulasve, jumentis exhibent, prehensâ eorum linguâ, ultra hujus protuberantiam, ad radicem ipsam ingerunt ; quo fit, ut easdem quin devorent, evitare nequeant. Quamobrem si embryo in humore dicto natans, os suum aperit ; necesse profecto est aquam fauces ingredi : et si alios musculos movet, quidni credamus, eundem, pariter et faucium organis usum, liquorem illum absorbere ?

Quinetiam certum est in embryonum ventriculis reperiri substantiam quandam, colore, gustu, odore, et consistentiâ, similem liquori in quo natant ; eandemque illic aliquantulum coctam, in coagulum verti, simile pigmentis illis albis et mucosis, quæ obstetrix in recens natis, è cutis præsertim plicis, abluit. In intestinis autem superioribus, chylum, ex eâdem materiâ coctâ, abundat ; in inferioribus, excrementum viride et scybala : Quid ergo dubitemus affirmare, fœtum in utero sugere, et in eo fieri chylicationem, cùm ejus manifesta adsint, tum
prin-

principia, tum rejectamenta? Præsertim cùm eo tempore vesicam utramque bile et urinâ, quæ secundæ coctionis excrementa sunt, plenas videamus. Quin et hoc insuper fidem faciat, quòd cùm fætus reliqua omnia, motum, incessum loquelam, tentando, nec, nisi diutinâ assuetudine edoctus, peragat; promptè tamen et accuratè fugit, quamprimum in lucem editur, tanquam id in utero jampridem egisset: Imò compertum est, eum in partu hærentem, antequam ejulare aut respirare possit, digitum ori admotum apprehendere et fugere: Quinimo recens natus succionem accuratius molitur, quàm adultior, et per dies aliquot desuetus, ipse queat. Dedidicisse igitur longâ consuetudine videtur, antequam natus esset; quod desuetudine tam brevi dediscere post nativitatem experimur.

Atque ita demum manifestum fecimus, embryonem in utero non sanguine nutriri, sed humore albugineo sive lacte aquoso ipsi circumfuso, quod partim per umbilici vasa emulget protinus ad hepar deferendum, partim verò, sed serius, ore deglutitum, lactentis instar, ad ventriculum et intestina demittit. Et primò quidem per umbilicales

cales radices, quasi plantæ vitam degit, unde corpus crudum album atque imperfectum conspicitur, et, plantæ instar, immobile atque iners manet : Quamprimum verò per os eodem alimento ulterius elaborato fruitur ; protinus mucago quæ fuerat, in carnis naturam transit, ipseque sublimiore exultans vegetationis gradu, motum orditur ; nec jam ampliùs, plantarum more per radices, sed animalis instar, per os nutritur, et illius vitam degit.



Q U Æ S T I O S E C U N D A.

An omnis sensus sit tactus ? Aff.

HUCUSQUE naturæ vestigia, prout licuit, secuti, embryonem nostrum quasi sub incude vidimus, ipsumque intra materna claustra fabricatum, ad mundi portas deduximus. Proximè restat decernere, quo motu et quibus ictibus, hoc quod sumus machinæ, ab irruentis mundi corporibus impellatur ; sive quid demum sit quod Sentire vocamus.

Est ergo sensus nihil aliud, quàm conceptus sive phantasma in animalis cerebro excitatum, à motu sive impulsu corporis alicujus vel crassioris, vel saltem subtilioris, ipsius nervos ferientis. Nervi autem sunt quasi cerebrum per totum corpus exporrectum, idque, mediante, ut plurimum, spinali medullâ, quæ cùm ipsa nihil aliud sit quàm cerebrum oblongatum, ramos
suos

suos et propagines, tanquam arboris inversæ truncus, cujus radix intra cranium figitur, per inferiores corporis artus musculosque diffeminat. Materies hæc nervosa, vel, si fas dicere, cerebrum hoc, in singula membra dispansum, diversos motus concipit, prout a rebus hinc inde appellentibus diversimodè afficitur; non aliter quàm cithara, quæ varios edit concentus, tum quia è chordis non unius fabricæ constat, tum etiam, quòd variis modis à plectro digitove pulsatur.

Hæ nervorum propagines, plenæ spiritu è cerebro influente, sed et rerum extrinsecus incurfantium plagis obnoxia, objectorum potestates, prout vel jucundæ fuerint, vel secus, ad cerebrum deferunt; non aliter quàm cochlearum cornicula, vel baculi quibus cæcutientes viam sibi prætentant; et eorum motu attrituque multifario, lutum, lapides, arenas, aliaque innumera, prout obvia sunt, dignoscunt.

Hinc quædam corpora terfa et expolita palpantes, placidè demulcent; alia asperiora, tuberculis suis aut uncinulis, nervosam carnem quasi titubare faciunt et impingere, adeoque offensam creant. Quædam leni et æqualibi motu
corporis

corporis nostri porulos suaviter subintrant ; alia ingratè et per vim irruentia, fodicant, lancinant, convellunt.

Atque ita quidem se res habet in reliquis sensibus, qui eo semper majore dolore aut voluptate afficiuntur, prout nempe corporum incurrentium figura aut motus, organorum crassi aptius conformatur. Adeo ut, non gustus solummodo, fatente Aristotele, sed et quilibet alius sentiendi modus haud male tactus appelletur ; utpote cum omnes fiant, rerum materialium alicunde obvenientium ad organa sua nervosque sensorios applicatione. Sic odores facile quis corporeos judicet, cum videat eos nunc vento dissipari, nunc vitro aut narthecio cohiberi ne diffluant, floresque post ipsorum decessum, languere penitus et flaccescere. De saporibus idem constat, quos chymici, quasi ad ludibrium naturæ, a corpore suo pro libitu secernunt ; modò fatuam plane et emortuam massam exhibentes, mox, affuso paucarum guttarum spiritu, velut ab inferis resuscitantes. Quin et sonus ipse a loco in locum progreditur, idque passibus fatis lentis et conspicuis ; tanquam sequentes percussi aeris vibrationes, alias semper
urgerent

urgerent et propellerent. Novimus voces per tuborum vehicula perennari, at inquieto rursum aere dispergi: nunc illas reverberant cavernæ; nunc inter posita corporum septa hebetant et obtundunt: Adeò ut nihil planè aliud videatur sonus, quàm motus nervis auditoriis, aut saltem cerebro, impressus; five illud fiat mediante aere, quod frequentius, vel aliter quovismodo communicetur. Hinc fit, ut etiam furdastri baculo dentibus arrepto, et ad instrumentum musicum protenso, harmoniam satis commodè percipiant: Insuper phrenetici, et quibus caput gravedinosum est, aut aliter perturbatum, propter vapores intus tumultuantes, cerebrumque variè commoventes, tinnitus aliosque sonos videntur exaudire.

Neque demum aliter de visione statuendum est, cùm etiam lumen, quæ unica est colorum materia, fracta solummodo et perturbata, nihil aliud sit, quam corpus subtilissimum, quod proprio quodam motu nervum opticum impellit: unde fit, ut varii colores, et ignium collucentium imagines, etiam in tenebris obversari videantur post gravem pla-

Q

gam

gam inflictam oculis, aut elisas fauces, aut vehementem capitis percussionem: nimirum quia hâc ratione, cerebrum ita fortuitò movetur, quomodo aliàs ab ictu luminis externi naturaliter commoveri solet. Lumen autem, quo unico, uti diximus, oculus inter videndum percellitur, corporeum esse constat, tum quòd huc illuc, instar pilæ, vel refilit et reflectitur, vel frangitur et in diverticula abit, prout impingit in corpora quæ progressum ejus aut penitus impediunt, aut transitum quidem, sed non omnino liberum, permittunt.

Porro ubi vehementior lux est aut nimis improvisò oculum subintrat, ipsum quasi distendere videtur, et dolore afficere; non aliter quam vitra ab igne rumpuntur, nisi gradatim ad ejus receptionem præparentur: Quæ omnia planè juxta leges aliorum corporum eveniunt, neque rebus extra materiæ sortem positis ullatenus convenire possunt.

His animadversis, promptum erit asserere, nihil aliud ne excogitari quidem posse, quod in sentiendi negotio locum habeat, præter usum materiæ vel crassioris, vel saltem subtilioris, ad organum suum appulsum, quem tactum dicimus;

mus; qui pro variâ, tum corporum incurren-
tium, tum et ipsius organi, structurâ, varia sub-
inde creat phantasmata, quæ coloris, soni,
saporis, aliisque nominibus designamus: Haud
aliter quàm in ipso tactu densum et calidum,
licèt utrumque corporeum sit, modis tamen
toto cælo diversis, nos afficiunt, non minùs
quàm album et dulce, quæ diversis sensibus
attribuuntur.

Nam ut dicat aliquis hæc omnia fieri
per facultates, qualitates, species et similia,
verba sunt tantùm in summis labris natantia,
quæque dant *sine mente sonum*. — Hæc tamen
in vulgari physicâ utramque ferè paginam
implent, et quotusquisque est tyronum in scho-
lis balbutientium, qui non omnibus philoso-
phiæ nodis hos cuneos admoveat? Quæ
licèt in umbraticis metaphysicorum abstrac-
tionibus locum suo jure vendicent, medicis tamen
et physiologis ad penitiora contendentibus,
indignum prorsus est hujusmodi commentis
acquiescere.

Quasi verò naturæ primordia et causarum
involucra scrutanti, sufficiat, si dicas, rem ita
esse, quia tali qualitate prædita est, i. e. aptitu-
pinem

dinem habet ut ita fit: vel, animal aliquid facere per facultatem, i. e. per potentiam quam habet, ut faciat. Nimirum hoc est, tanquam vulpes ille in apologo, vitreum vas lambere, sed pultem, quæ intus est, non attingere.



QUÆSTIO TERTIA.

*An acidum ventriculi fermentum plus conferat
coctioni, quàm calor? Aff.*

QUANAAM materiâ extruatur animal, et quomodo, machinam suam ab exteriori mundo impulsam habeat, h. e. sentiat, jam vidimus. Sed cum compagem hanc tot motibus exercitam, tot plagis impetitam, alicunde instaurari necesse sit; superest demum inquirere, quibus mediis alimentum in ventriculo conficiatur, ut, per totum undique corpus distributum, jugi partium deperditioni succurrat.

Coctionis igitur opus in caloris cardine versari putavit hætenus vulgus medicorum; qui, cum cernerent plurima bulliendo tenerescere atque immutari, hominumque et quadrupedum ventriculos actu calefcere, veræ digestionis loco, culinariam quandam elixationem visceribus in-

tulerunt : tanquam nihil demum aliud ad conficiendum chylum requiratur, quàm ut cibus, deglutitus jam et materiâ potulentâ dilutus, ventriculi, vicinarumque partium foco, concoquatur.

Attamen quàm longè hoc a vero recedat vel inde liquet, quod neque positis hisce causis, et præsertim calore, cibi necessariò digerantur : quin et sæpenumero hic effectus optimè succedit, illic etiam ubi vel nullus vel minimus calor in stomacho deprehenditur : adsit modò acidum hoc fermentum, sive saliva, è ventriculi tunicis exundans, cujus imprimis beneficio cibi debitè subiguntur, et sine quo frustra est quicquid in chylicationis opere ars aut natura molitur. Etenim licèt carnes in annum usque clauso vase incoxeris, nunquam tamen efficies ut in verum chylum liquecant ; quin, sive illæ lento calore super cineres intepuerint, unius noctis spatio computrescunt * atque olidæ fiunt ; sive acriori igne fervidissime bullierint, † fibrosæ tamen partes tenaces usque et duræ permanent. Sed neque ita promptum est credere, quomodo ex eodem v. g. pane, tam diversa ani-

* P. Castell Epist. medic. 5. p. 145. R. B.

† Helmont. Gassend. in appen. de nutrition. p. 39. R. B.

malium genera, homines, quadrupedes, aves, pisces, chylum naturæ suæ proprium, unius caloris adminiculo, eliciant : nisi potiùs peculiare fermentum, et reliquo corpori accommodatum, ab uniuscujusque stomacho influere fateamur. Certè si digestio genuinum caloris opus esset, majorem calorem continuò felicior atque uberior digestio sequeretur ; quo enim causa quæque est potentior, eo effectum suum proprium potentius quoque perficit : Et tamen ardenti febre laborantibus, etiam cum fitis ingens, linguæque scabrities et nigror summum stomachi calorem arguunt, nihil prorsus ritè digeritur ; pisces, carnes, juscula, omnia cadaverosa evadunt, ructusque nidorosos efficiunt : non secus atque carnis frustulum, si in ore clauso, aliâve corporis cavitate, licet calidissimâ, reconditum sit ; tantùm abest ut in chylum resolvatur, quin post aliquot inde horas putredine et fætoe corrumpitur. Idem quoque accidit carnibus etiam crudis et salitis, si per breve spatium carpo aut pectori calenti alligantur. E contrario autem, si febricitanti, pro nidorosis illis, acidi ructus subnascantur, salutare hoc præfagium esse verè censuit Hippo-

crates : arguit enim fermentum hoc acidum, ventriculo ad promovendam coctionem denuò suppeditari. Unde et eosdem ructus in lienteriiis, ubi omnia cruda et indigesta excernuntur, non minùs bonæ spei esse, idem asserit : eadem sc. est ratio utriusque.

Talem igitur liquorem fermentationis opificem in coctionis partes, et quidem multò maximas, venire, necesse est ; præsertim cùm animalia etiam illa quæ nunquam bibunt †, chylum tamen habeant liquidum et fluentem ; qui certè calore solo inspissari potius et durescere debuerat, nisi naturali hoc menstruo liquefceret ac dilueretur. Quinetiam pisces, quorum ventriculus et reliqua interanea omni prorsus calore destitui videntur, sunt nihilominus admodum voraces, adeò ut alios pisces in ingluviem suam rapiant, ipsosque integros, ne ossibus quidem exceptis, solvant digerantque. Et licet non negandum sit plerorumque animalium ventriculos, ut et reliqua viscera, modicè incalescere, procul tamen absunt a tam potenti ardore, qui

* Hippocr. aph. 1. § 6. *R. B.*

† Ut mures, v. Helmont. p. 164, n. 29. Item oves, viperae, gazellæ, et v. p. Bellon. obs. l. 2. c. 125. Item chamæleon, et quidem homines. v. Gassend in append. de nutrit. p. 39 et v. Jul. Scal. in Arist. de plant. p. 127. *R. B.*

solus escam conficiat ipsis pæne flammis aliquoties indomabilem. Siquidem pro comperto habemus, aves quasdam, non arenulas modò et lateres et lapillos, eosque durissimos, sed et ferum quoque et vitri frustula deglutita solvere penitus et erodere; neque verò hoc fieri verisimile est attritu mero, quasi lapidum molarium, quod nuper sentire videtur magnus author in libro de generatione*, sed potiùs menstruo hoc quod diximus digestivo, quod in quibusdam animantibus adeo potens est et efficax, ut nisi subinde cibis istiusmodi vescantur, præ ipsâ aciditatis copiâ, malè habeant: Deest enim quod acrem ejus vim exciperet obtunderetque, quæ aliàs stomachum vellicans et erodens, non tantùm famem, sed et appetitum caninum, sive bulimum, excitat: Unde fit, ut symptoma illud per altas nives iter facientes plerumque adoriatur; non ratione caloris aucti, quis enim hoc nivibus acceptum ferat? sed propter halitus acres et nitrosos ventriculum morficantes. Quòd si quandoque contingat humorem istum præ copiâ aliorum ferri, et extra stomachum redundare, fieri potest, ut aliorum quoque sym-

* Harv. de gen. Anim. p. 20 R. B.

ptomatum causa existat: unde novimus quosdam articulari morbo graviter laborantes, nullo magis remedio sublevari, quàm si capillos fluviales sæpiusculè diglutiant: ita enim fit, ut lacerans humor, è stomacho oriundus, acridinem suam illic exerceat et deponat; non aliter quàm acida chymicorum menstrua solutionibus oculorum cancri, corallii aut margaritarum adhibita, mitiora evadunt; aquæ etiam stygiæ et chrysulcæ, postquam erodendis metallis vires suas impenderint, hebescent illico et cicurantur. Neque aliâ fortè de causâ, ovorum testæ, oculi cancrorum, et similia crustacea, calculi quoque, generationem impediunt, quàm quòd aciditas fermenti hujus in stomacho redundantis, illorum congressu prævertitur etc. mitescit, ante quàm ad renes aut vesicam pertigerit; quæ alias in calculosis, arenulas, quemadmodum et in arthriticis, tophos generaret. Videmus siquidem spiritus vitrioli, salis aut nitri, etc. salibus quibuscunque vegetabilibus per deliquium solutis, commissos, protinus effervesce, et in substantiam albam et lapideam concrecere; quòd si priùs solvendis istiusmodi testaceis adhibeantur, nihil tale præstant, sed acrimoniam potius omnem dimittunt.

Nemo ferè non vidit circumforaneum quendam Italum nuper in his locis commorantem, qui lapides instar cibi quotidiani vorare solebat et concoquere ; idque ad complures libras indies præstitit, cùm primùm se populo spectandum venditabat ; vix alio quovis edulii genere victitare visus, nisi quòd vino et cerevisiâ fortiori, cùm licuit, gaudebat : Habuit tamen, ut ipse dixit, stomachum nequaquam ultra modum calentem aut siticulosum, verùm acerrimi hujus fermenti proculdubio satis fæcundum. Hinc est quod experimur globulum argenteum in ventriculum demissum, non tantùm diutinâ morâ imminui, sed etiam nigrore quodam tingi : ita enim solet, si aquæ forti corrosivæ immergeretur*. Hinc etiam cibaria viscida et pingua, vix sine ægritudine et nausæâ digeruntur : istiusmodi enim corpora liquores acetosi et tenues haud ita facilè referant aut subintrant.

Quin et esse aliquod ex acidorum genere, quod cibi potûsque digestioni tantopere conducat, suadere ultrà possit vel hoc ipsum, quòd acidulum quiddam sapiant oleantque, quæcunque confectis cibis per vomitum ejiciuntur, idque

* Brown. Enq. p. 135. R. B.

licèt multo saccharo condita fuerint. Idem quoque sapor in condimentis ad appetitum acuum expetitur, qualem sc. habent succus aurantiorum, oxyacanthæ, sal, sinapi, acetum et similia : ideò nempe, quia cùm naturam habent fermento huic digestivo affinem, non modò cibos præparant ad faciliorem ejus ingressum, sed et ipsum copiosius è membranis stomachi proliciunt. Ideoque pueruli, secus ferè quam adulti solent, edulia fatua et mellita præoptant, acidula, et quæ nôrunt pungere, minùs curant ; nimirum quia cùm aliunde fermenti hujus copia iis ubertim suppetat, quod ex felici digestionis satis constat, aliorum acidorum subsidio nequaquam indigent. Quin et satis notum est, ventriculum cibi mole aut crassitie gravatum, à succo citri, spiritu vitrioli, et similibus, levamen sentire, et maximè, si eximio * scriptori credimus, à cocti lienis frustulo comesto. Et quamvis eadem gravamina tollant etiam vina, et reliqua calidiora, hoc tamen præstant, non tam quàm calida sunt, sed quia calore suo, vel potiùs partium tenuitate, acidum hoc fermentum, genuinum digestionis organum, excitant et eliciunt:

* Walæus in Epist. de motu chyl. et sang. p. 446. R. B.

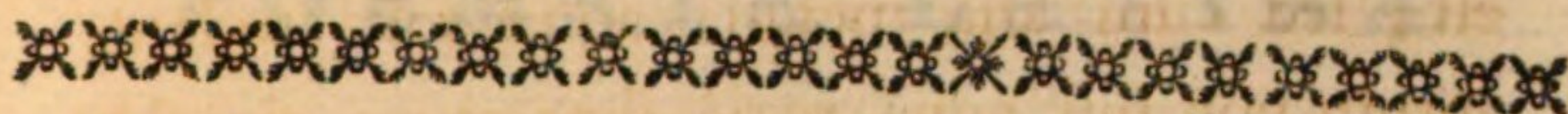
non secus ac in conficiendo pane, cerevisiâ, et similibus, fermentatio, licet aliunde causam habeat, adhibito tamen aliquali calore, melius procedit.

Denique hinc optimè constabit quâ ratione chylus in ventriculo albescat ; nimirum propter acidum hunc liquorem è ventriculi tunicis exsudatum ; qui dum instar menstrui cujusdam naturalis, cibos dissolvit, etiam illorum sulphuri, salique volatili, hæc enim sunt quæ in alimentis maximè nutriunt, commiscetur, et in cremorem vertit lacti non absimilem : Haud aliter quàm si liquori cuilibet, sulphure aut sale volatili imprægnato, acetum aut spiritum vitrioli immisceas, illico lactescit, uti cernitur in præparationibus lactis sulphuris, resinæ scammonii, jalapæ, et similium. Eâdem etiam de causâ, medicamenta chalybeata sulphureum quendam nidorem in ventriculo excitant, veluti ac si ova, ad duritiem cocta, fuerint comesta ; omnino enim fieri videtur à liquore hoc acido ferrum corrorente : siquidem spiritus vitrioli limaturæ chalybis inspersus, talem prorsus excitat odorem sulphureum ac fætidum.

Interea verò quamvis veteres tam philosophi quàm medici insigniores, fermentationem acidi propriam esse verè dixerint ; ut tamen alimentum in ventriculo debitè fermentescat, non
quævis

quævis aciditas suffecerit, sed peculiaris quædam et specifica, pro cujuslibet animalis naturâ subministrata. Hinc fit ut aliorum stomachi feliciter coquant, quæ alii, licet æquè calidi, respuunt aut ægerrimè ferunt; quemadmodum neque omne menstruum cuivis corpori solvendo est; sed cum alia metalla aquæ forti cedant, aurum non nisi aquâ regiâ superatur: sic sulphur oleis commodissime liquefcit, ammoniacum aceto, aquâ tragacanthum, et alia aliis: Et in ulceribus notum est ossa, humore quodam erodi et cariosa fieri, qui tamen cutem partesque carnosas illæfas prætermittit.

Quemadmodum igitur in ore, saliva, humor subtilis et attenuans, utpote qui tumores discutit et lichenes deterget, cibo masticando, ex arteriis per palatum dispersis, commiscetur: Ita quoque cibus jam ex ore in ventriculum demissis, occurrit liquor alius salivâ acrior et potentior; qui è reliquiis prioris cibi in villosis ventriculi rugis, tanquam in favis, reconditi, ibique acescentis, constans, fermenti instar evadit; cibosque noviter ingestos ita attenuat, solvit, agitât, miscet, donec crasin, suo quique animali nutriendo idoneam, obtinuerint.

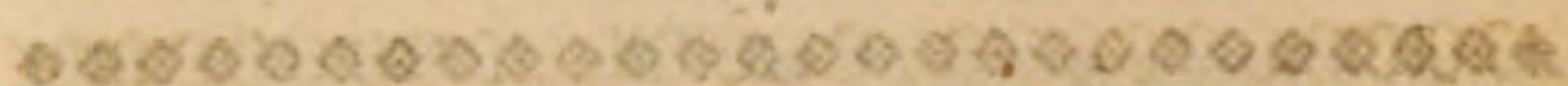


POEMATATA LATINA.





POEMATA LATINA



Florida Caves and Mines - 1911

D
 ULCER decus regni, qui iam natus
 in regno

Parturientem tollas, propetiusque infans ver-

Ut in purpureo candida flore corinet

Primiparæ anni: seu jam tibi molle labellum

Molophilus truxalis (Walker)

2. In the case of a company, the company shall be liable for the payment of the debt.

Blanda toporictio demulcet carmine putris

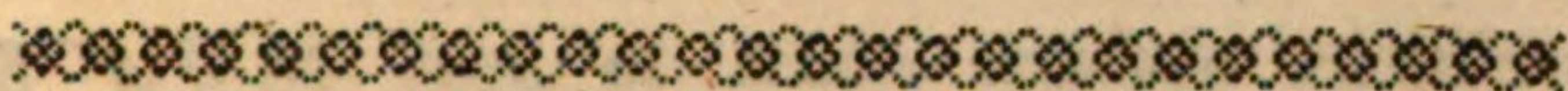
Accipe quæ canimus votivæ : et quælibet, semper

Langsamer ist das durchgehende Mähen.

* This is not a correct statement for the following reason:



POEMATATA LATINA.



FILIO LA *Carolo et Mariæ nata,*
Mart. 17. 1636. *

DULCE decus regni, quâ jam nascente
renidet

Parturiens tellus, properatque infantia veris
Ut tua purpureo cunabula flore coronet,
Primitiisque anni : seu jam tibi molle labellum
Morsibus innocuis maternum vellicat uber ;
Seu te, dum querulo conturbas pectora fletu,
Blanda soporifero demulcet carmine nutrix ;
Accipe quæ canimus votiva ; at qualia, semper
Languida, jejunis dat quadragesima Musis.

* Hæc lusit noster, annorum fere sedecim puer.

R

Cur

Cur tamen, O ! malles nasci quo tempore Bacchus
 Exulat, et languent epulæ ? Natalia certè
 Regia festivum potiùs decuere Decembrem :
 An quia malueris ut publica vota tuorum
 Altius ascendant ? Seu Tu, REGINA, Puellam
 Egeris ex utero, jucundum et amabile pondus,
 Ne pleno tumeas inter jejunia ventre ?

In Exoptatissimum CAROLI e Scotiâ Reditum. 1641.

DUM licet, et musas nondum tristissima
vexant

Fata, nec imbellem prosternunt fulmina laurum,
Pergimus audaces ad carmina; carmina, dicto
Cæsare, læta fluunt, veluti cùm lampades acrem
Evibrare solent, ægrâ vel Pallade, flammam.

Vivimus has inter mortes: licèt ipsa jacentis
Jam domini toga crimen erat, lætosque decores
Exuit, ah! tristi nimium præfaga colore;
Vivimus: agnoscunt solitas præcordia vires
Numinis, et reduces vota agglomeramus ad aras.
Non secus æstivi languet flos aureus horti,
Jam jam semianimi tacturus vertice terram
Dum cælum astra regunt, dum mergitur oceano sol;
At simul ille novos plenâ face sparserit ignes,
Expandit folia, et renovatam libera gestit
Tollere cervicem, totumque admittere Phœbum.

Scilicet hoc saltem, CAROLO redeunte, fatemur
Ex aquilone bonum : non jam per compita matres
Stant pavidæ, natosque vident ad classica raptos ;
Non sedet ante focum nimii pertæsa senectus
Staminis, ignotique horret nova murmura belli.
Sed placidi soles, et quæ nunc tempora nobis
Invidêre senes ; fecit pax aurea tantum,
Fortiùs ut fracto coalescat fœdere membrum.

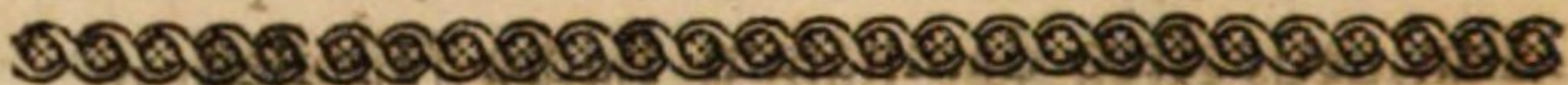
Qualis iô Cæsar ! cujus præsentia cœlum
Molliit, es rigidas docuit mitescere gentes.
Nam simul augustâ te majestate verendum
Conspexêre, silent ; nec habes nunc ampliùs hostem :
Ensesque clypeosque, trementem in vertice plumam,
Hastarumque nemus tua sub vestigia mittunt ;
Ipsi etiam cecidêre duces, majore triumpho.

Inde minùs timeo si jam feralis Iërna
Sævit, et admissum didicit tolerare venenum ;
Antidotum rex ipse dabit, reprimetque furores,
Discordemque Lyram harmoniâ meliore replebit.

Perge ; — sed et nobis etiam, queis noxius hæret
Squallor, et indecores deturpant ora vapores,
Redde diem ; poscant aliæ tua numina terræ,
Nos cultu propiore tuæ, quos fluctibus urgent
Undantes animi, cœcique infania vulgi.
Interea trepidæ qualis cùm contigit oræ

Delius,

Delius, et sacro firmavit pondere terram,
 Talis ades nobis; et qui juga celsa Pyrenes
 Durus, et arctoo damnatam fidere Thulen
 Lustrâsti, insanos ubi torret Sirius agros,
 Quàque ferox boreas glaciali regnat in arce,
 Disce tuum librare orbem, mediumque tenere;
 Dum reliquæ, licèt æterno nos vere fruamur,
 Sint fatis obliquo felices numine zonæ.



Προῳέλεια * Anglo-Batava,

*Pari plusquam Virgineo, Gulielmo Arausii,
Et Mariæ Britanniarum †: 1641.*

E C L O G A.

HÆC nemora, has salicum peragrabam
devius umbras,
Pastor ego in sylvis, Lydæ dilectus Jolas ;
(Tu virgo mihi causa viæ, te sæpe colenti
Mens abit, et teneros perdo male sedulus agnos :)
Dum vagor huc illuc, atque omnia lumine lustro,
Ecce procul gracili labentem flumine rivum
Conspexi, et summo porrectum in margine Thyrsin.
Thyrsis erat tristis semper puer : ille recurvum
Sustinet in ripâ, et vultu superincubabat undis ;
Tum bibit, et pensat lacrymarum sænore nympham ;

* Sub hoc tit. (Excerpt. ex eod. Libell. Vid. Præf.) extat
carmen hexamet. Poematia Oxon. L. Lichfield, 1656. duod.
pag. 60. Auct. H. Birchedo.

† Intellige Mariam, Caroli filiam Nat. Max. Et Guilielmum,
filium unicum Henrici Frederici, Principis Aurantiae.

Et tandem crebris singultibus interruptos
Ore movet questus, admurmurat unda querenti.

Pan deus Arcadiæ, nam te pastoribus æquum
Personat omnis ager, siquid tua Mænala curas,
Respice oves, dixit; nec vis inimica magistros
Deterat, aut nostro proturbet rure molossos.

Hactenus et flevit; lacrymas hæc verba sequuntur.
Quid facimus miseri, si quas tibi ponimus aras
Evertat furiosa manus, si nulla manebunt
Vellera pastores, nec te compacta cicutis
Fistula, nec veteri celebrant penetralia pompâ?
Tum verò infelix positis dedit oscula cannis,
Et rursus, salve æternùm mihi, fistula, dixit,
Æternùmque vale.

Nescio quid voluit dicturus plura; sed illum
Excipit incautum, et flenti superadvenit Ægon:
Ille quidem majora crepat, potuitque videri
Contempsisse solum, et numeris vestigia ducens
Saltantes vicit fatyros, dryadumque choreas.
Tum sic affatur: cur tu, puer improbe, solus
Deficis, et vano jugulasti hæc gaudia luctu?
Posce citus calamos; nescis, temerarie, nescis
Quid timeas, ideoque times: jam nubila ponit
Jupiter, et vultum meliori luce serenat:
Ne diffide (nefas!) monstrantibus omnia divis.

Protinus intumuit dicto, nec se amplius Ægon
Ipse capit, viridique sedens in margine clivi
Hoc bene compositâ modulatur arundine carmen.

Pangite, pastores, nova carmina ; reddite sylvæ !
Ecce suos juvenis peragit jam Daphnis amores,
Nerine Galatea suos ; innectite ferta,
Spargite humum, nymphæ, foliisque et rore marino.

Pangite, pastores, nova carmina ; reddite sylvæ !
Daphnis habet pecudes, et dum sua respicit arva,
Præsidium est aliis ; duplici sic jure triumphat
Armipotens ; nec si magnum fortuna dedisset,
Ipse tamen virtute suâ facit altera regna.

Pangite, Pastores, nova carmina ; reddite sylvæ !
Ille quidem dare signa gregi, telisque nocentes
Expugnare lupos, et ovilia cingere vallo,
Novit, et intextis defendere cratibus agnos.

Pangite, Pastores, nova carmina ; reddite sylvæ !
Igneus eoīs quâ se pater exerit arvis ;
Qua videt emerito pereuntes æquore currus,
Te colit omnis ager ; properatque animosa juvenus,
Nosse tuas artes, ingens ubi Sequana ripas
Alluit, et lætâ Thamesis dilabitur undâ,
Quaque Caledoniæ spargunt sua frigora brumæ.

Pangite, pastores, nova carmina ; reddite sylvæ !
Mosa per Angliacum dum subterlabitur æquor,
Prælusit

Præluſit domino, docuitque hæc fœdera gentes,
Rhenumq; et Rhodanum ſimul in ſua fœdera traxit.
Tandem læta feret populis connubia Majus *,
Cum dabitur nullo fractas Symplegadas ictu
Cernere, nec proprio diviſos orbe Britannos.

Pangite, paſtores, nova carmina; reddite ſylvæ!
Nec tu, ſponſe, nuces, nec tu, ſponſa, abjice pupas;
Nondum adolevit amor †, quamquam virtutibus
annos

Viciſtis; crescent anni, creſcetis amores.

Pangite, paſtores, nova carmina; reddite ſylvæ!
Te, dea, cum Arcadium, patriosque reliqueris agros,
Leandro rapienda tuo, te ſydera juſtis
Flatibus, et poſitis venerentur ſydera nimbis;
Fronte micet pelagus, qualem geris ipſa, ſerenâ:
Sic jubet ipſe pater, nutu qui temperat æquæ,
Nereus, et domito ponit ſua jura profundo.
Emergat vitreis ſpumofæ Doridos antris
Cymodoce, raptasque imo de gurgite gemmas
Offerat, et viridem vocet ad ſua gaudia Dotô:
Prodeat et Phorci vectum delphinibus agmen,
Atq; hilaret tua tranſtra choris; cum pronuba puppis
Cæperit invito dominam demittere ponto.

* Die maii 2do peractæ ſunt nuptiæ.

† Illa fuit annorum 10, ille vix grandior.

Sic tandem auriferas classes, Indosque Batavus
Negliget, et pressam meliori pondere puppim
Jurabit, quàm semideos quæ vexerat Argo,
Velleraque eripuit Pagasæâ Colcha carinâ.

Hæc cecinit Pastor. Madidos tergebat ocellos
Thyrsis, et excutens sordentem pulvere vestem,
Mox abit, et simili meditatur carmen avenâ.

*Regina MARIA ex Bataviâ redux. 1643.**

A R M A viramque cano — Παλῦτροπον
ἢ μάλα πολλὰ

Πλὰγχθῃ.

Sic fluit, et vestris gaudet colludere fatis,
Semideos quoties voluit celebrare, vetustas :
Hæc te, diva, canunt oracula ; quicquid et olim
Non mortale fuit, solùm tua dicier umbra
Gestit, et in tantos servantur sæcula fastos.
Ip̄sa quidem duros Ithaci Ænææque labores
Æquaſti, ſed confiliis vincens Πολυμήνιν,
Sed pietate P I U M : meminī, et meminiffe pudebit
Temporis illius, (nullis inſcribere faſtis
Quod licet, et tantum perituro dicere verſu)
Quo te depositum patriæ, totoque ſecundum

* In Belgiam furore perduellium pulſa eſt, ubi per unum annum exul, in Angliam demum remigrat, nec ſine magno vitæ periculo, Regem Carolum tandem Oxonii congreditur, Jul. 13. 1643. Ibi tutiſſimum perſugium naſta, per novem vel circiter menſes moratur, quo tempore, opinor, elaboratus eſt carminum libellus, unde hæc excerpta ſunt.

Orbe caput, vento, tutam, et furialibus undis,
 Turba petit scelerata, et fulmine devovet orco :
 Agnovit fulmen dominam, pelagusque fatetur
 Cujus jura timet ; tantùm mortalia corda
 Sævius insurgunt : plus est feritatis in illis.
 Ire paras contrà : nec te valere morari
 Vis inimica virùm, et cæci vefania vulgi ;
 Urget amor, virtusque obstantia fata repellit :

Qualiter ego cùm primùm a littore surgit
 Sol pater, et lustrat renovatâ lampade terras,
 Rorantes nebulæ, laxataque femina noctis
 Antevolant radios, et nigrâ aspergine tingunt ;
 Ille rubet vultu tanquam pudibundus, at instat
 Securus decoris, donec mox cuspide fulvâ
 Emicet, et vacuo spargat ludibria cælo.

Cura deum, princeps, propter quam Belgia Delo
 Evasit, mersumque diu caput exerit undis,
 Cura deum princeps, etiam nunc induperatrix
 Quâ formosa minùs, nec fortior astitit illa
 Thermodoontiacis olim quæ ad Pergama turmis
 Dux erat, ut fractæ Priami succurreret urbi :
 (Talibus armatam Junonem credere fas est
 Suppetiis auxisse Jovem, cum bella moveret
 Terrigenum proles, cælumque lacefferet armis ;)
 I, thalamis succede tuis, et gaudia carpe

Quæ

Quæ tu firma facis, tanti merx digna laboris
Cæsar erit, solo cujus de pectore bellum
Exulat, omnis abest augustâ a fronte tumultus;
Et nitet usque sui similis, dum patris olivam
Contexit lauro, et media inter prælia fulget
Pacificus victor; veluti cum lumine Phæbus
Torret, et infestos jaculatur desuper ignes,
Ipse calore vacans, et nullo concitus æstu.

Ergone fortunæ reduci jam dona litamus,
An Bellona, tibi? Seu tu nova sacra reposcis
O Hymenæe? tuum quando hic est cernere numen,
Et pæne extinctis reparantur gaudia tædis.

(Qualis erat virtus cui divum tanta potestas
Subvenit, et multos fatagit præstare triumphos :)
Vos quoque, felices animæ, quas ignea virtus
Adscripsit cælo, patriæque et principis ardor,
(Nulla dies famam sacrataque nomina letho
Immerget) siquid vobis mortalia curæ,
Hunc reditum, nostrosque deos, et gaudia tanta
Spectatis læti, quoniam fecistis et illa.

At vos, O, magnis semper gens invida sceptris,
Agmina * Tonfilium, pravum pecus, ite miselli,
Carpite quas placuit votis exposcere turbas;

* *Puritinos* intellige, quibus utique comam decurtare, sanctitatis
ergo, solenne fuit.

Non equidem invideo ; Musis facit otia Cæsar ;
 Et, quo vos calamo superat facundus, eodem
 Nos ipsum laudare docet, qui fortia bella
 Stravit inops nervorum, (ita, siquis prenderit unctum
 Labentur digiti ;) cæli sic jure coronam
 Induit ; et quando voluit deus ipse mereri
 Cum rex bella parat, tandem victricibus armis
 Ipse aderit, justoque reget libramine gentes,
 Et dabit exodio tragicum ficare dolorem.

*In Libellum Viri Clarissimi THO. HOBBSII,
de Naturâ Hominis. 1650.*

QUÆ magna cœli mœnia, et tractus maris,
Terræque fines, siquid aut ultra est, capit,
Mens ipsa tandem capitur : Omnia hæcenus
Quæ nosse potuit, nota jam primùm est sibi.

Accede, lector, disce quis demum fies ;
Et inquilinam jecoris agnoscas tui,
Quà propius hæret nil tibi, et nil tam procul.

Non hic scholarum frivola, aut cassi logi,
Quales per annos fortè plus septem legit,
Ut folle pleno prodeat, rixæ artifex ;
Vanasque merces futili linguâ crepet :
Sed sancta rerum pondera, et sensus graves ;
Quales parari decuit, ipsa cùm fuit
Pingenda ratio, et vindici suo adstitit.

Panduntur omnes machinæ gyri tuæ,
Animæque vectes, trochleæ, cunei, rotæ :
Quâ concitatur arte, quo sufflamine
Sistatur illa rursus, et constet sibi :
Nec, si fenestram pectori humano suam

Aptâffet

Aptâset ipse Momus, inspiceret magis.

Hic cerno leviam affectuum vestigia,

Gracilesque sensûs lineas; video quibus

Vehantur alis blanduli cupidines,

Quibusque stimulis urgeant iræ graves,

Hic et dolores, et voluptates suos

Produnt recessus; ipse nec timor latet.

Has nôrit artes, quisquis in foro velit

Animorum habenas flectere, et populos cupit

Aptis ligatos nexibus jungi sibi.

Hic Archimedes publicus figat pedem,

Siquando regna machinis politicis

Urgere satagit, et feras gentes ciet,

Imisque motum sedibus mundum quatit:

Facile domabit cuncta, qui menti imperat.

Consultor audax, et Promethæi potens

Facinoris, anime! quis tibi dedit deus

Hæc intueri sæculis longè abdita,

Oculosque luce tinxit ambrosiâ tuos?

Tu mentis omnis, at tuæ nulla est capax.

Hæc laude solus frui: divinum est opus

Animam creare; proximum huic, ostendere.

Gratulatio



*Gratulatio Pacis cum Fœderato Belgio stabilitæ,
Cromwello Protectore. 1654.*

S I C, dum in Charybdim flumine adverso ruit
Hinc inde pontus, inter et rupto fremens
Uterque gurges impetu sorbet rates,
Ipsumque crebro verberat fluctu Jovem;
Mox, per Sicanum lenè labentes fretum,
Coeunt amici, et unus oceanum petunt;
Nec quis secundus dixeris, nec quis prior.

Gaudete, cives; vestra sic agitur quies
Potior triumphis; mille post pericula,
Et mille mortes, discite ô quot sint mala,
Quæ sola compensare libertas potest.

Heu! Quanta lucri, quanta gloriolæ est fitis,
Sufficere cui nec maria, nec sanguis, queant!
Utrunque gentes æmulæ in cladem ruunt;
Venti laborant onere; Neptunus gemit,
Et se fatetur ponderi tanto imparem:

S

Xiphiasque,

Xiphiasque, Phyfeterque, jam moles fuis
Immaniores dum vident, vinci timent.

Tum fulmen exit machinis crebrum intonans ;
Majusque fulmen, ardor atque iræ virum,
Oculis micabat ; territat pontum fragor,
Et dormientem littori Phocam excutit ;
Mitisque delphin, tale dum spectat nefas,
Pertæsus hominum, nota deseruit vada.

Grandævus horret Neræus, nymphæ pavent,
Et viridis algâ Phorcus occuluit caput.

Nudata queritur regna Tartaræ ferox
Dominator aulæ, et pervium superis vident
Manes barathrum, feque jam lucis pudet.
Semiusta fluitant corpora, et laceræ trabes,
Et cuncta miscent fumus, et flamma, et fragor ;
Unusque rerum est vultus, et nullus ----

Viden ? per altum multus halcyon volat :
Subitò filescunt æquora, et ponunt minas.
Tu, magne, solus hæc potes : Mavors tibi
Submittit ipse frameam, et æquoreus deus
Suum tridentem ; ac gestiunt tanto arbitro.
Salve, ruentis imperi stator ; tuum est,
Quòd nec rapaces metuit imbellis toga,
Pietaſque caſtris exulans aliis procul,

Vestra

Vestra inter arma dulce * præsidium invenit.
 Sic maecte semper ; inter et lauros tuas
 Mitior oliva crescat ; ut nobis bonus,
 Aliisque magnus audias : dum, te auspice,
 Fretum Britannum majus Oceano cluet.

* Jam enim Monarchiæ, Academiæ, ipsique ordini Ecclesiastico,
 ruinam intentabant Fanatici : quibus pro tempore obstitit Crom-
 wellus R. B.

XX

*In Serenissimum Regem CAROLUM II. Britannia
sua restitutum. 1660.*

QUIS novus hic Cæsar, siccâ qui pace Britannos
Subjugat, et, Bruto saltem hoc plaudente,
triumphat ?

Quem non ira minax, ultorve in prælia Mavors
Asperat, armorumve ferus circumsonat horror ;
Sed tranquilla quies, niveisque jugalibus ambit
Dia salus, plenoque arridet copia cornu ?

Agnosco CAROLUM : en, quantus de fronte serenâ
Fulget honor ! quæ stat juvenili gratia vultu !

Alme, veni tandem, tardosque in vota precantûm
Absolvas superos, dilapsaque lora potenti
Sume manu ; tibi cûm lymphata atque enthea turba,
(Omnia quæ vertit sese in miracula regni,
Hydramque, tigrimque trucem, informemque
Chimæram)

Jam cedit, castroque jacet dejecta furore,
Grate, veni, et, quamvis toto tibi serviat antro
Æolus, et dominum Nereus petat omnibus undis,
Sit potior quæ te populi vehit aura, nec ullo

Pleniùs,

Pleniùs, aut meliùs tumeant tua carbasà vento.

Aspice, ut occludat venienti urbesque viasque
Importunus amor, dum plebs, quæ fecerat hostis,
Officiosa facit, nimioque rebellis honore est.

Jam neque genua labant senibus, nec tarda podagra
Distinuit captos ; pueri, imbellesque puellæ
Accurrunt, mediisque audent se immittere turmis :
Dumque triumphales rutilant per compita flammæ
Accenduntque domos, circum præcordia gliscit
Major flamma viris, mentesque impenfiùs ardent.

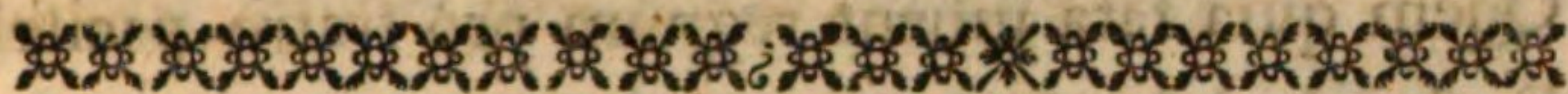
Felices ! queis te, postquam superata deorum est
Invidia, et sævi longa inclementia fati,
Divulsum dulci à patriâ, aspectuque tuorum,
Contigit excipere, atque oculos lassare tuendo.

Scilicet huic fueras olim servatus honori,
Depositum fatorum, ut dextræ robur adultæ
Sustineat triplicis nutantia pondera sceptri,
O cœlo dilecte nimis, quem fessa reposcunt
Imperia, ô magnis nequicquam erepte periculis,
Si non afflictis tanto in discrimine rerum
Creveris, et patriæ te suspirantis in usus.
Hoc erat, hoc unum tantis natalibus addi
Quod licet, et divo genitori fata negârunt ;
Ut cùm te extorrem deus et fortuna noverca
Jusserit ignotasque vias, atque aspera rerum

Tentare, et mores hominum monstrârit et urbes,
Pulchrior exurgas tandem, emeritusque laborum
Nunc vigeas magis, et spendor tibi crescat ab usu:
Surculus ut sterili qui dudum immarcuit agro,
Dum rigor immitis boreæ, morsusque ferarum
Infestant, et adhuc geniales improba succos
Terra negat, roremque invidit Jupiter alnum;
Jam locuplete solo susceptus, et ubere glebæ,
Lætior emergit, fructusque umbramque salubrem
Impendit populis, et vertice sydera tangit.

Sic adsis, rex magne, tuis, multùmque peritus
Edoceas artes quas Rhenus dives et Albis
Scire dedit; quicquid versuto in pectore volvit
Gallus, et Austriacus geminâ deliberat aulâ:
Sic adsis, cui nec fractos emolliit artus
Desidia, aut animum pellacis peste veneni
Corrupit tenero falsa et fucata voluptas:
Sed firmat fors dura virum, studiisq; severis
Finxit, et accendit generoso pectus honore.

Per lusus alii, phalerataque gaudia tendant
Ad sceptrâ, et, se non capientes, regna capeffiant;
Huc tua te virtus vocat, et diademate cingit,
Datque tenere manu, quem mente intelligis, orbem.



*In Obitum Celsissimi Principis HENRICI, Ducis
Glocestrensis. 1660.*

HACTENUS, ô focii, plausus et gaudia * toto
Ferre sinu licuit, passisque admittere velis :
Haectenus haud ullâ maculatum nube serenum
Vidimus, atque hilares cœlo decurrere soles :
Utque salutiferam toties qui sumpserat offam,
Nulla venena illi, neque pocula dira nocebant :
Nos ita nec luctus, nec fors mœstissima tangit.

Attamen hæc inter, quanquam furialis Erinnyes
Cesserit, ac nostro Mavors procul exulat orbe,
Et repetit Gothos, et Bistonas horridus armis ;
Quanquam jam longum ignotas inviserit oras
Libertas, et virgo redit, Carolinaque regna ;
Dum nec adhuc lachrymas natorum in funere mater
Ferre scit, et nemo tristis, nisi proditor, audit ;
Huic uni saltem juvat indulgere dolori.

* Sc. ob nuperum Regis Car. II. reditum. R. B.

Quidni etenim? cùm jam spes terræ, curaque cœli,
Ipse suis cœpit CAROLUS diffidere divis :
Quem quia fata jubent regnum pro fratre pacisci,
Et simul ad sua sceptrâ vocant, dextramque recidunt,
Ditior exilio fuerat, cùm fidus Achates
Ascaniusque idem coram stetit ; ille per omnes
Ire comes quondam terrâque marique labores ;
Illius haud unum dederat præsentia regnum :
Quam cùm parca negat CAROLO, non amplius ipsum
Centum * oratores, centum solantur amici :
Jam nec ab occiduis prænobilis hospes Iberis
Gratus adest mœsto ; neque gratior advena Ponti
Leniit infandos formâ omnipotente dolores,
Diva soror, postquam occubuit charissimus heros,
Et tantos unâ temeravit morte triumphos.

Senferat oceanus damnum, fluctusque sonoros
Plangebat domino : tremuitque Britannicus orbis,
Quanquam Cæsar adest ; veluti cùm maximus Atlas
Subduxit fessum cœlo caput, horruit ingens
Machina, et attonitis pavitabat signifer astris.

Eheu ! quam vario volvit mortalia casu
Instabilis fortuna, et cæco in turbine versat !
Siccine qui fatis longum jactatus iniquis,
Ærumnarum undas toties, totiesque fefellit

* Legati hinc inde missi. R. B.

Latrantes scopulos, contritoremque Caphareum
Præterit, ut patriis tandem sit naufragus arvis,
Et cadat ignavæ jam præda ingloria febris?

At non talis erat, lætâ cum nuper in aulâ
Grandior incescit, nymphasque obliqua tuentes
Urebat vultu; vel, equo sublimis et armis,
Ibat ovans per signa; favor comitatur euntem,
Gloriaque illustrem fulgenti circuit aurâ:
Atque aliquis juxtâ victori regna futuro
Destinat, inque animo disponit mille triumphos;
Atque aliqua, hæc, inquit, præstantis gratia formæ
Idaliæ posset, cælo deducere divam.
Ille indignantem, et conantem plurima, frangit
Cornipedem; five is gressus glomerare superbos
Aggreditur, pedibusve altas confurgat in auras
Arduus, aut stratâ gravior subseltet arenâ.
Fervet opus, patulisque efflantur naribus ignes.

Nam neque degeneres curas, artesve pudendas
Excoluit, luxusve dies, aut alea noctes
Perdidit, ambiguo suspendens vota fritillo:
Sed nunc jura patrum, aut magni consulta senatûs
Excutit, et dextro pollens moderamine linguæ,
Justitiæ griphos, rerumque ænigmata pandit:
Nunc et militiæ leges, momentaque belli
Cogitat, et doctis designat prælia chartis,
Grande rudimentum, atque hosti fatale futuro;

Quonam

Quonam acies formanda modo, cùm cornua ductor
 Explicat, aut stringit rursus; quâ callidus arte
 Opprimat incautum campis, aut saltibus, hostem;
 Quæ statuat vallo spatia, et quali aggere muros
 Oppugnet, quanquam ipsa intus feralis Enyo
 Tercentum tonat ære globos, rot fulgurat Ætnis.
 Quippe suas illum docuerunt Teutones artes;
 Credidit indigenam Hispanus: quin ipsa fuisset
 Gallia fassa suum, nisi quod minùs hospita, civem;
 Surreptamque sibi miratur Etruria linguam.

Ille et naturæ vultus, arcanaque rerum
 Semina, et immensi volvit primordia mundi:
 Noverat unde micant stellæ, quo tramite Titan
 Palleat, et tristi squalent ferrugine lunæ;
 Cur trepidans magnes dilectam vergit in arcton;
 Quid faciat ventos, fulmenque imbresque sonoros
 Desuper intorquet terris; quâ lege movetur,
 Et redit æternùm sua per vestigia Tethys.

Magna quidem canimus, si non majora vocarent
 Et pietatis honor, verique innata cupido,
 Et probitas, vitæque tenor sincerus, et olim
 Inconcussa fides fratri servata, deoque;
 Quam neque speratum diadema, artesve dolosæ,
 Ipsa nec inflexit * Pietas. Hæc sanctus ab alto

* Sc. obedientia erga matrem, ipsum ad papismum sollicitantem. R.B.

Vidit, et exultans genitor plaudebat Olympo :
Talia namque olim monuit, cùm staret ad aras
Aucturus divos, et jam suprema puello
Oscula libabat totum spirantia cœlum ;
Chare puer, dixit, quanquam fortuna parentis
Non imitanda tibi, pietas tamen usque sequenda est,
Et recti custos animus, virtusque, laborque ;
Et, quæ fit potior sceptris, reverentia sceptri.
Hæc tu, magne heros, imis manfura medullis
Imbibis, et sacro pendes dictantis ab ore :
Talibus auspiciis jam tum cœlestis alumnus
Crescis, et indigetis sequeris vestigia patris ;
Sed CAROLO monstrante viam, qui fortibus altum
Perficit exemplis animum ; tantusque vederis
Exuperâsse hominem, et mortalem temnere fortem.

Tu tamen, ah ! moreris ; nec te tua prodiga virtus,
Aut niveus decor, et prolem testata deorum,
Majestas, orco eripuit ; dum sordida terræ
Progenies pejore luto secura perennant
Secula, et, experti nimix fastidia vitæ,
Vix tum deficiunt ; sic usque virescit et usque
Carduus infelix, et lappa renascitur arvis ;
Lilia, spirantesque croci, mollesque hyacinthi,
Heu ! cito diffugiunt, animasque sub æthere relinquunt,
Ambrosias animas, nec spes redit ulla fruendi.

At

At vos, ô superi, quorum moderamine constant
Imperia, et nuper capiti suppôsta Britanno est
Tergemina, et nullo superabilis Hercule cervix,
Sed vobis minor, et vestris nimis obvia telis ;
Si vel adhuc meritisque suis, cultuque suorum,
HENRICO supereffe datum est ; si fortia facta, et
Multa viri virtus gemino usque in principe durant ;
O facite abreptæ pereant ne stamina vitæ,
Quin demptos fratri superaddite fratribus annos.

Gratulatio ob Auspiciatissimum Serenissimæ Principis CATHARINÆ Lusitanæ, Regi CAROLO II. desponsatæ, in Angliam appulsum. 1663.

ITE graves longum curæ, vultûsque severi
Nubila, et atrati * terno jam funere luctus,
Strigosique † dies ; omnis cum rege calescit
Musa suo, et teneros pariter spiramus amores.

Fallor ? an Hesperio labentem cardine divam
Cerno procul ? fugiunt nimbi, latèque renident
Omnia venturæ ; dignataque pignore tanto
Æquora lenè tument : clavo sedet arbiter Hymen ;
Urget amor fluctus, et carbasa ventilat alis :
Tum vero innumeros plausus omitesque, Britannique
Ingeminant, audit Tagus et Tartessia longè
Littora ; clamori cœlum, scopulique, resultant.

* Sc. Eliz. Bohem. Reg. Henr. Ducis Glocest. Mariæ Pr.
Arausion. R. B.

† Quadragesimales. R. B.

Jamque venit patriæ decus et jactura Braganzæ,
 Spes Britonum ; occiduâ toties quam lampade Titan
 Ambiit, Herculeasque petit nunc * tardior undas ;
 Sospes adest, veteres horrens cui bruma rigores
 Deposuit, zephyrusque tepentes molliit auras :
 Quâ movet illa pedem, pubescunt germine campi ;
 Narcissusque crocu sive subit, dominamque salutant
 Undique regales florenti culmine quercus :
 Densati circum populi venerantur euntem ;
 Illa beat conspectu urbes, agrosque serenat.
 Fulgentem veluti cum luna argentea discum
 Noctibus hybernis lætanti attollit Olympo :
 Aut qualis rutilis cœlebs Hyperionis ales
 Tendit iter pennis, nostri novus advena mundi ;
 Affurgunt omnes decori, vulgusque volantum
 Per sudum strepit, et plaudentibus adsonat alis †.

Utitur interea virgo, lævâque mamillâ
 Cæcum vulnus alit, veterisque haud inscia curæ
 Quærit adhuc pretiumque viæ, finemque laborum :

* Diebus sc. ineunte vere auctioribus. R. B.

† Milton. Parad. Amis. L. 5. 271.

— To all the fowls he seems
 A Phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird
 When to inshrine his reliques, in the sun's
 Bright temple, to Ægyptian Thebes he flies.

Apud Tassonem comparatur Armida Phœnici. L. 17. 35.

Ilicet,

Ilicet, auratâ quæ fixit utrosque sagittâ
Ocyor, occurrit CAROLUS ; cui gressibus æquis
Majestas et amor stipant latus ; illa repentè
Mirari tam grande decus, speciemque deorum
Oblatam, et pactos cœlo sponfore hymenæos :
Nunc et Cantabricos fluctus, horrendaque nautis
Monstra, procellosasque hyemes, ventosque minaces
Absolvit, tantique juvat meminisse peric'li ;
Digna quidem hæc merces, ob quam despexerit unâ
Auriferumque Tagum, solisque cubilia Calpen.
Hæret in obtutu sponfus, nymphamque pererrat
Luminibus propriis, nunc primum oculatus amator.
Colligit innumeros vultuque habituque lepores,
Incessumque notat qualis solet esse dearum ;
Quis sithonos frontis, vegetis ut regnet ocellis
Alma pudicitia, et molles castiget amores :
Jamque suos ignes probat, et bene credita divis
Connubia, et vinc'lis stringi se gaudet in istis.
Quantus amor ! quales thalami ! non puriùs unquam
Prima Palæstinis sudant opobalsama ramis ;
Nec delibatæ Nabathæis messibus auræ
Suaviùs aspirant ; sic nardo nubit amomum ;
Sic bene miscetur generoso lymphæ Lyæo.

Desine jam, Cæsar, segnes incessere puppes ;
Nec querere, ignavos ægrè quòd Cynthia menses

Volverit

Volverit, et lento processit signifer axe :
 Grande moræ pretium est, quòd, diis rivalibus, ultrò
 Te, CATHARINA, petit ; cui Jupiter ipse per undas
 Mugierit, totoque inclusam perpluat auro :
 Quam peteret raptor, conjuratæque reposcant
 Mille rates, spretisque deis, et compare pulchrâ,
 Demereat pomo felicius arbiter Idæ.
 Fortunate nimis ! qui tot certamina fati,
 Et varias tellure vices, et tædia ponti,
 Fessus * Ulyssæo tandem solabere portu.
 Maeste toro, et populis bellorum damna refarci :
 Quando tuo Venus orta mari, tuque, inclyte, gentis
 Prolificæ, omnigenûmque audis regnator aquarum.
 Sæpe tui inclamant, HENRICUM, CAROLE, debes,
 Sæpe monent, debes nobis, Auguste, MARIAM,
 Qui visent patrios fato † meliore penates.
 Tu bonus et felix tot per discrimina cives
 Servâsti, nunc ipse crea ; quartamque coronam
 Sume tibi, cunctas cui destinat Anglia quercus,
 Tu verò ante alias superis charissima nymphas,
 Quæ dudum in sterili languebas frigida lecto,
 Unius ætatis princeps, per secula mille

* Ob sponsam Ulyssiponensem. R. B.

† Quia sc. Henricus et Maria post primum in Angliam appulsum mortui sunt. R. B.

Nunc ævo sacrandâ veni : Te CAROLUS ultra
Eripiet fati, postquam immortalia figet
Bafia, et afflabit gremio contagia cœli.
Inde genus divûm surget tibi stemmate longo,
Ectypa majorum soboles ; CAROLUSQUE pusillus,
Parque tuâ lætâ CATHARINA adolescet in aulâ :
Ille quidem populos, sed reges illa domabit ;
Infensasque acies, et sceptrâ minantia sceptris
Mulcebit vultu : patriis dominabitur undis
Alter ; velivolâsque arces per cœrula ducens,
Eruet eöo rutilantes littore gemmas
Impiger, Hesperii que ortus rimabitur auri :
Nascetur, qui barbaricos inhibere furores
Possit, et Odrysias Solymis depellere lunas,
Jamaicæque Indos, et Mauros addere Tingi.

Ergo age ; solve finu, quos jam premis invida,
reges ;

Tûne etiam hos damnas tenebris, et carcere cæco,
Crudelis ? quin rumpe moras, dum pronuba Juno
Ire jubet, geniusque metus objurgat inertes ;
Parque Jovi nostro Semele felicia condas
Secula, et, heu ! nimum fugientibus utere donis.
Quid juvat æternum miseras disperdere noctes
Segniter, et vacui fastidia ferre cubilis ?
Aspice ut obscure nemorum per devia reptet

T

Virginitas

Virginitas ignava hederæ, necdum illa sub auras
 Emicat, aut humili squalens caput exerit umbrâ ;
 Tandem inopis pertæsa tori, si fortè vel arcem
 Ætherei Jovis, aut proceræ robora quercûs
 Strinxerit amplexu, et sensim insinuârit amores,
 Protinus ad superas gaudet simul ardua sedes
 Scandere, seque unà mirantibus induit astris.

Tu quoque jam discas, quibus artibus alma
 perennet

Imperium Natura suum ; te prodit amor
 Ille decor vultûs, et non finit esse quod optas :
 Nec pudeat cessisse ; fuit castissima quondam
 Penelope, sed Dulichiis se tradidit ulnis ;
 Porciaque ingentem pellexit ad oscula Brutum.
 Ipsa vides quoties vestro * sub littore Phœbum
 Vespere anhelantem gremio Thetis excipit udo.
 Omnia magnus Amor subigit, volucresque, ferasque ;
 Squamigerumque pecus gelidis accendit in undis :
 Non illum effugiant tigres, aut torva leonum
 Pectora ; et indomiti, prostrato robore, tauri
 Hoc subîere jugum, postquam illos dulce venenum
 Perculit, atque ægras depascit flamma medullas.

Cede Deo, Nympha, et mites admitte calores ;
 Quandoquidem vernante anno redit ad sua turtur

* Sc. Oceano Occidentali finitimo. R. B.

Murmura, et implicitis sponsalia vestra palumbes
Concelebrant rostris, et jungunt oscula conchæ.
Ipsa parens rerum jam nunc tibi dædala Tellus
Turget, et arcanos fæcunda refuscitat ignes.
Conjuge te, viridante toro, jam rustica Phyllis,
Cum Corydone suo, fimiles meditatur amores,
Velitibusque choris primæ præludia culpæ
Exercet ; Paphio juvenis dum fervidus æstro
Quassat humum saltans, et terret tympana cantu,
Mordicus impingens teneris popysmata malis.
Ducitur in thalamum hirsuto mactanda marito
Victima, et extremum zonæ jam deflet honorem ;
Atque aliqua è fociis tacitè petulantibus optat
Sic fieri tristis ; dum mater gnara peric'li
Nequiter irridet, consolaturque timentem,
Vexatoque cupit filum * decrescere collo.
Ergo jubet noctisque minas, bellumque, virumque
Despicere, et medium fidens exporrigit unguem :
Jamque labantem animo, et trepidantem morte
propinquâ

Erigit, atque alios audet promittere soles,
Mirum ! et sæpe deos habuit non vana faventes.

Vos etiam, illustres animæ, conscriptaque divis
Nomina, queis Venus Uranie, et non altera flamma

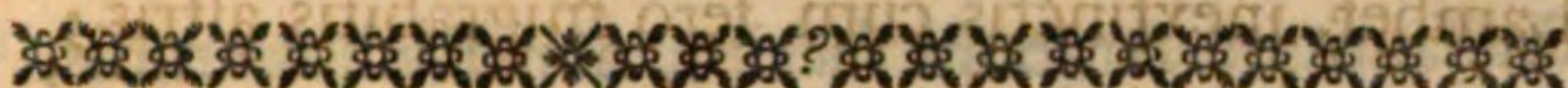
* Vide Catull. 60. de Thetide. R. B.

Corda subit, quàm quæ indigetum pia tempora circum
 Lambet, inextinctis cum ferò migrabitis astris ;
 Quos eadem * studia, et cingentes omnia classes,
 Fæderaque, et gemini jungunt commercia mundi,
 Nunc et amor junxit ; sedes queis præstat avitas
 Ipse deus, pulsisque dedit regnare † tyrannis ;
 Vos eadem natura vocat, reparandaque sæc'la
 Tradidit ; et fati jubet instaurare ruinas.

Atque utinam hæc maneat nullis laxanda querelis
 Copula ; quin semper vobis nova gaudia surgant,
 Semper primus amor : durent hæc festa per ævum,
 Seraque cognato celebrate repotia cælo.

* Sc. artes nauticæ et mercatoricæ, quarum Lusitani juxta cum
 Anglis studiosi. R. B.

† Rebellibus hinc, Hispano inde ejecto. R. B.



C A R M E N

*In honorem Viri Celeberrimi et Principis Poetarum
Domini * Doctoris Gibbesii, cùm Diploma, a
Cæsareâ Majestate sibi ex merito concessum, æter-
nitati in Musarum Templo Oxonii consecraret.*

Recitat. in Encæn. Philolog. Theatri Sheldoniani,
1676. †

OXONIUM, gratare tibi ; nunc læta Theatri
Limina, Sheldoniasque arces Gibbesius intrat;
Cerne, ut Apollineâ redimitus tempora lauro
Effundit jubar, et Phæbi patris æmulus ardet ;
Cerne renidentes vultus, vatemque Britannum
Cæsareo rutilantem auro : non dignior unquam,
In pluteos, Bodleie, tuos accesserat hospes.

* Jacobus Albanus Ghibbesius, natione Normannus, parentibus tamen Anglis oriundus, a Leopoldo imperat. renunciatus est, per diploma, *Poeta Laureatus Cæsareus*, Maii 2, 1667. Quod postea diploma, appendente unâ aureo numismate et torque aureâ, misit ipse inter ceimelia Bodleiana reponendum.

† Ita perperam editur in vol. 3. Mus. Anglican. pag. 311. Oxon. 1717. Hoc enim anno Vice-cancellarius erat Noster. Rescribendum potius. 1672, ut patet ex epistolâ, dat. Sept. 17, 1672, ab H. Comp-

Pande fores ; nec enim tanti tibi barbara gaza,
 Thesaurique Arabum fuerint, non Lydius amnis,
 Auriferi non unda Tagi ; nunc inferat astris
 Hispalis insanam molem, et regalia Musis
 Hospitia Escurias : nunc alto vertice Romæ,
 Et Vaticanæ feriant licet æthera turrets ;
 Altior ipsa tamen, cælosque attingere visa est
 Bodleiana domus, genium quando illa Britannum
 Accepit, patriis decus immortale Camænis.

Palladium Oxonii sacrum ! Quo sospite, nunquam
 (Mænia ceu quondam Trojæ tutata Minerva est,)
 Aut belli furor, aut rabies infana popelli,
 Hostica vel patrios violabit flamma penates ;
 Sospite quo, nunquam redamatis Isidis undis
 Diffugient Musæ, aut sedem mutabit Apollo !
 Hæc Helicon Pindusque deo est ; æterna Camænis
 Ista domus, quam sic divinus imagine vates
 Consecrat, numenque ædes presentius implet.

Jam sacri Druides, venerandaque nomina bardi,
 Et Dodonæis certantes quercibus umbræ,

ton Ædis Ch. Oxon. Canonico, ad ipsum Ghibbesium missâ. “ The
 “ whole University did vote a Diploma to confer the Degree of
 “ Doctor of this Place upon you ; and there is order taken that the
 “ best poets we have, shall endeavour to shew how much right they
 “ would do you, had they your pen. These things have been all,
 “ (except the verses which were lately finished,) about these six
 “ months ready to send you.” Apud A. Wood, Ath. Oxon. in
 Fast, vol. 2, col. 194. ed. 11.

Fatidi-

Fatidicique fenes, peregrinos carmine Gallos,
 Vicinamque suis, ornantes artibus, urbem,
 Accepere fidem, Mufas, stupuere quirites,
 Arctoïis venisse plagis, aquilasque Latinas
 Vincere, et aerias Alpes transcendere pennis.
 Excidat Arviragus bigis, currumque sequatur
 Liber adhuc, positisque minax Caractacus armis:
 Donemus veteres tibi, victrix Roma, triumphos,
 Exolvis pœnas, cedis melioribus armis,
 Et vinci gaudes; * ipsâ Ghibbesius urbe
 Romanas superat Latiali carmine Mufas.
 Jamque triumphali cinctus radiantia lauro
 Tempora, sublimi scandit Capitolia curru.

Ipse licet tantos vivus fortiris honores,
 Quos aliis non urna dedit, licet induat auro
 Dalmatico te sacra manus, donoque verendum
 Cæsareo torquatus oves, licet † ambiat unum
 Et Rhenus pater, et cum Tybride Sequana vatem,
 Tu Patriæ tamen usque memor, non desinis Anglas
 In laudes pulsare lyram, Carolique triumphos,
 Et toties victas Batavum cantare carinas,
 Inque tuo multus Thamisis stat carmine, multa

* Romæ, hoc tempore, agente Ghibbesio. Ubi et lyrica modò ediderat.

† Ita distichon supra citat. præfix. Odis Ghibbesii Rom. 1668, octavo. Tot pro Ghibbesio certabunt regna, quot urbes civem Mœoniden assuerere suum.

Oxonia est, tibi nec Romana Palatia tanti,
Et Vaticani Plutei, Latiaeque Camœnæ,
Quanti unus Bodleius erit; licet atria semper,
Pontificumque Aulæ pateant *, tibi gente Britannâ
Hospitium, et patriâ malis consistere terrâ.

Visum aliter fatis, et, quod datur, ora tuemur
Ficta tamen, vultusque sacros veneramur in aurum:
Sic proavi coluere deos; sub imagine Supplex
Concipit absentes, et quos non cernit, adorat.

Ergo decus vatum, patrios dignare penates
Incolere, et magno latus acclinare Maroni;
Confortem Teiusque senex, Venusinaque Flacci
Siren, Smyrnæusque pater deposcit Homerus:
Sic et in Elysiâ discumbunt valle poetæ,
Ambrosiamque comam immortali fronde revincti,
Felices jungunt dextras, et carmina dicunt.

Tu quoque, dum feri per sæcula longa Britanni
Annua Sheldonæ celebrant hæc sacra Theatro,
Gibbesi, nostris dabis argumenta Camænis;
Idem ingens exemplar eris; sic, inclyte, famam
Quam dederas, semper referet tibi grata Juventus.

Interea auspiciis felix Academia tantis
Surgit, et æternas spondent hæc omina Musas.

* A pontifice Alexandro VII. et Clemente IX. muneribus et favore complexus est.

In Reditum Serenissimi Regis Caroli II. 1660.

[In Gratiam S. Ward, Astronomiæ Professor.]

TE nascente, novo rutilabat sydere cœlum,
 Et monstrat cunas stella, sed una, tuas;
 Omne renascenti debet tibi Jupiter astrum,
 Rex magne, et supero quicquid in orbe nitet:
 Credo equidem et misit; sed tanti splendor honoris
 Perstrinxit radiis lumina quæque suis.
 Jamque ades, O plaustri felix Auriga paterni,
 Nec rursus occiduas experiare vices.
 Nota Mathematico genesis tua, nota poetæ;
 Et tandem lætos spondet uterque dies.

*An acidum ventriculi fermentum plus conferat
 coctioni quam calor? Aff'.*

[In Disputationibus Vesperial. Comit. Oxon. pro
 Gradu M. B. 1654.]*

Romuleas audax Pænus cum invaderet arces,
 Alpini referans invia claustra jugi:
 Erofit scopulos, et montem solvit aceto,
 Cum potuit solas igne liquare nives.

* Vide supra. pag. 229.

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IN GRAMMAR 2. Ward, Almon's Edition
ENGLISH POEMS

THE PROLOGUE, now inserted in the
first edition of the Poems

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ENGLISH POEMS.

On the DEATH of

Mr. WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT,*

And the now publishing of his Poems.

FORgive us, his dear shade, that we can write
A funeral verse, and own a grief so light:
'Tis all seven years † could do, but thus to break
Our stubborn passion, and make sorrow speak,

* The following extract from Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. col. 35. Edit. 2. will illustrate many passages in this piece. " He was
" another Tully and Virgil, as being most excellent for Oratory
" and Poetry. — So admirably well versed was he in metaphysics,
" that when he was reader of them in the University, the exposi-
" tion of them was never better performed. — His preaching also
" was so graceful, and profound withal, that none of his time
" or age went beyond him. So that if wits read his Poems, divines
" his Sermons, and philosophers his Lectures on Aristotle's Meta-
" physics, they would scarce believe that he died at a little above
" thirty years of age." He was a student of Ch. Ch. Oxon.

† The author dying Nov. 29, 1643, and this collection of his
poems

Struck dumb till now: methinks our tears would fain
 Cement his dust, and sighs give breath again:
 Whilst such a fate we weep, as for some less
 Old stoicks broke, and durst no more Profess.

We mourn not now the people's way, as though
 Our elegies did out of season grow
 In some past twelvemonths, or his memory
 Could with black cloaths and cypress be laid by:
 He's still new loss to us; meaner things may
 Perish at once; CARTWRIGHT dies every day.

Now help us all ye powers of verse, and flow
 Into his praise all that himself could do;
 For who can write without him; who durst try
 To speak his worth, were not his book so nigh?
 Where, if our flame do languish, we retire
 To his great genius, and thence take new fire.
 No mystery there blocks up the way, no four
 Nor rugged verse that must be scann'd twice o'er;
 But his soft numbers gently slide away,
 Like chrystal waters, smooth, and deep, as they.
 Euterpe was his muse, ease and delight
 Lead us along; we read as he did write.

poems not being published till about seven years after his death,
 viz. 1651.

Each

Each poem thus is play, which yet you'll find
To be the rich o'erflowings of a mind
Furnish'd with arts and authors; what he writ,
Was but much learning bloffom'd forth in wit;
Which struggled still for birth, as when Jove's brain
With Pallas swell'd, not to bring forth was pain.

His stile so pleases the judicious gown,
As that there's something too for wits o' th' town:
Rough handed criticks do approve, and yet
'Tis treasure for the ladies cabinet.

The sturdy schoolman that spends all his days
On cobweb-notions drest in barbarous phrase,
Charm'd with his quill forthwith becomes less fierce,
And Hercules-like ventures to spin in verse.

They ‡ who (worse than ten inquisitions) do
Forbid not only books, but learning too,
By some strange virtue which these lines infuse,
Submit their *Spirit*, to his powerful muse;
Which thus, like manna, to all tastes being fit,
Whilst others love, e'en they will pardon it.

How may we then admire his serious time,
That wrote so well, yet drove no trade in rhyme!
If from the scene and walks such praise he share,
What must he from his metaphysick chair?

‡ The Puritans.

There he unriddled that mysterious book,
 * Which Aristotle made to be mistook;
 And his deep sense did so exactly tell,
 Great Alexander knew't not half so well:
 So were those oracles utter'd clear and good,
 Which rude interpreters make less understood.

But who could hear without an extasy,
 When, with a graceful conquering presence, he
 Stood forth, and, like almighty thunder, flung
 His numerous strains amongst th' amazed throng?
 A pleasing horror strook through every limb,
 And every ear was close chain'd up to him:
 Such masculine vigour ravish'd our assent;
 What he perswaded, was commandement:
 A sweeter plenty rhetorick ne'er knew
 In Chrysostom's pulpit, nor in Tully's pew.

'Tis yet our comfort, though his solid parts,
 The best divinity and depth of arts
 Still buried lye, that now his sprightly verse
 Breaks forth, and springs like flowers on his cold hearse.
 Thus shall he live, and every line shall have
 As great applause, as once his Royal Slave †:

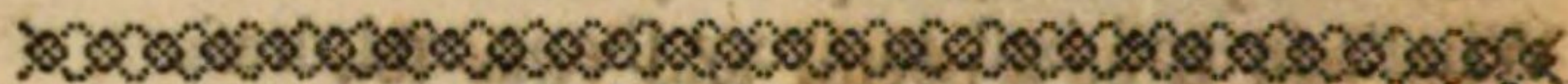
* *Ενδεδομένα καὶ μὴ ἐνδεδομένα.* Plut. in Alex. R. B.

† It was first acted before Charles I. His Queen, and the Court,
 in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxon, Aug. 30. 1636. Dr. Busbey,
 then

He shall be read as canon, to express
What's fit and best in every shape and dress.
Whilst all that after come can hope but this,
Only to learn how much they write amiss.

then a young student of the College, acted in this play, and with such applause, that he was tempted to form a resolution of going upon the stage. But the civil wars, and a presbyterian usurpation, under which plays were suppressed, coming on, he was prevented from executing this hasty design, and happily reserved for another employment. This anecdote Mr. Betterton, the Player, often heard from Dr. Busbey's own mouth: and having frequently seen specimens of his talent for speaking, he used to declare, that "Dr Busbey was the best *Actor* he ever knew."—Wood, Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. i, p. 344, informs us, that the scenery of this play, besides it's other decorations, was a most exquisite and uncommon piece of machinery, contrived by Inigo Jones. The play was soon afterwards acted again before the King and Queen, at Hampton-Court. But the preference was given to the performance at Christ-Church.

To Mr:



To Mr. W. Basse, upon the intended publication
of his Poems, January 13, 1651.*

BASSE, whose rich mine of wit we here behold
As porcelaine earth, more precious, 'cause
more old;

Who like an aged oak so long hast stood,
And art religion now, as well as food:
Though thy grey Muse grew up with elder times,
And our deceased grandfires lisp'd thy rhymes;
Yet we can sing thee too, and make the bayes
Which deck thy brow, looke fresher with our praise.

Some poets, like some fashions, only fitt
One age or place; you to mankind have writt:
Whose well-way'd fancy flyes an even pitch,
And neither creeps, nor soares beyond our reach:
Like some cleare streame whose everlasting store
Still fills it's bankes, and yet not drownes the shore.
Art governs nature's bounty, and your feast
Feares no cooke's palate, yet contents the guest.
Others compose in verse, but you create,
As earth bore it's first man at man's estate;

* I find no account of this writer, or his poems.

You

And every rich conception you here show,
You bad it be a poem, and 'twas so;
Not as hewn-out, but cast, and when it fell
From you, at once was made, and was made well,
Where wealth, like Guiana's gold, i' th' surface dwells,
As the best kernels have the thinnest shells;
Not lesse in worth, 'cause more attain'd with ease
You can ev'n criticks without criticks please;
Seen by your owne light still, your vein so flowes,
It yeelds good verse without the helpe of prose.
Where a soft strength, and generous handsomnesse
Shews like Achilles in his female dresse:
As polish'd Steele, 'tis smooth, yet vigorous too;
The riddle of the strong and sweet meanes you.

Go then secure into the armes of fame;
Applause which others court is your just claime,
Go censure-proofe, (as when Apelles lay
Behind his worke listning what all would say,
The work stood yet unalter'd, and now more
We praise his modesty, than skill before)
That, when some greater names admired lye,
But let alone, men may read yours and buy.
Though these, your happy births, have silent past
More years than some abortive wits shall last;
He still writes new, who once so well hath sung:
That muse can ne'er be old, which ne'er was young.

To the LORD PROTECTOR. 1654.*

GREAT SIR,

THOUGH all are statesmen now, and 'tis
the guise

These times have taught, not to be wits but wise;
Though plays be down, and our more serious age
Acts all in earnest on a wider stage:

'Tis yet, we hope, no trespass that we dare
Usurp a verse, and sing the good we share.

So when Augustus, with his warlike hand,
Had brought home triumphs both by sea and land,
And, Janus' temple shut, now conquer'd more
By arts of peace, than feats of arms before;
Then swarms of poets came, and made him known,
Deckt by their bays, no less than by his own:
As if one sacred heat did first incite
Him to atchieve great acts, next them to write.
And thus much we have done, only to show,
We can be poets, when you make us so.

* Our author, and the rest of the Oxford poets who contributed to the collection from which this piece is selected, are satirised for the compliments paid therein to Cromwell, in a poem called *Momus Elencticus*, said by Wood [MSS. in Mus. Ashmol.] to be written by Thomas Ireland, Ch. Ch. Oxon. 1654. Qu. pag. 4. See vol. 4, of the *Oxford Pamphlets*, inter *Cod. impress. A. Wood, Mus. Ashmol.* See also Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 2. f. col. 115, who there informs us, that "Mr. Ireland might have done greater matters, had not his mind been diverted by the frequent indulgences of poets."

On the D E A T H of the most learned

Mr. J O H N S E L D E N, 1654.

SO fell the sacred Sibyll, when of old
 Inspir'd with more than mortal breast could hold ;
 The gazing multitude stood doubtfull by,
 Whether to call it death, or extasye ;
 She silent lyes, and now the nations find
 No oracles, but i'th' leaves she left behind.

Monarch of times and arts ! who travell'dst o're
 New worlds of knowledge undescryed before,
 And hast on everlasting columns writ
 The utmost bounds of learning and of wit ;
 Hadst thou been more like us, or we like thee,
 We might add something to thy memory :
 Now thine own tongues must speak thee and thy praise
 Be from those monuments thyselfe didst raise ;
 And all those * titles thou didst once display
 Must yeeld thee titles greater farre then they.

Time which had wings till now, and was not
 To have a being, but by being gone, (known
 You did arrest his motion, and have lent
 A way to make him fixt and permanent :

* Titles of Honour. R. B. **U** 2 **Whilst**

Whilst by your labours ages past appeare,
 And all at once we view a Plato's yeare :
 Actions, and fables were retriev'd by you,
 All that was done, and what was not done too ;
 Which in your breast did comprehended lye,
 As i'th' vast bosome of eternity.

You purg'd records * and authors from their rust,
 And sifted pearles out of † Rabbinick dust :
 By you the ‡ Syrian gods do live and grow
 To be immortall, since you made them so :
 Inscriptions, medals, statues || looke fresh still,
 Taking new brasse and marble from your quill.
 Which so unravells time, that now we doe
 Live our own age, and our forefathers too ;
 And thus, enlarg'd by your discoveryes, can
 Make that an ell, which nature meant a span.
 If then we judge, that, to preserve the state
 Of things, is, every moment to create ;
 The world's thus halfe your creature, while it stands
 Rescued to memory by your learned hands ;
 And unto you, now fearlesse of decay,
 Times past owe more, than times to come can pay.

* Eadmerus, Fleta, &c. R. B.

† De Jure Hebr. de Synedriis, &c. R. B.

‡ De Diis Syris. R. B.

|| Marmora Arundeliana. R. B.

How might you claime your countries just applause,
 When you stood square, and upright as your cause,
 In doubtful times; nor ever would foregoe
 Fair truth and right, whose bounds you best could
 know.

You in the tower did stand another tower*,
 Firme to your selfe and us; whilst jealous power
 Your very soul imprison'd, that no thought
 By bookes might enter, nor by pen get out;
 And, stripp'd of all besides, left you confin'd
 To the one volume of your own vast mind:
 There vertue, and stout honour, pass'd the guard
 (Your only friends that could not be debarr'd,)
 And dwelt in your retirements: arm'd with these
 You stood forth more than admirall of our seas:
 Your hand inclos'd the watery plaines †, and thus
 Was no lesse fence to them, than they to us;
 Teaching our ships to conquer, whilst each fight
 Is but a comment on the bookes you write.

* See the history of his imprisonment 1620, and when he sat
 in parliament in the 4th of K. Charles 1628. Related by himselfe
 at large in his *Vindiciæ contra Græwinckelium*. His release is gra-
 tulated, and his cause applauded, by H. Grotius in an epistle to
 Peireskius. Epist. ad Gallos, 110. p. 258. R. B.

† *Mare Clausum*, written soon after his imprisonment, at the
 king's command. R. B.

No foule disgraces, nor the worst of things
 Made you (like him whose anger Homer sings)
 Slack in your countries quarrell, who adore
 Their champion now, their martyr heretofore;
 Still with your selfe contending whether you
 Could bravelier suffer, or could bravelier doe.

We ask not now for ancestors, nor care
 Though Selden do no kindred boast, nor heire;
 Such worth best stands alone, and joyes to be
 To't selfe both founder and posteritye:
 As when old Nilus, who with bounteous flowes
 Waters an hundred nations as he goes,
 Scattering rich harvests, keepes his sacred head
 Amidst the clouds still undiscovered.

Be't now thy Oxford's pride, that having gone,
 Through east and west, no tongue nor art unknowne,
 Laden with spoyles thou hangst thy arms up here,*
 But setst thy great example every where.

Thus, when thy monument shall it selfe lye dead,
 And thine own epitaph † no more be read;
 When all thy statues shall be worne out so,
 That even Selden would not Selden know;

* His books given to the university library. "Armis Herculis ad postem." Hor. R. B.

† In the middle temple church, made by himself. R. B.

Ages to come shall in thy vertue share;
 He that dies well, makes all the world his heire.

*On the Maid that recovered after hanging, at
 Oxford, Decemb. 14. 1650.**

O *R P H E U S* to fetch his wife, did go
 A voyage to the shades below,
 'Twas more than many a man would do.

The bloudlesse ghosts did weepe, they say,
 And *Pluto* groan'd as he did play;
 Yet she came back but halfe the way.

Now we have seen a stranger fight,
 Whether it was by physick's might,
 Or that it seemes the wench was *light*.

But sure 'twill spoyle her marriage-day;
 For who so hardy to assay
 Such an immortal *Virbia*? †

Wives may deceive, and do their best
 To counterfeit in all the rest:
 Only let *Them* not die in jest.

* See life, sup. pag. 42. † See pag. supr. 61.

IN *puellam ὕσερόποτρον a patibulo reviviscentem.*

Quæ nuper medicos vespillonesque fefellit,

Et non unius victima mortis erat ;

Quam bene Netricis titulum meruisse putanda est,

Cum poterat Stamen sic renovare suum !

ENGLISHED thus.

Thou more than mortall, that with many lives
Hast mockt the sexton and the doctors knives :
The name of *Spinster* thou mayst justly wed,
Since there's no halter stronger than thy *thread*.

TO THE SAME.

Thou, thine owne Clotho, that knew'st not to feele
The darts of death, yet wear'st no buffe nor Steele :
If with such art thou canst thy distaffe rule,
The souldiers all to thee shall go to schoole.

ANOTHER.

Hang up the gallows-tree, since 'twould not doo't ;
The maid was hang'd for her abortive fruit.
Yet do not : for, though weake, perhaps next yeare
It may, like her, get strength againe, and beare.

ANOTHER.

If life be but a tennis play, thou then
Com'st from the *Hazard* to be tofs'd agen :
Here only is the diff'rence, that in Thine
The Game was fav'd by playing *Under-line*.

F I N I S.

6

Warton, Thomas

The life and literary remains of Ralph Bathurst

London 1761

Biogr. 71 I

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